FINANCIAL COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, PUNJAB.

CORRECTION SLIP NO. 1 — P. L. A., DATED LAHORE, THE 18TH SEPTEMBER, 1934.

Punjab Land Acts, Volume II (1934 edition).

Land Revenue Rules.

Pages 3 and 4.

For notification no. 1824-R., dated 26th June 1925, the following should be *substituted* :—

The 8th August 1934.

No. 2825-R. Notification.—In supersession of Punjab Government notification no 1324-R., dated the 26th June 1925, and in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 38 of the Land Revenue Act, XVII of 1887, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that, with effect from the 8th August 1934, the following scale of fees shall be levied for every entry relating to the acquisition of any right or interest in an estate made in a mutation register under sub-section (3) of section 34 or under section 35 (*b*) of the said Act :—

(*a*) When the entry relates to the acquisition of a right or interest by a registered deed or by a decree or order of a court or by an order of a revenue officer making or affirming a partition under chapter IX of the Land Revenue Act, or directing the incorporation in the record of a private partition, a fee of annas four shall be charged on each proprietary holding ; provided that when the land revenue does not exceed Rs. 5 the fee shall be annas two only. In the case of a proprietary holding consisting entirely of date-palms, a fee of anna one shall be charged on each holding.

(*b*) When the entry relates to the acquisition of a right or interest by inheritance, the fee shall be reckoned at the rate of Re. 1-9-0 per cent. on the revenue assessed : provided that when the revenue does not exceed Rs. 5 the fee shall be five annas ; and when the revenue exceeds Rs. 5 but does not exceed Rs. 32 the fee shall be eight annas : provided also that in these cases not more than one fee shall be charged on the acquisition in one and the same village of a right or interest in one and the same capacity, although entries may have been made in more than one proprietary holding ; and

(c) When the entry relates to the acquisition of a right or interest, not otherwise provided for in clauses (*a*) and (*b*), the fee shall be Rs. 4-11-0 per cent. on the revenue assessed on each proprietary holding ; *provided* (1) that when the revenue of any proprietary holding does not exceed Rs. 5, the fee on that holding shall be ten annas

Price : 1 anna.

and when the revenue exceeds Rs. 5 but does not exceed Rs. 21-5-4, the fee shall be one rupee, and (2) that in the case of a date-palm proprietary holding when the land revenue does not exceed Re. 1 the fee shall be two annas per holding, when the land revenue exceeds Re. 1 but not Rs. 5 it shall be four annas and when the land revenue exceeds Rs. 5, it shall be ten annas.

The above fees shall be charged on all mutations whether accepted or rejected : provided that the attesting officer may remit the fee on any rejected mutation when in his opinion it would not be proper to recover it from the person in whose favour the mutation was entered.

Two-fifths of the fee charged shall be paid to the patwari making the entry in the register, the balance being credited to Government.

When more than the minimum fee under (b) or (c) is charged, fractions of an anna shall be reckoned as a full anna.

In any case in which the fee payable under the foregoing provisions is found to be excessive in amount with reference to the value of the right or interest transferred or for any other reason, the Commissioner may either remit the fee or reduce it to such amount as he deems to be reasonable.

240 FC—3,500—1-10-34—SGPP Lahore

and when the revenue exceeds Rs. 5 but does not exceed Rs. 21-5-4, the fee shall be one rupee, and (2) that in the case of a date-palm proprietary holding when the land revenue does not exceed Re. 1 the fee shall be two annas per holding, when the land revenue exceeds Re. 1 but not Rs. 5 it shall be four annas and when the land revenue exceeds Rs. 5, it shall be ten annas.

The above fees shall be charged on all mutations whether accepted or rejected: provided that the attesting officer may remit the fee on any rejected mutation when in his opinion it would not be proper to recover it from the person in whose favour the mutation was entered.

Two-fifths of the fee charged shall be paid to the patwari making the entry in the register, the balance being credited to Government.

When more than the minimum fee under *(b)* or *(c)* is charged, fractions of an anna shall be reckoned as a full anna.

In any case in which the fee payable under the foregoing provisions is found to be excessive in amount with reference to the value of the right or interest transferred or for any other reason, the Commissioner may either remit the fee or reduce it to such amount as he deems to be reasonable.

240 FC—3,500—1-10-34—SGPP Lahore

and when the revenue exceeds Rs. 5 but does not exceed Rs. 21-5-4, the fee shall be one rupee, and (2) that in the case of a date-palm proprietary holding when the land revenue does not exceed Re. 1 the fee shall be two annas per holding, when the land revenue exceeds Re. 1 but not Rs. 5 it shall be four annas and when the land revenue exceeds Rs. 5, it shall be ten annas.

The above fe ... charged on all mutations whether
accepted or rejecte ... officer may remit
the fee on any rej ... ould not
be proper to recov ... ation
was entered.

Two-fifths o ...
ing the entry in t ...
ment.

When more ...
fractions of an a ...

In any cas ...
visions is fou ... e
value of the rig ... e
Commissioner ... nt
as he deems tc ...

and when the revenue exceeds Rs. 5 but does not exceed Rs. 21-5-4, the fee shall be one rupee, and (2) that in the case of a date-palm proprietary holding when the land revenue does not exceed Re. 1 the fee shall *be two annas per holding, when the land revenue exceeds* Re. 1 but not Rs. 5 it shall be four annas and *when the land revenue exceeds Rs. 5, it shall be ten* annas.

The above fe[illegible] charg[illegible] mutations whether accepted or rejecte[illegible] may remit the fee on any rej[illegible] ould not be proper to recov[illegible] tion. was entered.

Two-fifths o[illegible] ing the entry in t[illegible] ment.

When more [illegible] fractions of an a[illegible]

In any cas[illegible] visions is fou[illegible] value of the rig[illegible] Commissioner [illegible] as he deems t[illegible]

FINANCIAL COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, PUNJAB.

CORRECTION SLIP NO. 7 P. L. A., DATED LAHORE, THE 9TH APRIL, 1935.

Punjab Land Acts, Volume II (1934 edition).

Notifications under the Alienation of Land Act.

The following notification should be *added* :—

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

The 18th December, 1934.

No. 4185-R.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 24 of Punjab Alienation of Land Act (Act XIII of 1900), the Governor in Council is pleased to exempt the area detailed below situated within the limits of the Wah estate in the Attock tahsil of the Attock district from the operation of section 11 of the said Act :—

DESCRIPTION OF THE AREA.

Field no.	AREA.		Field no.	AREA.	
	Kanals.	Marlas.		Kanals	Marlas.
1830	18	10	Part 43	2	13
1831	2	2	,, 44	8	14
1832	12	17	,, 51	6	16
1833	66	5	,, 52	4	15
1834	3	12	,, 53	0	1
1835	26	7	,, 1806	10	19
1836	2	14	,, 1810	7	12
1837	0	15	,, Nulla 1706	3	7
1838	2	3	Part 1811	2	19
1839	4	7	,, 1813	0	13
10	2	8	,, 196	178	17
Part 1840	16	12	1	412	11
,, 1844	16	9	2	117	14
,, 1845	2	10	3	0	10
,, 1849	13	2	4	18	18
,, 12	2	9	5	18	0
,, 13	2	6	6	0	12
,, 15	1	18	7	0	12
16	9	6	8	155	15
Part 17	0	1	9	11	2
,, 18	1	0	11	6	15
Part of road 158	0	3	14	0	12
Part 20	10	0	Part 1827	6	12
21	3	4	1828	8	4
Part 22	13	18	1829	4	[illegible]
,, 33	8	1	Part 1830	5	[illegible]
,, 34	7	18	,, 1841	4	14
35	1	18	1847	[illegible]	[illegible]
36	2	15	Part 1848	0	[illegible]
37	4	6	,, 1849	2	[illegible]
38	6	6	,, 1850	[illegible]	[illegible]
39	9	17	,, 1846	6	[illegible]
40	6	0			
Part 41	3	15	Total	[illegible]	
,, 42	5	10			

Price : 5 pies

585 FO—3,500—4-5-35—SGPP Lahore

FINANCIAL COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, PUNJAB.

CORRECTION SLIP NO. 8 P. L. A., DATED LAHORE, THE 27TH MAY, 1935.

Punjab Land Administration Acts, Volume II;

Rules and notifications under the Punjab Minor Canals Act, of 1905.

Page 33—Mianwali District.

In item no. 1 in Punjab Government, Revenue (Irrigation) rtment, notification no. 182, dated the 6th October, 1906, the ". tahsil " should be *substituted* for the words " and Loi ah ls."

Price : 6 pies.

53 FC—3,500—11-6-35—SGPP Lahore.

FINANCIAL COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, PUNJAB.

CORRECTION SLIP NO. 10, DATED LAHORE, THE 2ND SEPTEMBER, 1935.

Punjab Land Administration Acts, volume II.

Land Revenue Rules.

Rule 12 of the Punjab Minor Minerals Rules—page 20.

The word " ultimately " in line 9 of rule 12 shall be *omitted* nd *for* the words " so estimated " in the same line, the word " deposited " shall be *substituted*.

Price : 6 pies.

221 FC—3,500—9-9-35—SGPP Lahore.

Dated the 24th August, 1935.

...of the powers conferred by section 2 (2)

FINANCIAL COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, PUNJAB

CORRECTION SLIP NO. 8 P. L. A., DATED LAHORE, THE 27TH MAY, 1935.

Punjab Land Administration Acts, Volume II,

Rules and notifications under the Punjab Minor Canals Act of 1905.

Page 33—Mianwali District.

In item no. 1 in Punjab Government, Revenue Department, notification no. 182, dated the 6th October, 19[illegible], the ". tahsil " should be *substituted* for the words [illegible] la."

Price : 6 pies.

53 FC—3,500—11-6-35—SGPP Lahore.

FINANCIAL COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, PUNJAB.

CORRECTION SLIP NO. 10, DATED LAHORE, THE 2ND SEPTEMBER, 1935.

Punjab Land Administration Acts, volume II.

Land Revenue Rules.

Rule 12 of the Punjab Minor Minerals Rules—page 20.

The word " ultimately " in line 9 of rule 12 shall be omitted and *for* the words " so estimated " in the same line, the word " deposited " shall be *substituted*.

Price : 6 pies.

221 FC—3,500—9-9-35—SGPP Lahore.

Dated the 24th August, 1935.

—2989-F.—In exercise of the powers conferred by [illegible]

FINANCIAL COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, PUNJAB.

CORRECTION SLIP NO. 23-P. L. A., DATED LAHORE, THE 20TH JULY, 1936.

Punjab Land Administration Acts, Volume II.

Rules and notifications under the Punjab Minor Canals Act, III of 1905, page 35.

Before Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch notification no. 148 R. I., dated the 19th March, 1906, the following heading should be *inserted* :—

"MONTGOMERY DISTRICT".

FINANCIAL COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, PUNJAB.

CORRECTION SLIP NO. 24-P. L. A., DATED LAHORE, THE 20TH JULY, 1936.

Punjab Land Administration Acts, Volume II.

Rules and notifications under the Punjab Minor Canals Act, III of 1905, page 35.

After notification no. 1540-R., dated the 19th May, 1926, the following should be *added* :—

"*Revenue (Irrigation) Department Notification no. 380-E (S.), dated the 28th May, 1936.*

In supersession of Punjab Government notification no. 146-Revenue, dated the 8th November, 1915, and in exercise of the powers conferred by section 61 (1) and (2) of the Punjab Minor Canals Act (Punjab Act, III of 1905), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Nammal Canal Engineer, Mianwali, to perform all the functions and to exercise all the powers conferred on or vested in the Collector by the said Act or the rules made thereunder in respect of the Nammal Canal within the Mianwali district."

FINANCIAL COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, PUNJAB.

CORRECTION SLIP NO. 26, DATED LAHORE, THE 20TH JANUARY, 1937.

Punjab Land Administration Acts, volume II.

Land Revenue Rules.

Rule 3 of the Punjab Minor Minerals Rules, page 17.

For the existing rule the following shall be *substituted* :—

"3. No person shall quarry any minerals belonging to Government from land whether privately owned or otherwise, included within any revenue estate, or situated in land the property of [illegible] rnment not included within the limits of a [illegible] state, unless he has first obtained a per[illegible] er hereinafter prescribed :

Provided that p[illegible] shall royalty [illegible] ved to belong [illegible] 42 of the

FINANCIAL COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, PUNJAB.

CORRECTION SLIP NO. 26, DATED LAHORE, THE 20TH JANUARY, 1937.

Punjab Land Administration Acts, volume II.

Land Revenue Rules.

Rule 3 of the Punjab Minor Minerals Rules, page 17.

For the existing rule the following shall be *substituted* :—

"3. No person shall quarry any minerals belonging to Government from land whether privately owned or otherwise, included within any revenue estate, or situated in land the property of Government not included within the limits of a revenue estate, unless he has first obtained a permit in the manner hereinafter prescribed :

Provided that no permit shall be necessary nor shall royalty be leviable for quarrying any mineral proved to belong to the landowners as provided in section 42 of the Punjab Land Revenue Act, XVII of 1887 :

Provided further that no permit shall be necessary nor shall royalty be leviable for quarrying any minerals from land belonging to the person himself or from any other land with the permission of the owner thereof for any work connected with the immediate disposal of the dead."

FINANCIAL COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, PUNJAB.

CORRECTION SLIP NO. 27, DATED LAHORE, THE 20TH JANUARY, 1937.

Punjab Land Administration Acts, volume II.

Land Revenue Rules.

Rule 5 of the Punjab Minor Minerals Rules, page 18.

For the last sentence the following shall be *substituted* :—

" If the land from which the mineral is to be quarried is not in the applicant's possession, the application shall also be signed as a token of consent by the owner or occupancy tenant thereof, or if the land is *shamilat* by the *lambardar* concerned."

FINANCIAL COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, PUNJAB.

CORRECTION SLIP NO. 82, DATED LAHORE, THE 10TH JUNE, 1937.

The Punjab Land Administration Acts, Volume II.

The Land Revenue Ru'es, pages 1-2.

Notification no. 81, dated 1st March, 1888.

(i) *Schedule A.*

For the words " one rupee " occurring in line four of the subject against chapter III, the words " two rupees " shall be *substituted.*

(ii) *Schedule B.*

The words " and the punishment of patwaris by fine not exceeding two rupees on each occasion " shall be *inserted* after the subject shown against chapter III.

90 FC—3,50:—22-6-37—SGPP Lahore.

----, ---

section 25 of the Punjab Alienation of Land Act, 1900, the Governor of the Punjab now makes the following rules in supersession of those published with Punjab Government notification Nos. 24-S. and 25-S., dated the 22nd May, 1901, and No. 221, dated the 10th September, 1912.

To the extent necessary, these rules shall also be deemed to have been made under section 46 and sub-section (3) of section 155 of the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887, by the Financial Commissioner with the sanction of the Governor of the Punjab :—

Title.

1. (1) These rules may be called the Punjab Alienation of Land Rules, 1937.

(2) They shall come into force with effect from 1st October, 1937.

Definitions.

2. (1) In these rules unless there is anything repugnant in the context—

(*a*) " the Act " means the Punjab Alienation of Land Act, 1900,

(*b*) " the Land Revenue Act " means the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887,

(*c*) " Member of an agricultural tribe " means member of a notified agricultural tribe or group of agricultural tribes, and " notified " means notified under section 4 of the Act,

(*d*) " *Jamabandi* " means the annual record of rights prepared in accordance with the provisions of Chapter IV of the Land Revenue Act ; and

(e) "Revenue Officer" means an officer having authority to discharge the functions of a Revenue Officer under section 34 of the Land Revenue Act.

(2) All expressions which are defined by section 2 of the Act shall have the meaning assigned to them therein.

Procedure to be observed by revenue officials in regard to mutations.

Duty of the Patwari.

3. If the patwari making any entry in the Register of Mutations under sub-section (3) of section 34 of the Land Revenue Act has reason to believe that the transaction in question contravenes any of the provisions of the Act, he shall make a note of all the relevant facts in the report column of the said register.

Duties of the Revenue Officer.

4. Every Revenue Officer conducting an enquiry under sub-section (4) of section 34 of the Land Revenue Act shall examine every transaction into which he has to inquire under the provisions of that sub-section whether a note has been made by the *patwari* under the previous rule or not, in order to make certain that no right which would be invalid under the provisions of the Act is entered in the *jamabandi*.

Doubtful cases to be transferred to an Assistant Collector of the first grade.

5. (1) No Revenue Officer of a rank lower than that of an Assistant Collector of the first grade shall make an order directing a fresh entry in the *jamabandi* relating to any transaction, including a gift alleged to be for a religious or charitable purpose, if the transaction purports (a) to create rights in land for a period of more than twenty years, or (b) to create rights in land already under lease, farm or mortgage when the total period of the alienations would amount to more than twenty years, or (c) to alienate or charge the produce of land for more than one year, if—

(a) it is asserted or there is any other reason to believe that the alienor is a member of an agricultural tribe and

(b) it is asserted or there is any other reason to believe that the alienee is not a member of the same notified tribe or group of tribes as the alienor.

(2) In every such case, if the officer conducting the enquiry is not himself an Assistant Collector of the first grade, and if he considers that a fresh entry should be made in the *Jamabandi* he shall refer the case to an Assistant Collector of the first grade

for disposal, together with the statements of the parties, a report of any facts that he may have been able to ascertain, and his recommendations thereon.

(3) If the Revenue Officer is himself an Assistant Collector of the first grade, or if the case is transferred to him under sub-rule (2), he shall proceed to dispose of it in the manner prescribed by the following rules.

Procedure where orders have already been passed by the Deputy Commissioner.

6. (1) If the transaction is one in respect of which the Deputy Commissioner has passed a final order under sections 8, 9. 14 or 15 of the Act and if a certified copy of the order is produced, the Assistant Collector shall, to the extent necessary, enquire into the facts of the transaction and the rights of the parties, with due regard to the provisions of section 5 of the Act, which provides that when a Deputy Commissioner sanctions a permanent alienation of land, his order shall not be taken to decide or affect any question of title, or any question relating to any reversionary right.

(2) If the Assistant Collector decides that a fresh entry should be made in the *jamabandi*, he shall direct that it be made with due regard to the Deputy Commissioner's order, the conditions, if any, imposed by the Deputy Commissioner under sections 14 of the Act being recorded in the column of remarks.

(3) If the transaction is one of temporary alienation, the fresh entry *shall state the date on which the period of the alienation is to* expire.

Procedure when orders of the Deputy Commissioner have not yet been obtained.

7. (1) If no final order as specified in sub-rule (1) of rule 6 has been passed by the Deputy Commissioner, the Assistant Collector shall, if he is of the opinion that a fresh entry should be made in the *jamabandi*, refer the case to the Deputy Commissioner by means of a separate self-contained report for such orders as the Deputy Commissioner may deem necessary to pass for carrying into effect the purposes of the Act; and the Deputy Commissioner's orders on such a reference shall include a decision on the question whether in regard to the transaction in question the alienor is to be deemed a member of an agricultural tribe and whether the alienee is to be deemed a member of the same notified tribe, or group of tribes as the alienor.

(2) The Assistant Collector shall, on receiving the Deputy Commissioner's order in response to his reference, or otherwise, proceed in the manner prescribed in Rule 6.

8. Every final order passed by the Assistant Collector under rules 6 or 7 shall be reported to the Deputy Commissioner as soon as possible after it has been passed, whether the case has already been referred to the Deputy Commissioner or not.

Final orders to be reported to the Deputy Commissioner.

9. (1) When the parties agree to cancel the transaction in respect of which an entry has been made by the *Patwari* in the Register of Mutations under sub-section (3) of section 34 of the Land Revenue Act, any Revenue Officer may, at any stage, *terminate the proceedings without reference to any other authority*, although this may otherwise be required by the foregoing rules.

Cancellation of transactions.

(2) If the case has already been referred to the Deputy Commissioner under rule 7(1), the Assistant Collector shall make a supplementary report accordingly, and may thereafter terminate the proceedings without awaiting further orders.

Procedure to be observed in connection with the exercise of powers by the Deputy Commissioner under the Act.

10. (1) Every application to a Deputy Commissioner for the exercise of any power conferred on him by the Act shall be in writing and shall be *signed and verified by or on behalf of the person making it*; it shall be accompanied by relevant excerpts from the *jamabandi* and from the field-map of the Estate.

Applications.

(2) Every such application shall bear a stamp of the value of eight annas; and the excerpts from the revenue records shall also be duly stamped in accordance with section 6 and Article 9 of Schedule I of the Court Fees Act, 1870.

11. Any reference made *to the Deputy Commissioner* under sub-rule (1) of rule 7 shall be deemed *to* be an application to the *Deputy Commissioner for exercising his powers under the Act* and neither the reference nor the documents, if any, accompanying it *need be stamped*:

Provided that nothing in sub-rule (1) of rule 7 shall debar any person from making any other lawful application to the Deputy Commissioner for exercising the said powers.

12. The Deputy Commissioner may decide an application by any person or a reference by any civil court or Assistant Collector 1st grade made to him under the *Act* or these rules either upon the application or reference, as may be, or after such further enquiry as he may deem fit.

Orders may be passed with or without enquiry.

(2) [illegible] name of the alienor and the alienee respectively, their caste or tribe, got or sub-tribe, if any, the area and a sufficient description of the land, the reasons for seeking sanction, and such other facts, including the consideration, as the Deputy Commissioner may deem fit to prescribe.

(3) No such order shall be passed in terms so general that it could be used with reference to any transaction other than a specific one already completed or to a specific one under contemplation.

(4) If the transaction has not already been completed, the order shall have effect only for one year from its date or for such shorter period as may be fixed therein, and the order shall clearly state after what date it will be of no effect.

Registers.

14. Every report received by the Deputy Commissioner and every order passed by him under these rules shall be recorded in such manner and in such registers as the Financial Commissioner may by general or special order prescribe.

279 FC—3,500—17-9-37—SGPP Lahore.

FINANCIAL COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, PUNJAB.

CORRECTION SLIP NO. 86-P.L.A., DATED LAHORE, THE 18TH SEPTEMBER, 1937.

Punjab Land Administration Acts, volume II.

Land Improvement Loans Rules.

Page 1, Rule 2 (i).

For the words " Local Government " occurring in the second line, the words " Punjab Government " should be *substituted.*

FINANCIAL COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, PUNJAB.

CORRECTION SLIP NO. 87-P.L A., DATED LAHORE, THE 18TH SEPTEMBER, 1937.

Punjab Land Administration Acts, volume II.

Agriculturists' Loans Rules.

Page 1, Rule 2 (i).

For the words " Local Government " occurring in the second line, the words " Punjab Government " should be *substituted.*

334 FC—3,500—29-9-37—SGPP Lahore.

FINANCIAL COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, PUNJAB.

CORRECTION SLIP NO. 89-P. L. A., DATED LAHORE, THE 29TH SEPTEMBER, 1937.

The Punjab Land Administration Acts, Volume II.

Rules and Notifications under the Punjab Minor Canals Act, III of 1905.

Page 18, Mianwali District.

The following amendments are made in notification no. 241-1-23/3C-262, dated the 5th January 1921 :—

I. In line five of the preamble of the notification *for* the word "unauthorised" *substitute* the word "authorised".

II. *For* the existing item No. IV (*ii*) of the schedule *substitute* the following :—

"(*ii*) For filling tanks Re. 1 per 2,500 cubic feet, subject to the following exemptions from the dates given against each :—

(*a*) Tanks mentioned below which were dug prior to the inception of the Nammal Canal and lie within the irrigation boundary thereof :—

Serial No.	Name of village.	Name of tank.	Average annual capacity of tank in cubic feet.	Date of exemption.
1	2	3	4	5
1	Musákhel ..	Ahmadwala ..	3,00,000	October, 1936.
2	" ..	Sarwarwala ..	2,00,000	Do.
3	" ..	Charagh Aliwala ..	4,50,000	Do.
4	" ..	Salabatwala ..	3,00,000	Do.
5	" ..	Madi Khelanwala ..	4,50,000	Do.
6	" ..	Motiwala ..	4,50,000	Do.
7	" ..	Chhaluwala ..	4,50,000	Do.
8	" ..	Chhaboranwala ..	4,50,000	Do.
9	" ..	Sher Baga Khelwala ..	2,00,000	Do.
10	" ..	Ahmad Baga Khelwala	2,00,000	Do.
11	" ..	Jauranwala ..	4,50,000	Do.

Serial No.	Name of village	Name of tank.	Average annual capacity of tank in cubic feet.	Date of exemption.
12	Musákhel ..	Shahadatwala ..	5,00,000	October, 1936.
13	" .	Shah Jahan Boje Khel-wala.	5,00,000	Do.
14	" .	Kalandar Rami Khel-wala.	4,50,000	Do.
15	Abbákhel ..	Mian Sher wala ..	3,00,000	Do.
16	Musákhel ..	Khanzadawala ..	4,50,000	Do.
17	" ..	Sarkapwala ..	3,00,000	Do.
18	" ..	Bachakiniwala ..	3,00,000	Do
19	" ..	Yar Begiwala ..	3,00,000	Do.
20	" ..	Muslimwala ..	2,00,000	Do.
21	Abbákhel ..	Abakhelanwala ..	4,50,000	Do
22	" ..	Samandiwala ..	4,50,000	Do.
23	" ..	Ghaziwala ..	2,00,000	Do.
24	" ..	Wattakhelanwala ..	3,00,000	Do.
25	Tatlánwala .	Madadkhelanwala ..	4,50,000	Do.
26	Ghundi ..	Mastikhelanwala ..	4,50,000	Do.

(*b*) Tanks noted below which lie outside the irrigation boundary and the water taken from them is used for drinking *purposes*:—

1	Ghundi ..	Arsala Khanwala ..	37,747	July, 1937.
2	" ..	Samandiwala ..	70,404	Do.
3	" ..	Chitta Watta ..	54,909	Do.
4	Tatlánwala ..	Khanu Khelanwala ..	20,312	Do.
5	" ..	Balandwala ..	21,497	Do.
6	" ..	Allah Yarala ..	48,503	Do.
7	"	Tobri Allah Yarwala ..	5,286	Do.
8	" ..	Jalandhar Khelanwala .	3,060	Do.

Serial No.	Name of village	Name of tank.	Average annual capacity of tank in cubic feet.	Date of exemption.
12	Musákhel ..	Shahadatwala ..	5,00,000	October, 1936.
13	" ..	Shah Jahan Boje Khel-wala.	5 00 000	Do.
14	" .	Kalandar Rami Khel-wala.	4,00,000	Do
15	Abbákhel ..	Mian Sher wala .	3,00,000	Do.
16	Musákhel ..	Khanzadawala ..	4,50,000	Do.
17	" .	Sarkapwala ..	3,0 ,000	Do.
18	" ..	Bachakhelwala ..	3,00,000	Do
19	" ..	Yar Begiwala ..	3,00,000	Do.
20	" ..	Muslanwala ..	2,00,000	Do.
21	Abbákhel ..	Abakhelanwala ..	4,50,000	Do.
22	" ..	Samandiwala ..	4,5,0 00	Do.
23	" .	Ghaziwala ..	2,00,000	Do.
24	" ..	Wattakhelanwala ..	3,00,000	Do.
25	Tatlánwala ..	Madadkhelanwala ..	4,50,000	Do.
26	Ghundi ..	Mastikhelanwala ..	4,50,000	Do.

(b) Tanks noted below which lie outside the irrigation boundary and the water taken from them is used for drinking purposes:—

1	Ghundi ..	Arsala Khanwala ..	37,747	July, 1937.
2	" ..	Samandiwala ..	70,404	Do.
3	" ..	Chitta Watta ..	64,909	Do.
4	Tatlánwala ..	Khanu Khelanwala ..	20,312	Do.
5	" ..	Balandwala ..	21,497	Do.
6	" ..	Allah Yarala ..	48,503	Do.
7	"	Tobri Allah Yarwali ..	5,286	Do.
8	" ..	Jalandhar Khelanwala .	3,060	Do.

FINANCIAL COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, PUNJAB.

CORRECTION SLIP NO. 40, DATED LAHORE, THE 5TH OCTOBER, 1937.

The Punjab Land Administration Acts, *Volume II.*

Land Revenue Rules.

The Punjab Minor Minerals Rules, page 18.

The following shall be *inserted* as rule 6-A after rule 6 :—

(i) The Collector may issue a general permit for 5 years, renewable for like periods, authorising all persons, being owners or occupancy tenants of agricultural land in any estate, to quarry under the limitations prescribed in rule 5, but without applying for or receiving the permit prescribed in rules 5 and 6.

(ii) The general permit shall be issued, as far as may be, in form M-4 in the name of the lambardars of the estate, and one copy thereof shall be sent to the tahsil and another to the patwari of the estate, with a direction to record its purport in his diary and report immediately to the tahsil any infringement of these rules.

(iii) The Collector may cancel any such permit if he is satisfied that any of these rules are being infringed by the persons concerned.

849 CS—3,500—17-7-37—SGPP Lahore.

FINANCIAL COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, PUNJAB.

CORRECTION SLIP NO. 41, DATED LAHORE, THE 24th OCTOBER, 1937.

The Punjab Land Administration Acts, Volume II.

(The Land Revenue Rules—Notification.)

Page 27—Add at end.

The 21st September, 1937.

No. 1953-R.—*Notification.*—In pursuance of the provisions of *clause (d) of sub-section (2) of section 31 of the* Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887, the Financial Commissioners with the previous sanction of the Governor of the Punjab, are pleased to prescribe that the record-of-rights for an estate shall include a detailed plan of any property belonging to the Crown in the estate.

383 FC—3,500—12-11-37—SGPP Lahore

FINANCIAL COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, PUNJAB.

CORRECTION SLIP NO. 43-P. L. A., DATED LAHORE, THE 30TH OCTOBER, 1937.

The Punjab Land Administration Acts, Volume II.

Rules and notifications under the Punjab Fisheries Act, 1914.

In the preamble and rule 1 of the rules published with Punjab Government notification no. 321-111-324, dated the 16th January, 1924, for the words " Government Canals $\frac{\text{of}}{\text{in}}$ the Punjab " the words " Canals belonging to the *Crown in the* Punjab" shall be substituted.

FINANCIAL COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, PUNJAB.

CORRECTION SLIP NO. 41, DATED LAHORE, THE 4TH DECEMBER, 1937.

The Punjab Land Administration Acts, Volume II.

Land Revenue Rules.

Rule 17, page 33.

For the existing clause (*i*) *substitute* the following :—

" In an estate, or sub-division thereof, owned chiefly or altogether by Government a successor to the office of headman shall be selected with due regard to all the considerations, other than hereditary claims, stated in Rule 15 :

Provided that in such an estate, or sub-division thereof, notified for the purpose by the Financial Commissioner, the selection shall, as far as possible, be made in the manner prescribed by sub-rule (*ii*) if a suitable heir is forthcoming."

(*Notification no. 2105-R., dated the 19th October, 1937.*)

449 FC—3,500—7-1-38—SGPP Lahore.

*Financial Commissioners' notification no. 2536-R., dated 9th December, 1937.

560 FC—3,500—1-3-38—SGPP Lahore.

FINANCIAL COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, PUNJAB.

CORRECTION SLIP NO. 46, DATED LAHORE, THE 1ST FEBRUARY 1938.

Punjab Land Administration Acts, Volume II.

Pensions Rules.

For the existing Pensions Rules *substitute* the following :—

PENSION AND REVENUE ASSIGNMENT RULES.

1. These rules may be called the Punjab Pension and Revenue Assignment Rules, 1937.

2. In these rules, unless there is anything repugnant in the context "the Act" means the Pensions Act, 1871.

Sanction to succession to hereditary pensions.

3. Commissioners may sanction the succession of heirs, in accordance with the terms of the grant, to pensions the hereditary title to which has been recognized by Government.

Report in cases of doubt.

4. When under the terms of the grant a doubt exists whether a pension lapses on the death of the pensioner, or when the pension was granted to two or more persons without defining their shares, or specifying that the pension was to continue for the lives of both, and one dies, the case shall be reported for the orders of the Punjab Government.

Sanction to succession to assignments of entire estates.

5. Commissioners may sanction the succession of heirs, in accordance with the terms of the grant, to assignments of the land revenue of one or more entire estates.

Power of sanction of Deputy Commissioners to succession to assignments.

6. Deputy Commissioners may sanction the succession of heirs, in accordance with the terms of the grant, to assignments (*a*) of the land revenue of specific fractional parts of one or more estates, (*b*) of the land revenue of plots of land forming part of an estate, and (*c*) in the Ferozepore, Ludhiana, Ambala and Karnal districts to *pattidari* or horsemen's shares, and in the Jullundur *doab* to similar sharers, in conquest jagirs.

Investigation of claims to participate.

7. Claims to participate in pensions or assignments of land revenue granted to specified persons, or to such persons, and their heirs, made by, or on behalf of persons not specified, in the grant, or not being heirs of persons so specified, shall not be admitted with-

FINANCIAL COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, PUNJAB.

CORRECTION SLIP NO. 46, DATED LAHORE, THE 1ST FEBRUARY 1938.

Punjab Land Administration Acts, Volume II.

Pensions Rules.

For the existing Pensions Rules *substitute* the following :—

PENSION AND REVENUE ASSIGNMENT RULES.

1. These rules may be called the Punjab Pension and Revenue Assignment Rules 1937.

2. In these rules, unless there is anything repugnant in the context "the Act" means the Pensions Act, 1871.

Sanction to succession to hereditary pensions.

3. Commissioners may sanction the succession of heirs, in accordance with the terms of the grant, to pensions the hereditary title to which has been recognized by Government.

Report in cases of doubt.

4. When under the terms of the grant a doubt exists whether a pension lapses on the death of the pensioner, or when the pension was granted to two or more persons without defining their shares, or specifying that the pension was to continue for the lives of both, and one dies, the case shall be reported for the orders of the Punjab Government.

Sanction to succession to assignments of entire estates.

5. Commissioners may sanction the succession of heirs, in accordance with the terms of the grant, to assignments of the land revenue of one or more entire estates.

Power of sanction of Deputy Commissioners to succession to assignments.

6. Deputy Commissioners may sanction the succession of heirs, in accordance with the terms of the grant, to assignments (*a*) of the land revenue of specific fractional parts of one or more estates, (*b*) of the land revenue of plots of land forming part of an estate, and (*c*) in the Ferozepore, Ludhiana, Ambala and Karnal districts to *pattidari* or horsemen's shares, and in the Jullundur *doab* to similar sharers, in conquest jagirs.

Investigation of claims to participate

7. Claims to participate in pensions or assignments of land revenue granted to specified persons, or to such persons, and their heirs, made by or on behalf of persons not specified, in the grant, or not being heirs of persons so specified, shall not be admitted with-

out the special sanction of Government or that of the Financial Commissioner, where he was competent to sanction the original assignment of land revenue. If it appears that the claimant, or the person through whom he claims, was unintentionally excluded, the case shall be reported to the Financial Commissioner, who will obtain the orders of Government when necessary.

Exception of assignments granted after 25th November, 1859.

8. The above rules do not apply to assignments of land revenue granted *in perpetuity after the 25th November*, 1859, such assignments being under the orders of Government, unless a different rule of succession has been prescribed in the grant, inheritable integrally by a single heir, whose right does not become complete until his inheritance has been confirmed or recognized by the Punjab Government. This recognition may, if cause should arise, be withheld. Nor do they apply to any cases in which by the terms of the grant Government has reserved to itself or to any subordinate authority, the selection of the successor.

Succession to collective assignments.

9. If the revenue of a plot has been assigned to two or more individuals collectively for a single generation only without specifying that the share of each individual should lapse on his death the survivors of the original assignees shall be entitled to the whole assignment and on the death of the last survivor the whole will lapse.

Claims to be preferred to Deputy Commissioner.

10. Claims relating to a pension or grant of money or land revenue under section 5 of the Act shall be preferred in the first instance to the Deputy Commissioner.

Reference to Civil Court.

11. (1) If the Deputy Commissioner, or Commissioner, as may be, considers that a case is suitable for reference to a civil court he shall submit it to the Financial Commissioner. The Deputy Commissioner shall submit any such case to the Financial Commissioner through the Commissioner.

(2) The Financial Commissioner alone is authorised to certify under section 6 of the Act that a claim may be tried by a civil court.

Procedure.

12. Subject to the provisions of the Act, the provisions of chapter II of the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887, shall, in so far as they are applicable, apply to the proceedings of Revenue officers under the Act.

560 FC—3,500—1-3-38—SGPP Lahore.

FINANCIAL COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, PUNJAB.

CORRECTION SLIP NO. 47-P.L.A., DATED LAHORE, THE 13TH JULY, 1938.

Punjab Land Administration Acts, Volume II, Rules and notifications under the Punjab Minor Canals Act, III of 1905—Schedule II, page 8.

After the entry for Shahpur district the following should be *added* in the 2nd and 3rd columns :—

Name of Nala or Wahan. (*Column no. 2.*)	*Remarks* (*Column no. 3.*)
KHUSHAB TAHSIL.	
Pindi village.	Punjab Government Notification No. 3240-E., dated the 10th August, 1937.
1. Wahani Wirak, No. 770	
2. Nala Pichhal, No. 780	
3. Wahani Baghwali, No. 39.	
Golewali village.	
4. Nala Sunch.	
Nalli village.	
5. Wahani Loon.	
6. Wahani-Bakhewali.	
7. Wahani Madri Keliwali.	
8. Wahani Dauri.	
9. Wahani Dharanwali.	
10. Wahani Nikkiwali.	
11. Wahani-Nianij.	
12. Wahan Numberi 2337.	
13. Wahani Pirawali.	
14. Nala 2183.	
15. Wahani Janti, No. 5172.	
16. Wahan Sangal, No. 5253.	
17. Wahan Wachera.	
18. Wahan Wirak.	
19. Lawa Wahan.	
20. Wahan Gulka.	
21. Wahan Toba.	
22. Wahan Chira.	
23.	
24.	
25.	
26.	

143 FC—3,500—22-7-38—SGPP Lahore.

FINANCIAL COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, PUNJAB.

CORRECTION SLIP NO. 48, DATED LAHORE, THE 10TH AUGUST, 1938.

Punjab Land Administration Acts, volume II.

Land Revenue Rules.

Rule 2 of the Punjab Minor Minerals Rules, page 17.

Insert the word " steatite " *after* the word " gypsum ", in line 2 of rule 2 (*i*).

219 FC—3,500—18-8-33 SGPP Lahore.

than 20 years in estates outside a municipality or cantonment and in the district of Simla except the *ilaqa* of Kotgarh in the Kot Khai tahsil; and it is only in regard to such persons that careful enquiry is necessary."

292 FC—3,500—10-9-38—SGPP Lahore.

(*iii*) When any such inam becomes vacant due to death, resignation or dismissal, a successor to that vacant inam shall be appointed, as far as possible, in the manner prescribed for lambardars by rule 17 (*ii*).

(*iv*) If none of the heirs of the last incumbent who succeeded to his property is considered fit for succession to the hereditary *inamdari*, the Collector shall apply to the Commissioner for sanction to strike off that inam from the register of special inams. If the Commissioner accords this sanction, the Collector shall make an appointment in accordance with rules 4, 5, 7 and 8. If the Commissioner does not agree to the proposal, the Collector shall proceed to appoint the most senior incumbent according to the rule of primogeniture whom he considers fit to be appointed.

301 FC—3,500—17-9-38—SGPP Lahore.

FINANCIAL COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, PUNJAB.

CORRECTION SLIP NO. 51, DATED LAHORE, THE 17TH SEPTEMBER, 1938.

Punjab Land Administration Acts, volume II, Land Revenue Rules.

Rule 71. Page 48.

Add the following as note (5) *after* the existing note (4) inserted by correction slip no. 31, dated the 15th May, 1937 :—

"(5) In the case of inspection of the patwari's record by Sub-Inspectors or Inspectors of Co-operative Societies, under serial no 7, the fee charged shall be Re. 0-4-0 only, and the whole of it will be retained by the patwari."

(*Notification no. 2237-R., dated the 16th August, 1938.*)

311 FC - 3,000—21-9-38—EGPP Lahore

...pensions of ...pensions of land revenue, the Collector may exercise unlimited powers.

Proposals for suspensions in excess of these limits shall be submitted by the Collector of the district to the Commissioner of the division who shall have unlimited powers of suspension as in the case of land revenue.

All suspensions of taccavi, whenever granted, shall be reported without delay through the Commissioner of the division for the information of the Financial Commissioners."

(*Punjab Government notification no. 1016-A., dated the 21st February, 1939.*)

...OMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, PUNJAB.

...I. A., DATED LAHORE, THE 13TH ... 1939.

...ts, *Volume II.*

FINANCIAL COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, PUNJAB.

Correction Slip No. 56, *dated* Lahore, *the* 25th May, 1939.

Punjab Land Administration Acts and Rules having the force of law thereunder, Volume II (Rules).

For the existing notifications under the Punjab Land Preservation (Chos) Act, 1900, the following shall be *substituted* :—

FINANC

CORRECTION

Punjab Lar

Land Impro

Page 1.

On t

September

Th

FINANCIAL COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, PUNJAB

CORRECTION SLIP NO. 51, DATED LAHORE, THE 17TH SEPTEMBER, 1938

Punjab Land Administration Acts, volume II, Land Revenue Rules.

Rule 71. Page 48.

Add the following as note (5) *after* the existing note (4) inserted by correction slip no. 31, dated the 15th May, 1937 ;—

"(5) In the case of inspection of the patwari's record by Sub-Inspectors or Inspectors of Co-operative Societies, under serial no 7, the fee charged shall be Re. 0-1-0 only, and the whole of it will be retained by the patwari."

(*Notification no. 2237-R., dated the 16th August, 1938.*)

311 FC - 3,600—21-9-38—SGPP Lahore.

FINANCIAL COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, PUNJAB.

CORRECTION SLIP No. 56, DATED LAHORE, THE 25TH MAY, 1939.

Punjab Land Administration Acts and Rules having the force of law thereunder, Volume II (Rules).

For the existing notifications under the Punjab Land Preservation (Chos) Act, 1900, the following shall be *substituted* :—

Tahsil.	Under Section 3.			Under Section 4.			Under Section 5. (For restrictions and prohibitions see original notifications. They are not reproduced here being of different kinds.)		
	No and date of notification.	Village.	Whole village or part (area in acres if available).	No. and date of notification.	Village	Whole village or part (area in acres if available).	No. and date of notification.	Village.	Whole village or part (area in acres if available).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
PART I—AMBALA DISTRICT—*concluded.*									
Kharar ..	No. 458 (Forests), dated 23rd September, 1914.	1. Chandigarh ..	Part ..	No. 459 (Forests), dated 23rd September, 1914	See column 3	See column 4	..	..	..
	Ditto ..	2. Darra ..	Do. ..	Ditto ..	Ditto	Ditto	..	..	..
	Ditto ..	3. Bhainsa Tibba	Do. ..	Ditto ..	Ditto	Ditto	..	..	..
	Ditto ..	4. Suketri ..	Do. ..	Ditto ..	Ditto	Ditto	..	..	..
	Ditto ..	5. Kansal ..	Do. ..	Ditto ..	Ditto	Ditto	..	..	..
	Ditto ..	6. Khuda Ali Sher	Do. ..	Ditto ..	Ditto	Ditto	..	..	..
	Ditto ..	7 Karoaran ..	Do. ..	Ditto ..	Ditto	Ditto	..	..	..
	Ditto ..	8. Nada ..	Do. ..	Ditto ..	Ditto	Ditto	..	..	..

Ditto ..	9. Parch ..	Do. ..	Ditto ..	Ditto	Ditto	..	..	..
Ditto ..	10. Sunk ..	Do. ..	Ditto ..	Ditto	*Ditto*	..	..	..
Ditto ..	11. Majrian ..	Do. ..	Ditto ..	Ditto	Ditto	..	..	..
Ditto ..	12. Nagal ..	Do. ..	Ditto ..	Ditto	Ditto	..	..	..
Ditto ..	13. Parol ..	Do ..	Ditto ..	Ditto	Ditto	..	..	..
Ditto ..	14. Siswan ..	Do. ..	Ditto ..	Ditto	Ditto	..	..	..
Ditto ..	*15. Sultanpur* ..	*Do.* ..	Ditto ..	Ditto	Ditto	..	..	..
Ditto ..	16. Majra ..	Do. ..	Ditto ..	Ditto	Ditto	..	..	..
Ditto ..	17. Palampur ..	Do. ..	Ditto ..	Ditto	Ditto	..	..	..
Ditto ..	18. Dalwan ..	Do. ..	Ditto ..	Ditto	Ditto	..	..	..
Ditto ..	19. Burana ..	Do. ..	Ditto ..	Ditto	Ditto	..	..	..
Ditto ..	20. Gochar ..	Do. ..	Ditto ..	Ditto	Ditto	..	..	..
Ditto ..	21. Mirzapur ..	Whole ..	Ditto ..	Ditto	Ditto	..	..	..
Ditto ..	*22. Tarapur* ..	*Part* ..	Ditto ..	Ditto	Ditto	..	..	..

Notifications issued under the Punjab Land Preservation (Chos) Act, 1900—continued.

Tahsil.	Under Section 3.			Under Section 4.			Under Section 5. (For restrictions and prohibitions see original notifications. They are not reproduced here being of different kinds.)		
	No. and date of notification.	Village.	Whole village or part (area in acres if available).	No and date of notification	Village	Whole village or part (area in acres if available).	No. and date of notification.	Village.	Whole village or part (area in acres if available).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
PART II.—Hoshiarpur District.									
Dasuya ..	643 (Forests), dated 12th December, 1902.	1 Makowal ..	Part ..	644 (Forests), dated 12th December, 1902, 1328-E.(S.), dated 3rd September, 1931 and 8800-C., dated 27th September, 1938	See Column 3	See Column 4	424-S. (Forests), dated 21st June, 1916 and 2911-E., dated 31st July, 1936	See Column 3.	See Column 4.
	Ditto ..	2. Sansarpur ..	Do. ..	Ditto	Ditto..	Ditto .	424-S. (Forests), dated 21st June, 1916.	Ditto..	Ditto.
	Ditto ..	3. Pahari ..	Whole ..	Ditto ..	Ditto..	Ditto..	Ditto ..	Ditto..	Ditto.

Ditto ..	4. Labar ..	Do. ..	Ditto .	Ditto..	Ditto .	Ditto ..	Ditto..	Ditto.
Ditto ..	5. Chaterpur or Nagrota.	Do. ..	Ditto ..	Ditto..	Ditto	Ditto ..	Ditto..	Ditto.
itto ..	6. Burian ..	Do. ..	Ditto ..	Ditto..	Ditto .	Ditto ..	Ditto..	Ditto.
Ditto ..	7. Chhangial ..	Part ..	Ditto ..	Ditto..	Ditto .	Ditto ..	Ditto .	Ditto.
Ditto ..	8. Do.	T[illegible]a Tilla .	Ditto ..	Di o .	Ditto	Ditto ..	Ditto..	Ditto.
Ditto ..	9. Sanghwal ..	Part ..	Ditto ..	Ditto	Ditto .	Ditto ..	Ditto..	Ditto.
Ditto ..	10. Ado Chak ..	Do. ..	Ditto ..	Ditto..	Ditto..	Ditto ..	Ditto..	Ditto.
Ditto ..	11. Aglaur ..	Do. ..	Ditto ..	Ditto..	Ditto..	Ditto ..	Ditto..	Ditto.
Ditto ..	12. Dadial ..	Do. ..	Ditto ..	Ditto..	Ditto..	Ditto .	Ditto..	Ditto.
Ditto ..	13. Do. ..	Do. ..	Ditto .	Ditto..	Ditto .	Ditto ..	Ditto..	Ditto.
		Tiba Naugoza Part.						Ditto.
Ditto ..	14. Do. ..	Tiba Bani ..	Ditto ..	Ditto .	Ditto..	Ditto ..	Ditto..	Ditto.
Ditto ..	15. Rampur Haler	Part ..	Dit o ..	Ditto..	Ditto..	Ditto ..	Ditto..	Ditto.
Ditto ..	16. Neknama Sainso.	Do. ..	Ditto ..	Ditto	Ditto..	Ditto .	Ditto..	
Ditto ..	17. Hardo Neknama	Do. ..	Ditto ..	Ditto..	Ditto..	Ditto ..	Ditto..	Ditto.
Ditto ..	18 Basah ..	Do. ..	Ditto ..	Ditto..	Ditto..	Ditto ..	Ditto..	Ditto.
Ditto	19. Chak Phalz ..	Do. ..	Ditto ..	Ditto..	Ditto..	Ditto ..	Ditto..	Ditto.
Ditto ..	20. Jandial ..	Do. ..	Ditto ..	Ditto..	Ditto..	Ditto ..	Ditto..	Ditto
Ditto ..	21. Radla ..	Do. ..	Ditto ..	Ditto..	Ditto..	Ditto ..	Ditto..	Ditto.

FINANCIAL COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, PUNJAB.

CORRECTION SLIP NO. 57-P. L. A., DATED LAHORE, 13TH JUNE, 1939

Punjab Land Administration Acts, volume II.

Notifications under the Punjab Alienation of Land Act, 1900.

The following notification should be *added* :—

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

The 12th May, 1939.

No. 2655-R.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by section 25 of the Punjab Alienation of Land Act, 1900, (Punjab Act no. XIII of 1900), the Governor of the Punjab is pleased to make the following rules for giving effect to the provisions of the Punjab Alienation of Land (*Second Amendment*) *Act*, *1938*, (Punjab Act no. X of 1938), the Punjab Alienation of Land (Third Amendment) Act, (Punjab Act no. V of 1938), and the Punjab Alienation of Land (Fourth Amendment) Act, 1938, (Punjab Act no. VIII of 1938).

These rules shall come into force on the first day of June, 1939 :—

RULES.

1. (1) These rules may be called the Punjab Alienation of Land Act Rules, 1939.

(2) In these rules unless there is anything repugnant in the context :—

"the Act" means the Punjab Alienation of Land Act, 1900.

2. (1) The Deputy Commissioner may direct any subordinate Revenue Officer to enquire and report whether there is reason to suppose that the provisions of section 9-A of the Act have been evaded.

(2) The officer deputed under the above rule shall, after recording the statements of the parties to the alienation, the lambardars of the village and the patwari or the field kanungo, as the case may be, and after making such further enquiries as he may under the circumstances consider necessary, report the case for the orders of the Deputy Commissioner, forwarding the entire record of the proceedings to him.

Notifications issued under the Punjab Land Preservation (Chos) Act, 1900—continued.

Tahsil.	Under Section 3.			Under Section 4.			Under Section 5. (For restrictions and prohibitions see original notifications. They are not reproduced here being of different kinds.)		
	No. and date of notification.	Village	Whole village or part (area in acres if available).	No. and date of notification	Village	Whole village or part (area in acres if available.)	No. and date of notification.	Village.	Whole village or part (area in acres if available).
1	2	3	4	5	6		8	9	10
PART II.—Hoshiarpur District—*continued*.									
Dasuya—*concld.*	643 (Forests), dated 12th December, 1902.	22. Bahbowal ..	Part ..	644 (Forests), dated 12th December, 1902, 1388-E. (S), dated 3rd September, 1931 and 8806 C., dated 27th September, 1938.	See Column 3.	See Column 4.	424-S. (Forests), dated 21st June, 1916 and 2911-E., dated 31st July, 1939.	bee Column 3.	See Column 4.
	Ditto ..	23. Mawa Banth..	Do. ..	Ditto ..	Ditto	Ditto	Ditt- .	Ditto..	Ditto.
	Ditto ..	24. Sohaora Dadial	Do. ..	Ditto ..	Ditto	D to	Ditto ..	Ditto..	Ditto.

Ditto ..	7. Badoh ..	2,134	No. 483[illegible]-E., dated 28th December, 1936 and No. 1542-C, dated 17th March, 1939.	Ditto	Ditto 1,147	No. 1541-C, dated 17th March, 1939.	Ditto	278
Ditto ..	8. Gauhari ..	1,239	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	..	..	..
Ditto ..	9. Nangal Jarialan	1,676	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	..	..	..
Ditto ..	10. Ambota ..	1,436	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	..	..	..
Ditto ..	11. Marwhari ..	2,200	Ditto ..	Ditto	Ditto	..	..	..
Ditto ..	12. Ganun ..	615	Ditto .	Ditto	Ditto	..	..	..
Ditto .	13. Sanghnai ..	3,760	908-E., dated 26th February, 1937.	Ditto	Ditto	909-E., dated 26th February, 1937. 910-E., dated 2[illegible]th February, 1937.	See column 3.	1,100 609
Ditto ..	14. Ambota ..	3,275	4831-E., dated 28th December, 1936 and 1542-C., dated 17th March, 1939.	Ditto	Ditto 1,100	..	..	..
1035-E., dated 8th March, 1937.	15. Polian ..	4,114 324	1036 E., dated 8th March, 1937.	Ditto	[illegible],067	1037-E., dated 8th March, 1937.	See column 3.	571
Ditto ..	16. Dulehar ..	2,798 22	Ditto ..	Ditto	950	Ditto ..	Ditto	736
Ditto ..	17. Goindpur Taraf Bala.	1,135 364	Ditto ..	Ditto	416	Ditto ..	Ditto	416
Ditto ..	18. Goindpur Taraf Jai Chand.	1,407·931	Ditto ..	Ditto	173	Ditto ..	Ditto	80

Notifications issued under the Punjab Land Preservation (Chos) Act, 1900—continued.

Tahsil.	Under Section 3.			Under Section 4.			Under Section 5. (For restrictions and prohibitions see original notifications. They are not reproduced here being of different kinds.)		
	No. and date of notification.	Village	Whole village or part (area in acres if available)	No. and date of notification.	Village.	Whole village or part (area in acres if available).	No. and date of notification.	Village	Whole village or part (area in acres if available).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
				PART II.—Hoshiarpur District—*continued.*					
Una—concld.	1390-C., dated 9th March, 1934.	19. Dharampur ..	Whole ..	1391-C., dated 9th March, 1934.	See column 3.	597	1292-C., dated 9th March, 1934.	See column 5.	597
	Ditto ..	20. Kangar ..	Do. ..	Ditto ..	Ditto	121	Ditto ..	..	121
	1439-C., dated 15th March, 1934.	21. Shahpur ..	142	1442-C., dated 13th March, 1934.	Ditto	142	..	..	..
	1440-C., dated 17th March, [illegible]	22. Oel ..	Whole 2,?55	1461-C., dated 17th March, 19[illegible]	Ditto	2.2	..	..	—

Ditto ..	23.	Mawa Sindhian	Whole	2,5 6	Ditto .	Ditto	895	1543-C., dated 17th March, 1939.	See column 3.	400
..	24.	Kutbehra Jaswalan.	Do.	2, 7	Ditto .	Ditto	960	Ditto ..	tto	529
1770-C., dated 28th March, 1939.	25.	Donal ..	Part	187	1771 C., dated 28th March, 1939.	See column 3.	187	1772-C., dated 28th March, 1939.	itto	55
	26.	Bahrampur ..	Do.	410	Ditto ..	Ditto	410	Ditto	Ditto	229
	27.	Jandla ..	Do.	65	Ditto ..	Ditto	65	1773 C., dated 28th March, 1939.	Ditto	65
	28.	Tahlu ..	Do.	143	Ditto ..	Ditto	143	Ditto .	Ditto	143
	29	Kallitran ..*	Do.	46	Ditto ..	Ditto	46	1772-C., dated 28th March, 1939.	Ditto	46
	30.	Dhukalt ..	Do.	112	Ditto ..	Ditto	112	Ditto ..	Ditto	59
1821-C., dated 29th March, 1939.	31.	Bhadsali ..	Do.	1,760	1822 C., dated 29th March, 1939.	Ditto	1,760	1823-C., dated 29th March, 1939.	Ditto	1,003
								1824-C., dated 29th March, 1939.	Ditto	757
	32.	Palikwah ..	Whole	..	Ditto ..	Ditto	1,136	Ditto ..	Ditto	662 and 474

Notifications issued under the Punjab Land Preservation (Chos) Act, 1900—continued.

Tahsil.	Under Section 3.			Under Section 4.			Under Section 5. (For restrictions and prohibitions see original notifications. They are not reproduced here being of different kinds.)		
	No. and date of notification.	Village.	Whole village or part (area in acres if available).	No. and date of notification.	Village	Whole village or part (area in acres if available).	No and date of notification.	Village.	Whole village or part (area in acres if available).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
PART II—Hoshiarpur District—*continued*									
Hoshiarpur	643 (Forests), dated 12th December, 1902.	1 Chak Harnali ..	Part ..	644 (Forests) dated 12th December, 1902. 1338-E. (S.), dated 31st September 1931. 8806-C., dated 27th September, 1938.	See column 3	See column 4.	424-S. (Forests), dated 21st June, 1916.	See column 3.	See column 4.
	Ditto ..	2 Patiari ..	Do. ..	Ditto ..	Ditto..	Ditto..	Ditto ..	Ditto	Ditto.
	Ditto ..	3 Tharoli ..	Do. ..	Ditto ..	Ditto..	Ditto..	Ditto ..	Ditto	Ditto.
	Ditto ..	4 Arniala Shahpur	Do. ..	Ditto ..	Ditto	Ditto..	Ditto ..	Ditto	Ditto.

Ditto ..	5 Mustafapur ..	Do. ..	Ditto ..	Ditto..	Ditto..	Ditto ..	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto ..	6 Kapahat ..	Do. ..	Ditto ..	Ditto..	Ditto..	Ditto ..	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto ..	7 Rahmanpur ..	Do. ..	Ditto ..	Ditto..	Ditto..	Ditto ..	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto ..	8 Husainpur ..	Do. ..	Ditto ..	Ditto..	Ditto..	Ditto .. and 1105-F., dated 24th February, 1939.	Ditto	Ditto. 372
Ditto ..	9 Aitbarpur ..	Do. ..	..	Ditto..	Ditto..			
Ditto ..	10 Dandoh ..	Do. ..	Ditto ..	Ditto..	Ditto..	424-S. (Forests), dated 21st June, 1916.	Ditto	Ditto
Ditto ..	11 Patual ..	Whole ..	Ditto ..	Ditto..	Ditto..	Ditto ..	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto ..	12 Korat ..	Do. ..	Ditto ..	Ditto..	Ditto..	Ditto ..	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto ..	13 Janauri ..	Part ..	Ditto ..	Ditto..	Ditto..	Ditto ..	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto ..	14 Phaphial ..	Do. ..	Ditto ..	Ditto..	Ditto..	Ditto ..	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto ..	15 Barhum ..	Whole ..	Ditto ..	Ditto..	Ditto..	Ditto ..	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto ..	16 Thana ..	Do. ..	Ditto ..	Ditto..	Ditto..	Ditto ..	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto ..	17 Ram Tatwah..	Part ..	Ditto ..	Ditto..	Ditto..	Ditto ..	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto ..	18 Raghwal ..	Do. ..	Ditto ..	Ditto..	Ditto..	Ditto .. and 1105-C., dated 24th February, 1939.	Ditto	Ditto 103
Ditto ..	19 Katonhar ..	Do. ..	Ditto ..	Ditto..	Ditto..	424-S (Forests), dated 21st June, 1916.	Ditto	Ditto

Notifications issued under the Punjab Land Preservation (Chos) Act, 1900—continued.

Tahsil.	Under Section 3.			Under Section 4.			Under Section 5. (For restrictions and prohibitions see original notifications. They are not reproduced here being of different kinds.)		
	No. and date of notification.	Village.	Whole village or part (area in acres if available).	No. and date of notification	Village	Whole village or part (area in acres if available)	No. and date of notification	Village	Whole village or part (area in acres if available).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
PART II.—Hoshiarpur District—*continued*									
Hoshiarpur—*contd.*	No. 643 (Forests), dated 12th December, 1902.	20 Khangwari ..	Part .	No 644 (Forests), dated 12th December, 1902, No 1338-E (S), dated 31st September, 1931 and No. 8806-C., dated 27th September, 1938.	See col 3	See col 4	No. 4'4 5 (Forests), dated 21st June, 1916	See col. 3	See col. 4.
	Ditto ..	21 Narur ..	Do. ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto.
	Ditto ..	22 Baruhi ..	Do. ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto.
	Ditto ..	23 Kuhi ..	Do. ..	Ditto ..	Ditto .	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto.

Ditto ..	24 Khakran ..	Do. ..	Ditto .	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	No. 424-S. (Forests), dated 21st June, 1916 and No. 3243-E., dated 10th August, 1937.	Ditto ..	525·63
Ditto ..	25 Dallewal ..	Do. ..	Ditto ..	Ditto	Ditto ..	No 424-S. (Forests), dated 21st June, 1916 and No. 3243-E., dated 10th August, 1937.	Ditto	709·63
Ditto ..	26 Chohal ..	Do. ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	No. 424-S. (Forests), dated 21st June 1916 and No. 2913-E., dated 31st July, 1936.	Ditto ..	315
Ditto ..	27 Baroti ..	Do- ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	No. 424-S. (Forests), dated 21st June, 1916 and No. 881-C., dated 18th February 1939.	Ditto ..	243
Ditto ..	28 Nari ..	Whole ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto .	No. 424-S. (Forests), dated 21st June, 1916 and No. 2913-E., dated 31st July, 1936.	Ditto ..	634
Ditto ..	29 Mehngarwal ..	Part ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	A—1,829 B—152

Notifications issued under the Punjab Land Preservation (Chos) Act, 1900—continued.

Tahsil.	Under Section 3.			Under Section 4			Under Section 5. (For restrictions and prohibitions see original notifications. They are not reproduced here being of different kinds.)		
	No. and date of notification.	Village.	Whole village or part (area in acres if available).	No. and date of notification.	Village.	Whole village or part (area in acres if available)	No and date of notification.	Village.	Whole village or part (area in acres if available).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
PART II.—Hoshiarpur District—*continued.*									
Hoshiarpur—*concld.*	No. 643 (Forests), dated 12th December, 1902	30 Malot ..	Whole ..	No 644 (Forests), dated 12th December, 1902, No. 1338-E (S.), dated 31st September, 1931 and No. 8806-C., dated 27th September, 1938.	See col. 3	See col. 4	No. 424-S. (Forests), dated 21st June, 1916 and No. 2013-E., dated 31st July, 1938.	See col. 3	A—583 B—65 C—34
	Ditto ..	31 Tikhni ..	Part ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ...	Ditto .	Ditto ..	Ditto	A—27 B—33 C—44 D—20

Ditto ..	32 Mánhata ..	Do. ..	Ditto	Ditto..	Ditto..	Ditto ..	Ditto..	83
Ditto ..	33 Dehrian ..	Whole ..	Ditto ..	Ditto..	Ditto..	No. 626, dated 12th December, 1905, No. 421-S., dated 21st June, 1916 and No. 105-E., dated 6th January, 1932.	Ditto..	See col. 4.
Ditto ..	34 Kukanet ..	Do. ..	Ditto ..	Ditto..	Ditto..	Ditto ..	Ditto..	Ditto.
Ditto ..	35 Dholbah ..	Part ..	Ditto ..	Ditto..	Ditto..	Ditto .	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto .	36 Bahara ..	Whole ..	Ditto ..	Ditto..	Ditto..	Ditto ..	Ditto .	Ditto.
Ditto ..	37 Bhari Khad ..	Do. ..	Ditto ..	Ditto..	Ditto..	Ditto ..	Ditto .	Ditto.
Ditto ..	38 Nara ..	Part ..	Ditto ..	Ditto..	Ditto..	Ditto ..	Ditto..	Ditto.
Ditto ..	39 Manjhi ..	Do. ..	Ditto ..	Ditto..	Ditto..	Ditto .	Ditto..	Ditto.
Ditto ..	40 Dada ..	Do. ..	Ditto ..	Ditto..	Ditto..	Ditto ..	Ditto..	Ditto.
Ditto ..	41 Saleran ..	Do. ..	Ditto ..	Ditto..	Ditto..	Ditto ..	Ditto..	Ditto.
Ditto ..	42 Patiari ..	Do. ..	Ditto ..	Ditto..	Ditto..	2913 E., dated 31st July, 1936.	..	[illegible]

*No action taken under Section 5 of the Chos Act—See notification No. 445 (Forests), dated 12th September, 1911.

Notifications issued under the Punjab Land Preservation (Chos) Act, 1900—continued.

Tahsil	Under Section 3.			Under Section 4.			Under Section 5. (For restrictions and prohibitions see original notifications. They are not reproduced here being of different kinds.)		
	No. and date of notification.	Village.	Whole village or part (area in acres if available).	No. and date of notification.	Village	Whole village or part (area in acres if available)	No. and date of notification	Village.	Whole village or part (area in acres if available.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

PART II—Hoshiarpur District—*continued.*

Garhshankar	643 (Forests), dated 12th December, 1902.	1 Aston ..	Part	644 (Forests), dated 12th December, 1902, 1338 E. (S.), dated 3rd September, 1931 and 8806-C., dated 27th September, 1938.	See column 3.	See column 4.	424-S., dated 21st June, 1916. 2013-E., dated 31st July, 1936	See col , ,	424
	Ditto ..	2 Rel ..	Do. ..	Ditto ..	Ditto..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto	848
	Ditto ..	3 Taunsa ..	Do. ..	Ditto ..	Ditto..	Ditto .	Ditto ..	Ditto	403
	Ditto ..	4 Bana ..	Do. ..	Ditto ..	Ditto..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto	358

Ditto ..	5 Nangal ..	Do. ..	Ditto ..	Ditto..	Ditto..	Ditto ..	Ditto	104
Ditto ..	6 Raipur ..	Do. ..	Ditto ..	Ditto..	Ditto..	Ditto ..	Ditto	600
Ditto ..	7 Balowal Saunkhri	Do. ..	Ditto ..	Ditto .	Ditto..	Ditto ..	Ditto	1,192
Ditto ..	8 Adowana ..	Do. ..	Ditto ..	Ditto..	Ditto	Ditto ..	Ditto	151
Ditto ..	9 Raju Majra ..	Do. ..	Ditto ..	Ditto..	Ditto..	Ditto ..	Ditto	241
Ditto ..	10 Shahbazpur ..	Do. ..	Ditto ..	Ditto..	Ditto..	Ditto ..	Ditto	103
Ditto ..	11 Majhot ..	Do. ..	Ditto ..	Ditto..	Ditto..	Ditto ..	Ditto	392
Ditto ..	12 Chandiani Kalan	Do. ..	Ditto ..	Ditto..	Ditto..	Ditto ..	Ditto	567
Ditto ..	13 Konail ..	Do. ..	Ditto ..	Ditto..	Ditto..	Ditto ..	Ditto	137
Ditto ..	14 Chak Gujran..	Do. ..	Ditto ..	Ditto..	Ditto..	Ditto ..	Ditto	166
Ditto ..	15 Sadarpur	Do. ..	Ditto ..	Ditto..	Ditto..	Ditto ..	Ditto	121
Ditto ..	16 Birampur ..	Do. ..	Ditto ..	Ditto..	Ditto..	Ditto ..	Ditto	1,021
Ditto ..	17 Gajjar ..	Do. ..	Ditto ..	Ditto..	Ditto..	Ditto ..	Ditto	[illegible]
Ditto ..	18 Mahdud ..	Do. ..	Ditto ..	Ditto..	Ditto..	Ditto ..	Ditto	[illegible]
Ditto .	19 Lasara ..	Do. ..	Ditto ..	Ditto..	Ditto..	Ditto ..	Ditto	104
Ditto ..	20 Harjiana ..	Do. ..	Ditto —	Ditto..	Ditto..	Ditto ..	Ditto	114
Ditto ..	21 Khanni ..	Do. ..	Ditto ..	Ditto..	Ditto..	Ditto ..	Ditto	240
Ditto ..	22 Lalwan ..	Do. ..	Ditto ..	Ditto..	Ditto	Ditto ..	Ditto	1,245
[illegible]	23 Kangar ..	Do. ..	Ditto ..	Ditto..	Ditto..	Ditto ..	Ditto	216
[illegible] ..	24 Suna ..	Do. ..	Ditto ..	Ditto..	Ditto..	Ditto ..	Ditto	410

Notifications issued under the Punjab Land Preservation (Chos) Act, 1900—continued.

Tahsil.	Under Section 3.			Under Section 4			Under Section 5. (For restrictions and prohibitions see original notifications. They are not reproduced here being of different kinds.)		
	No. and date of notification.	Village.	Whole village or part (area in acres if available).	No. and date of notification.	Village	Whole village or part (area in acres if available)	No. and date of notification.	Village.	Whole village or part (area in acres if available).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
				PART II—Hoshiarpur District—*continued.*					
Garhshankar—*contd.*	643 (Forests), dated 12th December, 1902	25 Majra ..	Part ..	644 (Forests), dated 12th December, 1902, 1338-E. (S.) dated 3rd September, 1931, and 8806-C., dated 27th September, 1938.	See column 3.	See column 4.	424-S., Forests, dated 21st June, 1916.	See column 3.	See col. 4.
	Ditto ..	26 Bagowal ..	Do. ..	Ditto ..	Ditto..	Ditto..	Ditto ..	Ditto	Ditto.
	Ditto ..	27 Gola Majra ..	Do. ..	Ditto ..	Ditto..	Ditto..	Ditto ..	Ditto	Ditto.
	Ditto ..	28 Tundewal ..	Do. ..	Ditto ..	Ditto..	Ditto..	Ditto ..	Ditto	Ditto.

Ditto	29	Nighl ..	Do. ..	Ditto ..	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	30	Mohan Majra ..	Do. ..	Ditto ..	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	31	Kalar ..	Do. ..	Ditto ..	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	32	Takarla ..	Do. ..	Ditto ..	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	113·81.
Ditto	33	Bhanewal ..	Do. ..	Ditto ..	Ditto	Ditto	424-S., dated 21st June, 1916, and 3213-E., dated 10th August, 1937.		
Ditto	34	Bhadi ..	Do. ..	Ditto ..	Ditto	Ditto	424-S., dated 21st June 1916.	Ditto	See col. 4.
Ditto	35	Bungri ..	Do. ..	Ditto ..	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	36	Kukar Suba ..	Do. ..	Ditto ..	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	37	Mangupur ..	Do. ..	Ditto ..	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	38	Singhpur ..	Do. ..	Ditto ..	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	39	Pojewal ..	Do. ..	Ditto ..	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	40	Tarrowal ..	Do. ..	Ditto ..	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	41	Chhuchewal ..	Do ..	Ditto ..	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	42	Barapur ..	Do. ..	Ditto ..	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	43	Khanpur ..	Do. ..	Ditto ..	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	44	Lehra ..	Do. ..	Ditto ..	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Ditto	45	Chak Nar Yal ..	Do. ..	Ditto ..	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.

[illegible] —

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

The 12th May, 1939.

No 2555-R.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by section 25 of the Punjab Alienation of Land Act, 1900, (Punjab Act no. XIII of 1900), the Governor of the Punjab is pleased to make the following rules for giving effect to the provisions of the Punjab Alienation of Land (Second Amendment) Act, 1938, (Punjab Act no. X of 1938), the Punjab Alienation of Land (Third Amendment) Act, (Punjab Act no. V of 1938), and the Punjab Alienation of Land (Fourth Amendment) Act, 1938, (Punjab Act no. VIII of 1938).

These rules shall come into force on the first day of June, 1939 :—

RULES.

1. (1) These rules may be called the Punjab Alienation of Land Act Rules, 1939.

(2) In these rules unless there is anything repugnant in the context :—

" the Act " means the Punjab Alienation of Land Act, 1900.

2. (1) The Deputy Commissioner may direct any subordinate Revenue Officer to enquire and report whether there is reason to suppose that the provisions of section 3-A of the Act have been evaded.

(2) The officer deputed under the above rule shall, after recording the statements of the parties to the alienation, the lambardars of the village and the [illegible] field kanungo, as the case m[illegible] enquiries as he may under[illegible] report the case for the orders o[illegible] of the proceedings [illegible] the entire record

(i) The actual cost at which the improvement was effected.

(ii) The period during which, and the extent to which, the land while in the possession of the person effecting the improvement or his successor-in-interest, has benefited by it.

(iii) The probable length of time during which, and the extent to which, the land in question will after its return to the alienor continue to be benefited by the improvement.

(iv) The proportion between (ii) and (iii) above.

(v) In case the improvement benefits any other land, the proportionate benefits which accrue to each area.

(vi) Any other fact which may affect the question of compensation.

9. After assessing the amount of compensation to be allowed to the alienee in possession, the Deputy Commissioner shall call upon the alienor to deposit the same in the Government treasury within such time, which may be extended, as may be fixed by him.

10. On receipt of intimation regarding the deposit of compensation the Deputy Commissioner shall order—

(i) the ejectment of the person in possession of the alienated land ; and

(ii) the disbursement of the deposited amount to him in accordance with the rules of the treasury.

115 FC—3,700—19-6-39—SGPP Lahore.

PUNJAB

LAND ADMINISTRATION ACTS

AND

RULES HAVING THE FORCE OF LAW THEREUNDER.

VOLUME II,

RULES.



Lahore :

Printed by the Superintendent, Government Printing, Punjab,

1934.

Revised List of Agents for the Sale of Punjab Government Publications.

ON THE CONTINENT AND UNITED KINGDOM.

Publications obtainable either direct from the High Commissioner for India, at India House, Aldwych, London, W. C. 2, or through any bookseller.

IN INDIA.

The MANAGER, "The Qaumi Daler" and the Union Press, Amritsar
The MANAGER, The Mufid-i-'Am Press, Lahore.
The MANAGING PROPRIETOR, The Commercial Book Company, Brandreth Road, Lahore.
Messrs. RAMA KRISHNA & SONS, Anarkali, Lahore.
The HONY. SECRETARY, Punjab Religious Book Society, Lahore.
L. RAM LAL SURI, Proprietor, "The Students' Own Agency," Anarkali, Lahore.
The PROPRIETOR, Punjab Law Book Mart, Mohan Lal Road, Lahore
L. DEWAN CHAND, Proprietor, The Mercantile Press, Nisbet Road, Lahore.
R. S. JAURA, Esq., B.A., B.T., The Students' Popular Depôt, Kacheri Road, Lahore.
Messrs. GOPAL SINGH SURI & Co., Law Booksellers and Binders, Lahore.
The MANAGER, University Book Agency, Kacheri Road, Lahore.
The PROPRIETOR, City Book Co., Post Box No. 283, Madras.
The PROPRIETOR, The Book Company, Ltd., College Square, Calcutta.
The MANAGER, Standard Book Depôt, The Mall, Lahore.
The PROPRIETOR, Aftab Punjab General Law Book Agency, near Old City Police Station, Lahore.
The MANAGING PARTNER, The Bombay Book Depôt, Girgaon, Bombay.
Messrs. CHATTERJI & Co., Booksellers, 3, Bacharam Chatterji Lane, Post Office Hatkhola, Calcutta.
The MANAGER, The Oxford Book and Stationery Co., The Mall, Lahore.
Messrs THACKER SPINK & Co., Ltd., P. O. Box No. 54, Calcutta.
Messrs. D. B. TARAPOREWALA, SONS & Co., "Kitab Mahal," 190, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Messrs. W. NEWMAN & Co., Ltd., 3, Old Court House Street, Post Box No. 76, Calcutta.
The MANAGER, The New Book Depôt, No. 79, The Mall, Simla.
The MANAGER, The English Book Depôt, Taj Road, Agra.
Messrs. R. CAMBRAY & Co., 11-A, Holdar Lane, Bowbazar, P. O. Calcutta.
Messrs. DASS BROTHERS, Booksellers and Publishers, Anarkali, Lahore.
M. FEROZ-UD-DIN & SONS, Government Printers and Booksellers, opposite Tonga Stand, Lohari Gate, Lahore.
Messrs. B. PARIKH & Co., Booksellers and Publishers, Narsinhji Pole, Baroda.
MR. H. D. LALL BIR, B.Com., Krishna Nagar, Lahore. (For Law publications only).

NOTIFICATIONS AND RULES UNDER THE PUNJAB LAND ADMINISTRATION ACTS.

NOTIFICATIONS AND RULES UNDER THE PUNJAB LAND ADMINISTRATION ACTS.

VOLUME II—RULES.

CONTENTS.

NOTIFICATIONS AND RULES UNDER THE PUNJAB LAND REVENUE ACT, 1887.

CONTENTS.

RULE. PAGE.

COLLECTION OF LAND REVENUE.

COLLECTION OF RATES AND CESSES.

PROCESS FEES.

RECOVERY OF ARREARS.

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER THE PUNJAB LAND REVENUE ACT, 1887.

The 1*st November* 1887.

No. 729.—Notification.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 18 (2) of the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887, the Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to declare and hereby declares that the following persons shall be recognised agents for the purposes of section 18 (1) of the same Act, *viz.*—

(*a*) Persons holding general powers-of-attorney from parties not resident within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court within which limits the appearance, application, or act is made or done, authorizing them to make and do such appearances, applications and acts on behalf of such parties.

(*b*) Mukhtars duly certificated under any law for the time being in force and holding special powers-of-attorney authorizing them to do, on behalf of their principals, such acts as may legally be done by mukhtars.

(*c*) Persons carrying on trade or business for and in the names of parties not resident within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court within which limits the appearance, application or act is made or done, in matters connected with such trade or business only, where no other agent is expressly authorized to make and do such appearances, applications and acts.

(*d*) Persons specially authorized by parties to appear and act on their behalf in any particular suit: Provided such persons are agents authorized for the occasion only, and are not practitioners acting in evasion of the law regulating the admission and enrolment of pleaders and mukhtars: Provided also that it shall be in the discretion of the Court to refuse to permit any such persons to appear or act.

The 1*st March* 1888.

No. 81.—Notification.—In supersession of Notification no. 786 of 1st November 1877, the Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor, in exercise of the powers vested in him by section 10 of the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887, is pleased to direct, and hereby directs—

(1) that the functions arising under the chapters and sections of that Act which are specified in schedule A hereto annexed shall be discharged only by Collectors and officers of a higher class;

(2) that the functions arising under the sections and chapters of that Act which are specified in Schedule B hereto annexed shall be discharged only by Assistant Collectors, 1st grade, and officers of a higher class;

The 16th March 1922.

No. 8013.—Notification.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 27 (1) (*a*) and section 27 (2) of the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887, the Governor in Council is pleased to confer on all Superintending Engineers of the Irrigation Branch of the Public Works Department and on all officers in charge of Irrigation Divisions in the Punjab, for the areas of which they respectively hold charge from time to time, all the powers of a Collector under Chapter V of the Act, so far as these are necessary for the assessment of fluctuating land revenue under section 50 (3) of the said Act on canal irrigated land.

The 26th June 1925.

No. 1324-R.—Notification.—In supersession of Punjab Government notification no. 161-3-B-00-1-8678, dated the 12th July, 1923, and in accordance with the powers conferred upon him by section 38, clause (1), of the Punjab Land Revenue Act (XVII of 1887), His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following scale of fees shall be levied, for every entry relating to the acquisition of any right in an estate made in a mutation register under sub-section (3) of section 34 or under section 35 (*b*) of the said Act, namely—

(*a*) when the entry relates to the acquisition of a right or interest transferred by a registered deed or by a decree or order of a court or by an order of a revenue officer making or affirming a partition under chapter IX of the Land Revenue Act, or directing the incorporation in the record of a private partition, a fee of 4 annas shall be charged on each proprietary holding, provided that when the land revenue does not exceed Rs. 5 the fee shall be 2 annas only;

(*b*) in other cases when the entry relates to the acquisition of a right or interest by inheritance the fee shall be reckoned at the rate of Rs. 1-9-0 per cent. on the revenue assessed, provided that when the revenue does not exceed Rs. 5 the fee shall be 5 annas and when the revenue exceeds Rs. 5 but does not exceed Rs. 32, the fee shall be 8 annas: provided also that in these cases not more than one fee shall be charged on the acquisition in one and the same village of a right or interest in one and the same capacity, although entries may have been made in more than one proprietary holding; and

(*c*) when the entry relates to the acquisition of a right or interest otherwise than by inheritance, the fee shall be Rs. 4-11-0 per cent. on the revenue assessed on each proprietary holding, provided that when the revenue of any proprietary holding does not exceed Rs. 5 the fee on that holding shall be 10 annas, and when the revenue exceeds Rs. 5 but does not exceed Rs. 21-5-4 the fee shall be one rupee;

(d) the above fee shall be charged on all mutations whether accepted or rejected, provided that the attesting officer may remit the fee on any rejected mutation when in his opinion it would be unjust to recover the fee from the person in whose favour the mutation was entered.

Two-fifths of the fees charged shall be paid to the patwari making the entry in the register, the balance being credited to Government.

When more than the minimum fee under (b) or (c) is charged frac tions of an anna shall be reckoned as a full anna.

In any case in which the fee payable under the foregoing pro visions is found to be excessive in amount with reference to the valu of the interests transferred, or for any other reason, the Commissione may either remit the fee or reduce it to such amount as he may conside reasonable.

The 9th June 1926.

No *1686-R.—Notification.*—In pursuance of the provisions o clause (d) of sub-section (2) of section 31 of the Punjab Land Revenu Act, 1887, the Financial Commissioner, with the previous sanction of th Local Government, is pleased to prescribe that the record-of-rights fo an estate shall include a document recording the parentage, caste an residence of the persons described in paragraph (i) of clause (a) of th said sub-section, provided that if such parentage, caste and residen are entered in any document prepared in accordance with clause (of the said sub-section, a separate document need not be prepar for the purpose of this prescription.

The 23rd December 1929.

No. 6073-R.—Notification.—In exercise of the powers conferr by section 60 of the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887, the Governor *Council is pleased to make the following rules under the said Act :—*

LAND REVENUE ASSESSMENT RULES, 1929.

(a) *The method by which the estimate of the money value of the net assets of an estate or group of estates shall be made.*

Estimate of net assets based on rents in kind.

1. (1) An estimate of net assets as defined in clause (18) of se tion 3 of the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887 (hereinafter referred as the Act), shall be framed on the basis of rents in kind paid by te ants-at-will prevailing in the estate or group of estates under co sideration.

Factors involved.

(2) The accurate calculation of this estimate depends on fo factors—

(a) the average acreage of each crop on each class of land f which it is proposed to frame separate rates ;

(b) the average yield per acre of each crop so grown for whi rent is taken by division of produce ;

(c) the average price obtainable by agriculturists for each of the crops referred to under clause (b); and

(d) the actual share of the gross produce received by landowners in the case of crops which are divided and the rent payable on zabti crops.

From the first three of these factors an estimate shall be made of the value of the annual gross produce of the estate or group of estates in question.

From that estimate and the fourth factor an estimate shall be made of the annual value of the landowners' share of that produce or net assets.

Classes of land.

2. (1) The most important classes of cultivated land are as follows:—

(a) *barani:* dependent on rainfall;

(b) *sailab:* flooded or kept permanently moist by river;

(c) *abi:* watered by lift from tanks, *jhils*, streams, or by flow from springs;

(d) *nahri:* irrigated by canals by flow or lift; and

(e) *chahi:* watered from wells.

(2) The most important classes of uncultivated land are as follows:—

(a) *banjar jadid:* land which has remained unsown for four successive harvests;

(b) *banjar qadim:* land which has remained unsown for eight successive harvests; and

(c) *ghair mumkin:* land which has for any reason become unculturable, such as land under roads, buildings, streams, canals, tanks, or the like, or land which is barren sand, or ravines.

Average acreage.

3. The acreage to be used in the estimate shall be the average matured area of the selected years. These years will be the cycle or period of years of which the harvests are a fair sample of the ordinary fluctuations characteristic of the agriculture of the tract.

Prices to adopted.

4. The prices to be adopted in the estimate shall be the average prices which are likely to be obtained for their crops by agriculturists during the coming settlement, but shall be based on the average of a sufficiently long period in the past, and it shall be assumed that the range of future prices will not be dissimilar. The prices prevailing in years of famine or severe scarcity shall be excluded from the calculation.

The prices adopted for each crop shall be based on the prices current in the month in which the agriculturists of the tract ordinarily dispose of their produce. If in any estate or group of estates it is found

that most of the agriculturists take their produce to market towns and dispose of it there, allowance shall be made for the cost of cartage to markets and for any fees paid at markets to agents, weighmen, etc., and for any customary deductions such as "*watta*" as actually prevail.

NOTE.—In determining the prices to be adopted, the Revenue Officer shall, among other data available to him, scrutinize the following:—

(a) shopkeepers' books in selected villages;

(b) harvest prices for each assessment circle reported by the field kanungo for entry in the circle notebooks,

(c) harvest prices published in the Gazette,

(d) prices obtaining in markets, and

(e) prices obtained by estates under the Court of Wards and by large proprietors for their produce

Average yields.

5. In estimating the average yields of each crop on the different classes of land in an estate or group of estates, the Revenue Officer shall be guided by the results of—

(a) experimental cutting,

(b) his own observations,

(c) information gathered from trustworthy persons;

(d) accounts of landowners, where obtainable, *e.g.*, accounts of estates under the Court of Wards and of farms maintained by the Department of Agriculture; and

(e) yields assumed for similar tracts elsewhere.

Menials' fees and expenses of collection.

6. In estimating the actual share received by landowners of the gross produce calculated in accordance with the preceding rules, the value of any portions of that produce paid, before it is divided, to artisans or menials for help in tillage, or harvesting or for the supply and repair of agricultural implements, or for any other work subsidiary to agriculture, and any expenses of collection of rent paid out of the common heap, shall be deducted.

Tenant's share.

From the balance the value of the share retainable by the tenants, on the assumption made in the concluding portion of clause (18) of section 3 of the Act, shall be deducted. The value of the remainder shall be the estimate of net assets after adjustment in accordance with the instructions contained in rule 7.

Adjustments to be made.

7. (a) In the absence of a contract to the contrary, land revenue is payable by landowners, and water-rates by tenants. In case where tenants pay a certain proportion of the land revenue, or landowners of the water-rates, a corresponding addition to, or deduction from, the estimate shall be made;

(b) Where means of irrigation and embankments are maintained by a tenant at his own expense, no deduction shall be made from the estimate on this account. If, however, any part of the cost of such maintenance is borne by the landowner, a corresponding deduction shall be made from it;

(c) Where the cost of all or any part of the seed or manure used on the land is borne by a landowner, and is not counterbalanced by either he receipt by him of a larger share of the produce, or a smaller allownce of fodder to tenant than is customary, or the like, a correspondg deduction shall be made from the estimate;

(d) Where a landowner provides, at his own cost, improved agricultural implements for the use of his tenants, and makes no charge for the use thereof, whether in the way of a larger share of the produce, r otherwise, a corresponding deduction shall be made from the estimate;

(e) Concessions with regard to fodder ordinarily take one of the ollowing forms:—

(i) a specified area per pair of bullocks or some similar unit of area is devoted by a tenant to the raising of fodder crops of which the landowner receives no share;

(ii) a tenant is permitted to cut certain crops green for fodder and the landowner receives nothing on account thereof; or

(iii) the landowner takes either no share of fodder or only a *share of the grain of certain crops. In any of these cases,* or in any other case in which a landowner permits the use for fodder by his tenants of crops grown on his land, and takes either no share thereof, or a share smaller than that of the grain, a corresponding deduction shall be made from the estimate;

(f) Where a landowner employs paid agency at his own expense to collect his share of produce, a corresponding deduction on account of the cost of that agency shall be made from the estimate;

(g) Where a landowner advances monies free of interest to his tenants for agricultural purposes, a deduction on account of the interest due on such advances shall be made from the estimate.

The rate of interest to be allowed in making such deduction shall not be lower than that allowed by the local Central Co-operative Bank on deposits made with it, or higher than that charged by the same bank on loans advanced by it.

8. A second estimate of net assets shall also be framed on the basis of cash rents payable by tenants-at-will prevailing in the estate or group of estates under consideration on the assumption made in the concluding portion of clause (18) of section 3 of the Act. This estimate shall only be framed where the following factors are present:— **Estimate of net assets based on cash rents.**

(a) the existence in any circle of a system of cash rents on a sufficiently large scale to enable them to be used as a guide in estimating the renting value of the remainder of the land of the circle; and

(b) the recognition in the revenue records of such distinctions of soil and class as are usually accompanied by marked differences of renting value.

Abnormal rents.

9. All rents which are not true economic rents, and are not based on the prevailing rent-rate or the average rate actually paid on any class of land, shall be excluded by the Revenue Officer from his calculations as abnormal. Thus the following rents shall be considered abnormal :—

(a) rents consisting of the land revenue, with or without a small additional payment as proprietary fee, unless the land revenue is high and the land poor;

(b) privileged rents paid by relations, friends, dependants or persons discharging religious duties; and

(c) rents unduly inflated by jealousy or special local or personal conditions of a transitory character, rents so exorbitant as to be no index of the real letting value of land and rents in which other factors such as mortgage money enter

The Revenue Officer shall scrutinize cash rents carefully in each village as it comes under inspection. He shall satisfy himself that they have been correctly recorded, and shall then decide what rents shall be eliminated as abnormal.

Adjustments to be made.

10. The Revenue Officer shall, from the rents remaining after elimination of abnormal rents, frame an estimate of landowners' net assets, subject to the following instructions :—

(i) the provisions of rule 7 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f) and (g) shall *mutatis mutandis* apply;

(ii) deduction shall be made, if necessary, for fallows or bad harvests;

The amount of the deduction to be made in each case depends on the result of the local enquiries made by the Revenue Officer;

(iii) deduction shall be made for shortage in collection of rent where such shortage is not due to bad management.

Miscellaneous income.

11. Should the landowners, whether they take rents in cash or in kind, also enjoy as such any income or dues from lands which have not been taken into account in the estimates framed under the preceding rules, the amount of such income or dues shall be added to the net assets.

Estimates of true net assets.

12. The final estimates of net assets based on, (a) rents in kind [illegible]

of estates.

(b) The method by which assessment to land revenue shall be made.

13. Before the reassessment of any area is undertaken a forecast report shall be submitted of the expected financial results of the reassessment, showing whether, for financial reasons or otherwise, reassessment is desirable. In the report specific mention shall *inter alia* be made of the following matters:— Forecast report.

(a) the existing assessment, the suitability of its form to local circumstances and the fairness of its distribution over estates;

(b) changes in cultivation, population, means of irrigation and markets and communications;

(c) rainfall;

(d) prices; and

(e) any factors affecting the general prosperity of the tract as an increase in water-logging.

Before the report is prepared, the leading agriculturists and organizations of landowners of the area concerned shall be consulted, so far as practicable, and it shall be noted in the report to what extent this has been done, and what opinions have been elicited.

14. The area under reassessment shall be divided into assessment circles as defined in clause (19) of section 3 of the Act. Assessment circles.

15. (1) The Revenue Officer shall frame his proposals with respect to classes of soils, selected years, prices to be adopted and assessment circles in accordance with the provisions of rules 2, 3, 4 and 14 respectively, as soon as possible after the commencement of settlement operations. Publication of proposal

(2) The Revenue Officer shall have an abstract of his proposals prepared and translated into the vernacular. Printed copies of this abstract shall be supplied by post to all *zaildars*, *sufedposhes*, headmen and organizations of landowners of the area concerned and to non-official members of the District Board and elected members of the Punjab Legislative Council representing the said area. A period of thirty days from the date of posting shall be allowed within which they may file objections on all or any of the matters referred to in sub-rule (1) to the Revenue Officer.

(3) The Revenue Officer shall take such objections into consideration and forward them, with his views thereon, together with his proposals, through the Commissioner, for the orders of the Financial Commissioner.

16. Before preparing the report prescribed by sub-section (2) of section 50 of the Act, the Revenue Officer shall make a special inspection of each estate, and record an inspection note thereon. Special inspection of each estate.

(b) the recognition in the revenue records of such distinctions of soil and class as are usually accompanied by marked differences of renting value.

Abnormal rents.

9. All rents which are not true economic rents, and are not based on the prevailing rent-rate or the average rate actually paid on any class of land, shall be excluded by the Revenue Officer from his calculations as abnormal. Thus the following rents shall be considered abnormal:—

(a) rents consisting of the land revenue, with or without a small additional payment as proprietary fee, unless the land revenue is high and the land poor;

(b) privileged rents paid by relations, friends, dependants or persons discharging religious duties; and

(c) rents unduly inflated by jealousy or special local or personal conditions of a transitory character, rents so exorbitant as to be no index of the real letting value of land and rents in which other factors such as mortgage money enter

The Revenue Officer shall scrutinize cash rents carefully in each village as it comes under inspection He shall satisfy himself that they have been correctly recorded, and shall then decide what rents shall be eliminated as abnormal

Adjustments to be made.

10 The Revenue Officer shall, from the rents remaining after elimination of abnormal rents, frame an estimate of landowners' net assets, subject to the following instructions:—

(i) the provisions of rule 7 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f) and (g) shall *mutatis mutandis* apply;

(ii) deduction shall be made, if necessary, for fallows or bad harvests;

The amount of the deduction to be made in each case depends on the result of the local enquiries made by the Revenue Officer;

(iii) deduction shall be made for shortage in collection of rent where such shortage is not due to bad management.

Miscellaneous income.

11. Should the landowners, whether they take rents in cash or in kind, also enjoy as such any income or dues from lands which have not been taken into account in the estimates framed under the preceding rules, the amount of such income or dues shall be added to the net assets.

Estimates of true net assets.

12. The final estimates of net assets based on, (a) rents in kind, and (b) [illegible]

[illegible]

of estates.

Deviation allowed.

20. The assessment ordered by Government for each assessment circle shall be imposed within a margin of three per cent. either way.

Assessment of particular estates.

21. Subject to the provisions of sub-section (3) of section 51 of the Act the assessment of each estate shall be fixed according to circumstances.

Progressive assessments.

22. Large enhancements of land revenue on particular estates shall, if necessary, be mitigated by the imposition of the revised demand in a progressive form, *i.e.*, a portion of the increased demand shall be deferred for a period of years.

Distribution of assessment over holdings.

23. (1) Before making or revising the distribution of a fixed assessment over the several holdings of an estate, the Revenue Officer shall enquire into the usage followed in the previous distribution, and, in deciding the method of the new distribution, he shall have regard to that usage and to the wishes of the landowners, so far as may be practicable and equitable.

(2) (*a*) The Revenue Officer shall then make an order setting forth the method of the former distribution, and the method by which the new distribution is to be made, and shall direct that a record of the new distribution be prepared, showing—

(1) serial number of holding;

(2) landowner (with description) liable for the land revenue on each holding;

(3) area of holding, with such details as are necessary for the purposes of the distribution;

(4) rate or measure by which the new distribution is made;

(5) amount charged to each holding by former distribution;

(6) rates and cesses charged by a percentage on the land revenue payable by each holding by the former distribution;

(7) amount charged to each holding by the new distribution; and

(8) rates and cesses charged by a percentage on the land revenue payable by each holding by the new distribution;

(*b*) Where the rent of tenancy is the whole or a share of the land revenue thereof, with or without an addition in money, kind or service, or where an occupancy tenant pays his rent by a cash rent on a recognized measure of area, or by a cash rent in gross on his tenancy, the tenancy and the result of proceedings, if any, taken under section 27 of the Punjab Tenancy Act, 1887, shall be shown in this record under the landowners' holding of which the tenancy is part, an additional entry showing the tenant's name being inserted between entries (2) and (3).

(*c*) Where there are superior and inferior landowners in the [illegible] estate, both classes of landowners shall be shown in the record under entry (2); and there shall be added after entry (8) any *malikana* [illegible]

land
land-
wners

shall be shown under entry (7).

(3) The record thus made shall be published by delivering a copy thereof to the headman of the estate, and by posting another copy at a conspicuous place in or near the estate. A copy shall also be supplied to the patwari.

(4) If the assessment is in the for
to the results of each year or harvest,
this business by order under section
the Revenue
of the Act,
to be prepar
particulars
shall publis

(c) The principles on which exemption from assessment shall be allowed for improvements.

Exemption of land benefited by improvement from enhancement.

24 (1) When a masonry well is constructed at private expens or with the aid of a loan from Government, for purposes of irrigation after the coming into force of these rules, the land which benefits from the well shall be exempted from liability to any such enhanced or additional assessment of land revenue as may be due to the existence of the well until the expiry of such period as may have been sanctioned at the previous settlement, reckoned from the harvest in which the well is first brought into use. The minimum period of exemptior for the purpose of this rule shall be 20 years, but in any case where it is shown that such period is insufficient to repay the landowner twic the cost of the well out of the additional net assets due to the well, it may be extended to such longer period, not exceeding 40 years, as may be considered sufficient for that purpose. In cases where the Revenu Officer refuses to grant an exemption up to a period of 40 years, th aggrieved party shall have a right of appeal to the Commissioner.

(2) When a well, whether in use or out of use through disrepai is repaired for the purpose of irrigation, an exemption from liabilit similar to that in sub-rule (1) may be given for such period, if any not exceeding half the period specified in that sub-rule, as the office granting the exemption may consider equitable, with reference to th amount of expenditure incurred on repairing the well and to the prin ciple explained in sub-rule (1).

(3) When a tube-well is constructed at private expense or with th aid of a loan from Government for purposes of irrigation, the land whic benefits from the well shall be exempted from liability to any such enhanced or additional assessment of land revenue as may be due to the existence of the well until the expiry of such period as may be considered by the Financial Commissioner to be sufficient to repay the

landowner twice the cost of the well out of the additional net assets due to the existence of the well. The minimum period of exemption for the purpose of this rule shall be twenty years for wells constructed within the five years immediately following the date on which these rules are finally confirmed. But after the expiry of five years the determination of such minimum period, if any, shall be reconsidered in the light of the experience gained during them.

(4) During the period of exemption specified in sub-rule (1) to (3) the land revenue assessment of the land irrigated by the well or tube-well shall not exceed the amount which would have been assessed had no new well been constructed or no old well repaired, and in particular no fixed lump assessment shall be imposed on the well during the period of exemption.

(5) In tracts where there is practically no assessment on land in its unirrigated aspect the whole fixed assessment on well lands lying beyond the reach of river floods or canal water, *i.e.*, *chahi-khalis* lands, shall be remitted during the period of exemption. In the case of *chahi-sailab* and *chahi-nahri* lands the rates of assessment imposed for the period of exemption shall be as follows :—

(*a*) where the land irrigated by the well is situated within reach of river floods, the *sailab* rate or rates, fixed or fluctuating, as the case may be, as sanctioned for the time being; and

(*b*) where it is within reach of canal water, the *nahri-khalis* rate or rates, fixed or fluctuating as the case may be, as sanctioned for the time being.

Where in the tracts mentioned above there is no fixed assessment on well-irrigated lands, no rates other than *sailab* or *nahri-khalis* rates as above shall be charged.

(6) For irrigation works other than wells or tube-wells, such as dams, reservoirs, water-cuts, minor canals or canal distributaries, constructed or repaired at private expense or with the aid of a loan from Government, exemptions similar to those allowed for wells under sub-rules (1) and (2) shall be granted. The period of such exemptions shall be determined in each case by the Revenue Officer, but no exemption for a period exceeding 10 years shall be granted without the sanction of the Commissioner, or exceeding 20 years without that of the Financial Commissioner.

(7) The periods of exemption specified in the foregoing sub-rules may, for sufficient reasons, be extended with the sanction of the Financial Commissioner.

Remission of revenue when wells fall out of use.

24-A. (1) So much of the assessment on the land irrigated from a masonry or tube-well as is based on the profits of irrigation from such well shall be remitted—

(*a*) when the well ceases to be fit for use; and

to the superior landowner which is charged by a percentage on the land revenue; or, if part of the land revenue is payable to the superior landowners, details showing the amount so due to the superior landowners shall be shown under entry (7).

(3) The record thus made shall be published by delivering a copy thereof to the headman of the estate, and by posting another copy at a conspicuous place in or near the estate. A copy shall also be supplied to the patwari.

(4) If the assessment is in the form of rates chargeable according to the results of each year or harvest, the Assistant Collector, to whom the Revenue Officer may assign this business by order under section 12 of the Act, shall cause a record of the sum chargeable to each holding to be prepared for each year or harvest (as the case may be), giving the particulars [entries (5) and (6) excepted] set out in sub-rule (2), and shall publish it in the manner prescribed in sub-rule (3).

(c) The principles on which exemption from assessment shall be allowed for improvements.

Exemption of land benefited by improvement from enhancement.

24. (1) When a masonry well is constructed at private expense or with the aid of a loan from Government, for purposes of irrigation, after the coming into force of these rules, the land which benefits from the well shall be exempted from liability to any such enhanced or additional assessment of land revenue as may be due to the existence of the well until the expiry of such period as may have been sanctioned at the previous settlement, reckoned from the harvest in which the well is first brought into use. The minimum period of exemption for the purpose of this rule shall be 20 years, but in any case where it is shown that such period is insufficient to repay the landowner twice the cost of the well out of the additional net assets due to the well, it may be extended to such longer period, not exceeding 40 years, as may be considered sufficient for that purpose. In cases where the Revenue Officer refuses to grant an exemption up to a period of 40 years, the aggrieved party shall have a right of appeal to the Commissioner.

(2) When a well, whether in use or out of use through disrepair, is repaired for the purpose of irrigation, an exemption from liability similar to that in sub-rule (1) may be given for such period, if any, not exceeding half the period specified in that sub-rule, as the officer granting the exemption may consider equitable, with reference to the amount of expenditure incurred on repairing the well and to the principle explained in sub-rule (1).

(3) When a tube-well is constructed at private expense or with the aid of a loan from Government for purposes of irrigation, the land which benefits from the well shall be exempted from liability to any such enhanced or additional assessment of land revenue as may be due to the existence of the well until the expiry of such period as may be considered by the Financial Commissioner to be sufficient to repay the

28. When landowner desires to secure an exemption from assessment on reclaimed waste land in order to compensate him for incurring substantial expenditure on its reclamation, he shall apply, before he commences the work, to the Financial Commissioner for such exemption, giving a description of the land to be reclaimed, the difficulties attending its reclamation and the sum proposed to be expended on reclamation operations. The Financial Commissioner shall, after making such enquiries as he deems necessary, decide as to whether any exemption shall be given. Exemption of reclaimed waste lands.

If the Financial Commissioner sanctions an exemption, he shall fix the maximum period of the exemption to be granted. At the close of reclamation operations, the Financial Commissioner, after verification of the actual amount expended on reclamation and the area reclaimed, shall, by written order, exempt the area reclaimed from assessment of land revenue for a period sufficient to reimburse the landowner to the extent of twice the sum expended on the reclamation operations, subject to the maximum limit previously fixed.

(d) The manner in which assessment shall be announced.

29. The Revenue Officer shall, on receipt of the orders of Government on his assessment proposals, draw up an order determining the assessment proper on each estate. Order of assessment for each estate.

30. (1) For the purposes of announcing the assessment imposed on each estate, a notice shall be issued summoning the headmen and other persons interested to attend at a place and on a date specified. On such date and at such place the Revenue Officer shall announce the assessment. Announcement of assessment.

(2) The headmen of each estate shall be given a memorandum showing the future assessment of the estate, and any additional particulars deemed necessary.

(3) The harvest from which the new demand shall take effect shall be announced to the headmen and other persons interested, and shall be noted in the memorandum furnished to the headmen.

(e) The manner in which the rate of incidence of the land revenue is to be calculated for the purpose of sub-section (3) of section 51.

31. (a) In assessment circles in which fixed assessment was imposed at the last previous assessment, the rate of incidence of such assessment shall be the rate obtained by dividing the total assessment, on cultivated land, as finally imposed by the Revenue Officer who made the assessment, by the cultivated area as ascertained by him for the purposes of assessment. Calculation of incidence.

(b) In assessment circles in which fluctuating assessment was imposed at the last previous assessment, the average acreage of crops *forming the basis of the net assets estimate at such assessment shall be*

multiplied by the final rates sanctioned. The figures thus arrived at shall be divided by the cultivated area as ascertained, for the purpose of assessment, by the Revenue Officer who imposed the assessment, and the result shall be the rate of incidence of the last previous assessment.

(c) In assessment circles in which the assessment imposed at the last previous assessment was partly fixed and partly fluctuating, the average acreage of crops forming, either partly or wholly, the basis of the net assets estimate of such assessment that are subject to fluctuating assessment shall be multiplied by the final rates sanctioned for fluctuating assessment. To the figure thus arrived at shall be added the final fixed demand imposed by the Revenue Officer, and the total shall be divided by the cultivated area as ascertained for the purpose of assessment by the Revenue Officer. The result shall be the rate of incidence of the last previous assessment.

(d) The rate of incidence on the cultivated area for the purposes of the revised assessment shall be determined *mutatis mutandis* by such of the methods in clauses (a), (b) and (c) of this rule as are applicable to the circumstances of the circles under assessment applied to the cultivated area determined by the Revenue Officer at reassessment.

The 23rd December 1933.

No *4345-R.—Notification.*—With reference to notification no. 1234-R., dated the 18th March 1933, it is hereby notified that the following Rules and Executive Instructions made under section 60 (C) and clauses (e) and (g) of sub-section (1) of section 155 of the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887, have been sanctioned by the Financial Commissioner, Revenue, with the previous approval of the Governor in Council :—

THE PUNJAB MINOR MINERALS RULES.

1. (i) These rules may be called the Punjab Minor Minerals Rules ;

Extent of application. (ii) They extend to the whole of the Punjab, but the Local Government may, by order in writing, suspend their operation altogether or in part, in respect of any person or area.

(iii) They shall come into force with effect from 1st February 1934.

(iv) Nothing in these rules shall be deemed to effect the provisions of section 7 (1) (f) and section 9 (1) and (2) of the Indian Railways Act, 1890.

(v) These rules do not apply to the quarrying of minerals from land belonging to Government in the possession of the Punjab Public Works Department, the Punjab Forest Department, or any department of the Government of India, for the permission of the department concerned is required according to the rules of the department.

A.—Definitions.

2. In these rules :—

(i) "minerals" includes all *kanker* (calcareous carbonate of lime), stone, marble, gypsum, fire-clay, china-clay, limestone, slate, boulders, shingle, gravel, rori and bajri, but excludes coal, the ores of metal, earth oil, gold and salt and all minerals the extraction of which is governed by the Punjab Mining Manual; and it also includes sand in any area or locality which the Local Government may by notification direct ;

(ii) "quarry" means to dig or bore on, into or under any land, or to win, extract or collect therefrom in any manner ;

(iii) "occupancy tenant" includes a tenant as defined by section 3 of the Colonization of Government Lands (Punjab) Act, 1912.

B.—Permit to quarry necessary.

3. No person shall quarry any minerals belonging to Government from land, whether privately owned or otherwise included within any revenue estate, or situated in land the property of Government not included within the limits of a revenue estate, unless he has first obtained a permit in the manner hereinafter prescribed ;

But no permit is necessary nor shall royalty be levied for quarrying any mineral proved to belong to the land owners as provided in section 42 of the Land Revenue Act, XVII of 1887.

C.—Information to be furnished in applications for the grant of permits.

4. Every application for a permit to quarry shall be made in form M.-1, M.-2 or M.-3, attached to these rules, bear a court-fee stamp of one rupee, and contain the following particulars :—

(a) name, parentage and residence of the applicant ;

(b) name and quantity of the mineral to be quarried ;

(c) specific purpose for which the mineral is required ;

(d) particulars as given in the last *jamabandi* of revenue estate regarding the land from which the mineral is to be quarried.

A plan of the land together with the relevant excerpt from the *jamabandi* in question shall be attached to the application. The application may be made personally or by post.

D.—Applications from land owners to quarry minerals for personal or charitable purposes.

5. Any person being an owner or occupancy tenant of agricultural land desiring to quarry in the revenue estate within which his land is situated for use within such revenue estate any mineral —

(a) for his own personal, agricultural or domestic purposes, and not for alienation by sale or otherwise, nor for contract work ; or

(b) for constructing, otherwise than by *contract*, a hospital, school, dharamsala, well, *piao*, *tank*, mosque, temple, or any other work of public utility or religious worship, within the said estate,

shall make an application in form M.-1 to the Collector either directly or through the patwari of the revenue estate. If the land from which the mineral is to be quarried is not in the applicant's possession the application shall also be signed by the owner or occupancy tenant thereof as a token of consent.

6. (*i*) Where the application is given to the patwari, the patwari shall forthwith enter the receipt and contents of the same in his diary and shall also record declarations in writing, from the applicant and the other parties, if any, concerned and the lambardar of the village or *patti*, on both the application and the diary to the effect that the application is for one of the purposes specified in rule 5 and he shall then forward the application to the tahsildar, who, after verifying it, shall forward it to the Collector

(*ii*) On receipt of the application directly or through the patwari the Collector may after such enquiry as he deems necessary issue a permit for quarrying free of royalty in form M.-4.

(*iii*) The permit shall be returned to the patwari within one week after the date of its expiry The patwari shall forthwith forward it to the tahsildar, with a note that the conditions of the permit have been kept, who shall forward it to the Collector.

E.—Applications by officers of Government, etc., by contractors and others, to quarry minerals.

7. (i) Any person who desires to quarry minerals in circumstances other than those related in paragraph 5 shall make his application to the Collector.

(ii) Every application by a contractor for quarrying minerals on behalf of a Government Department or a local body shall be made to the Collector in form M -2, through the Executive Engineer or other official of corresponding authority concerned, or through the Secretary of the local body concerned, as the case may be

(iii) Application in cases other than those provided for in rule 5 and in sub-rule (ii) of this rule, shall be made in form M.-3.

8. On receipt of an application under rule 7 the Collector may after such inquiry as he deems necessary issue a permit in form M.-5, subject to the following conditions :—

(i) The permit shall be issued for a period not exceeding one year from the date of issue of the permit.

(ii) The quarrying operations and the removal of the mineral quarried shall, except as hereinafter provided, be completed within the period specified in the permit.

The time allowed for the quarrying operations shall be as follows :—

(*a*) Up to 1 000 cubic feet	..	One month.
(*b*) Exceeding 1,000 cubic feet but not exceeding 5,000 cubic feet	..	Three months.
(*c*) Exceeding 5,000 cubic feet but not exceeding 10,000 cubic feet	..	Six months.
(*d*) Exceeding 10,000 cubic feet	..	One year.

(*iii*) The applicant shall be required to pay royalty in advance at the rate of Re. 1 per hundred cubic feet or a fraction thereof of stone or kankar and annas 12 per hundred cubic feet or a fraction thereof of any other mineral to be quarried.

(*iv*) In addition to the amount of royalty paid in advance under sub-rule (*iii*) of this rule the applicant shall make the following deposits :—

(*a*) A security deposit equal to half the amount of the royalty as a guarantee for the observance of the conditions prescribed by these rules.

(*b*) *An amount to be estimated as provided in rule 12* on *account* of compensation for damage payable to the land owner or occupancy tenant as the case may be from whose land the mineral is to be quarried :

Provided that the advance payment prescribed by sub-rule (*iii*) and the deposits prescribed by sub-rule (*iv*) may be waived where the authority endorsing an application under rule 7 (*ii*) itself gives a guarantee as provided at the foot of form M.-2 for all sums that would otherwise be payable by the applicant.

9. If the holder of a permit in form M.-5 is unable to complete the quarrying operations within the period specified in the permit, he may make through the channel, if any, prescribed under rule 7, and before the expiry of the period specified in the permit, an application for a renewal of the permit for a further period not exceeding three months and during this period the quarrying operations shall be finally closed.

An application under this rule shall be accompanied by the permit it is desired to renew and may be made personally or by registered post and shall bear a court-fee stamp of one rupee.

10. (*i*) The holder of a permit in Form M.-5 shall keep a clear account of the quantity of minerals quarried each week and the quantity removed for sale or use. This account shall be checked by the officials of the Revenue Department whenever they inspect the quarrying operations under the provisions of rule 13.

(*ii*) Except as provided in sub-rule (*iii*) of this rule no mineral quarried under a permit in Form M.-5 shall be removed from the site until it has been measured by the patwari or in some other manner sanctioned by the Collector. The measurements so taken shall be recorded on the back of the permit as well as in the patwari's diary.

The permit shall be returned to the Collector within one week after the date of its expiry by the holder in person or by registered post.

(iii) If the mineral is quarried on behalf of a Government department or a local body, the measurements prescribed in sub-rule (ii) shall not be made, but the permit shall be returned within one week after the date of its expiry by the holder personally or by registered post to the Government department or local body, as the case may be who will return the same to the Collector together with a certificate of the quantity of the mineral received at works.

11. (i) If the quantity of mineral quarried is less than that for which royalty was paid in advance under rule 8 (iii) the permit-holder ... lication being made in

... fying himself regarding the actual quantity of the mineral quarried as shown or certified on the permit, received back under rule 10 (ii) and (iii), shall refund the difference between the amount of royalty paid by the applicant in advance and that actually due to Government for the mineral quarried and removed.

(ii) For the refund of the deposits made under rule 8 (iv) a separate application shall be made

(iii) An application under this rule may be made personally or by registered post and need not be stamped.

12. Where the holder of a permit in Form M.-5 is not himself the owner or occupancy tenant of the land from which the mineral is quarried the owner or occupancy tenant shall, unless he has agreed in writing to forego his claim, be granted compensation for damage caused to him by the quarrying operations. Such compensation shall be estimated as nearly as may be in accordance with the provisions of sections 11, 23, 24 and 25 of the Land Acquisition Act, I of 1894, and be paid out of the sum deposited or guaranteed under rule 8 (ii). If the damage ultimately caused exceeds the compensation so estimated the owner or occupar ...
the date of expiry ...
of the compensati ...
by the Collector, ...
provisions of section 98 (b) of the Punjab Land Revenue Act, XVII of 1887.

The award of the Collector under this rule shall be final.

An application under this rule may be made personally or by registered post and need not be stamped.

13. The kanung ...
are in progress shall, ...
duties, check once a ...
prescribed in rule 10 (...

... ed and removal by the permit-holder. He shall make a report all such inspections to the tahsildar noting in particular any breaches of the rules or of the conditions of the permit, and informing him as soon as the period specified in the permit has expired, or quarrying operations have ceased, whichever is earlier.

F.—Levelling.

14. If the landowner or occupancy tenant of the land has, under the provisions of rule 12, agreed to forego his claim for compensation, or if he has, under the provisions of rule 5 agreed to the issue of a ... permit, the holder of the permit shall level up the ground as soon as reasonably can after the completion of the quarrying operations. Failure on his part to do so shall be reported by the landowner or occupancy tenant within one month after the date of expiry of the per- ... to the Collector direct or through the patwari. The Collector shall thereupon proceed as if compensation had been claimed under rule 12 damage caused by the quarrying operations.

An application under this rule may be made personally or by registered post and need not be stamped.

G.—Breach of rules to be reported by Revenue Officials.

15. It shall be the duty of every lambardar, sufedposh, zaildar ... patwari to report any breach of these rules to the tahsildar.

16. The Collector may delegate any of his powers under these ... to an Assistant or an Extra Assistant Commissioner.

H.—Penalties.

17. (*i*) If a permit issued under rule 6 is not returned to the Collector or to the patwari within one week of the date of its expiry as prescribed in rule 6 (*iii*) the Collector may impose on the holder a penalty equal to the amount of royalty that would have been charged the mineral, if it were assessable to royalty; and if the penalty so imposed is not paid within one month of demand it shall be recoverable an arrear of land revenue under the provisions of section 98 (*b*) of the Punjab Land Revenue Act, XVII of 1887.

(*ii*) If a permit issued under rule 8 is not returned to the Collector Government department or local body, as the case may be, within one week after the date of its expiry, as prescribed in rule 10, the Collector may, in his discretion, forfeit a sum not exceeding one-fourth the security deposit made or guaranteed under rule 8 (*iv*).

Failure to return the permit in time.

(*iii*) If any quarried mineral under a permit issued under rule 8 not removed within the period specified in sub-rule (*ii*) thereof ... ding any period of extension granted under rule 9 it shall be liable to be forfeited to Government. The Collector shall arrange to dispose the forfeited mineral by sale or otherwise as he deems fit and credit ... sale-proceeds to the head "V—Land Revenue—Miscellaneous."

Failure to remove in time the mineral quarried.

Unauthorised extraction of minerals.

(iv) Any person who (a) quarries any mineral without a permit or who (b) quarries a different mineral from that specified in the permit or a larger amount than what is so specified or (c) alienates by sale or otherwise any mineral in contravention of the conditions prescribed in these rules or in his permit, shall be liable to pay double the amount of royalty payable under rule 8, and such *royalty* if not paid within one month of demand may be realized as an arrear of land revenue under the provisions of section 98 (b) of the Punjab Land Revenue Act, XVII of 1887

Failure to level up the ground on completion of quarrying operations.

(v) If the permit holder fails to level up the land as provided in rule 14 as soon as he reasonably can, after the quarrying operations are complete he shall be liable to forfeit the whole or such part of the security deposit made or guaranteed under Rule 8 (ii) as the Collector may determine.

I.—How royalty, etc., is to be accounted for.

18 (i) The amount of royalty recoverable in advance under rule 8 (iii) shall at once be entered in the running register prescribed in paragraph 29 of Standing Order No 31 and on recovery from the permit holder be credited into the Treasury or Sub-treasury to the head "V—Land Revenue—Miscellaneous" The amount of refund if any admissible under rule 11 should be drawn on a refund voucher and charged to "V—Land Revenue—Deduct Refunds."

(ii) The amount recovered on account of "Security deposits" shall be credited into the treasury as a "Revenue Deposit." On the expiry of the permit the amount lying in deposit on this account should be withdrawn either in cash or partly in cash and partly by transfer credit to "V—Land Revenue—Miscellaneous," according as any part of it is not or is ordered to be forfeited to Government under rule 17 in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 201 of the Civil Account Code, Volume I.

(iii) Similarly the amount recovered on account of "compensation for damage, etc., payable to the landowner or occupancy tenant" may in the first instance be credited to "Revenue Deposits" pending subsequent withdrawal for disbursement to the land owners or occupancy tenants on the sanction of the Collector.

(iv) The amount of penalty imposed under rule 17 (i) if recovered in cash should be credited to the head "V—Land Revenue—Miscellaneous." Its record will be kept in the books of the *wasil baqi nawis*.

FORM M-1.

(Court-fee stamp of one rupee.)

Application for permission to quarry minerals, under rule 5 of the Punjab Minor Minerals Rules published with Financial Commissioners' notification no. 4345-*R, dated* 23*rd December* 1933.

1. Name of applicant.

2. Father's name.

3. Caste or tribe.

4. Residence.

5. Name and quantity of the mineral to be quarried.

6. Specific purpose for which the mineral to be quarried, is required.

7. Particulars as given in the last *jamabandi* of the revenue estate regarding the land from which the mineral is to be quarried.

8. Whether landowner or occupancy tenant in the revenue estate.

9. Whether permission of the landowner or of the occupancy tenant, as the case may be, has been taken, if the applicant is not the owner or occupancy tenant of the land in question.

1. *Signature of the applicant.*

Dated

2. *Signature of owner or occupancy tenant if he is not the applicant.*

FORM M.-2.

(Court-fee stamp of one rupee.)

Application for permission to quarry minerals under rule 7 (ii) of the Punjab Minor Minerals Rules published with Financial Commissioners' notification no. 4345-R., dated 23rd December 1938.

1. Name of applicant.

2. Father's name.

3. Caste or tribe.

4. Residence

5. Name and quantity of the mineral to be quarried.

6 Name of the Government Department or local body for which the mineral is to be quarried

7. Particulars as given in the last *jamabandi* of the revenue estate regarding the land from which the mineral is to be quarried.

8. Whether prepared to make the payments and deposit the amounts if any prescribed by sub-rules (iii) and (iv) of Rule 8.

Signature of the applicant.

1. Recommended.

2. The (name of Government Department or Local Body) guarantees payment of all sums leviable from the applicant on account of royalty under sub-rule (ii) of Rule 8 and compensation due to the landowner or occupancy tenant under Rules 12 and 14 and of all other sums that may be leviable from applicant for non-observance of the Punjab Minor Minerals Rules in connection with this work.

Signature

Designation of official.

(*Note.*—Paragraph 2 shall be cancelled if no such guarantee is to be given.)

FORM M.-3.

(Court-fee stamp of one rupee.)

Application for permission to quarry minerals under Rule 7 (iii) of the Punjab Minor Minerals Rules published with Financial Commissioners' notification no. 4345-R, dated 23rd December 1933.

1. Name of applicant.

2. Father's name.

3. Caste or tribe.

4. Residence.

5. Name and quantity of the mineral to be quarried.

6. Specific purpose for which the mineral to be quarried is required.

7. Particulars as given in the last *jamabandi* of the revenue estate regarding the land from which the mineral is to be quarried.

8. Whether prepared to make the payments and deposit the amounts, prescribed under sub-rules (iii) and (iv) of Rule 8.

FORM M.-4.

Permit to quarry minerals, etc., for personal or charitable purposes issued under the Punjab Minor Minerals Rules published with the Financial Commissioners' notification no. 4345-R, dated 23rd December 1933.

1. This is to certify that————————————————

son of————————————————

caste——————————of——————————

tahsil——————————, district——————————

has been permitted to quarry and remove——————————

cubic feet of kankar / stone / limestone

from field No.——————in revenue estate——————————

tahsil——————————, district——————————

for the following purposes :—

2. This permit is issued subject to the conditions prescribed in the rules above-mentioned and will remain in force till the————. It shall be returned to the patwari personally or by registered post by the——————.

Collector.

Dated . ——————district.

Certified that the conditions of the above permit have been satisfied, that the amount of minerals has not exceeded that mentioned in the permit and that they have been devoted to the use prescribed in the permit.

Dated—————— *Patwari.*

FORM M-5.

Permit to quarry minerals, etc., issued under the Punjab Minor Minerals Rules published with the Financial Commissioners' notification no. 4345-R., dated 23rd December, 1933.

(1) This is to certify that————son of———— caste————of————, tahsil————, district————, has been permitted to quarry and remove ————cubic feet of kankar / stone / limestone from field No.———— in revenue estate————tahsil———— district————.

(2) He has paid—

(*a*) Rs.————on account of royalty at the rate of———— per hundred cubic feet, and also

(*b*) made the following deposits:—

(*i*) Rs.————as security deposit;

(*ii*) Rs.————on account of compensation payable to landowner or occupancy tenant under rule 12.

(3) This permit is issued subject to the conditions prescribed in the rules published with the notification referred to above and shall remain in force till the————. It shall be returned to———— personally or by registered post by the————.

Collector,

Dated . ————district.

LAND REVENUE RULES.

Zaildars and Inamdars.

Office of zaildar and inamdar and limits of zails.

1. *(i) The office of zaildar or inamdar shall not be established in any local area except with the previous sanction of the Local Government.

(ii) When that sanction has been obtained, the limits of the zail of each zaildar shall be fixed by the Collector with the sanction of the Commissioner; and the first appointments to the office shall be made as hereinafter provided.

(iii) The limits of a zail may be altered with the sanction of the Commissioner, provided that the number of zails is not changed.

Revision of zaildari and inamdari arrangements.

2. No increase in the existing total percentage of revenue assigned for the emoluments of zaildars or inamdars in any district shall be made without the sanction of the local Government: subject to this condition the Financial Commissioner is authorized to sanction and to revise from time to time—but not usually otherwise than at resettlement—the zaildari and inamdari arrangements of a district, to vary the number of zails and inams and to revise the grading or amount of the allowances.

Remuneration of zaildars and inamdars.

3. Ordinarily, save when other assignments exist for the remuneration of officers of these classes, the amount of the remuneration of the zaildars of a district (or any sub-division of the district to which the proposals may be confined) may amount to, but shall not exceed, 1 per cent. of the land revenue of the district (or sub-division of the district) and similarly the amount of the remuneration of the inamdars may amount to, but shall not exceed, ¼ per cent. of the land revenue.

What persons are eligible for zaildarships and inams.

4. No person is eligible for appointment as a zaildar or inamdar unless he is a headman in the zail in which he is to be appointed, or to which the inam is attached, or unless he is a landowner or a tenant holding from Government in the zail who has been approved by the Commissioner as a suitable candidate for the office. Where inams have not been attached to particular zails the above qualifications must be held in the tahsil to which the inam belongs.

Appointment of zaildars.

5. In the appointment of zaildars regard shall not be had to any alleged hereditary claim, but regard shall be had among other matters to—

(a) the extent of property in the zail possessed by the candidate;

(b) services rendered to the State by himself or by his family;

(c) his personal influence, character, ability, and freedom from indebtedness;

(d) the degree in which the candidate is by race or otherwise fitted to represent the majority of the agriculturists who reside in the zail.

---

*Financial Commissioner's notification no. 142, dated 9th November 1909.

6. (i) A zaildar shall be dismissed when— Dismissal of zaildars.

(a) he is sentenced to imprisonment for one year or upwards or to any heavier punishment;

(b) he ceases to be a landowner in his zail;

(c) his holding has been transferred, or the assessment thereof has been annulled, for an arrear of land revenue;

(d) he has mortgaged his holding and has delivered possession thereof to the mortgagee.

(ii) A zaildar may be dismissed for any reason which would justify the dismissal of a headman of an estate.

7. When the office of a zaildar has been vacated, a successor shall be appointed in accordance with rule 5, provided that if the only suitable candidate for the appointment is a minor, the Collector may leave the appointment vacant until the said candidate comes of age, or may appoint the said minor to the vacant office with a substitute to discharge the duties attached to it. Appointment of a substitute under this rule shall be subject to the provisions of rules 27 to 30 inclusive. Appointment of successors and substitutes.

8. Subject to any conditions and limitations expressly made by Government when granting an inam, appointments to the office of inamdar shall be made, the office shall be vacated, and successions to vacancies shall be filled up as nearly as may be in the manner provided in the rules relating to zaildars. Appointment and dismissal of inamdars.

9. The duties of zaildars are— Duties of zaildars.

(i) to report heinous crime to the police and magistrate, to bring to their notice the presence in his zail of persons of notoriously bad livelihood, and to assist in the investigation and prevention of offences and in arresting criminals;

(ii) to see that the headmen, chief headmen and patwaries of the zail perform their duties properly: provided that the zaildar must not personally interfere in the performance of their duties by these officials except under directions from a competent officer;

(iii) to render such assistance in the work of survey, crop inspection, prepartion of records and assessments, or other branches of revenue administration within the zail as the Collector may require;

(iv) to report any repairs necessary to Government buildings, roads or boundary marks with the zail;

(v) to notify in the estates of the zail all orders of Government communicated to him for that purpose, and to obey all orders, which required personal obedience from himself;

(ii) to exert his influence to secure within the zail prompt obedience to all orders of Government, and to abstain from interference with cases pending in the law courts except under orders from the proper authority;

(vii) to assist Government officers in the execution of their duties, to supply them to the best of his ability with any information they may require, and to attend on them when they visit the zail.

(viii) *Absence from his circle shall be no defence to a charge of neglect of duty against a zaildar, if the absence extended over a period of 14 days and if previous sanction in writing to it had not been obtained from the tahsildar.

Duties of inamdars.

10. An inamdar shall perform such duties and render such assistance in the district administration as are required by the orders of Government under which the inam was first granted; and the Collector may also require him to perform any of the duties of a zaildar.

Contribution of assignees to the remuneration of zaildars and inamdars.

11. Every person to whom the land revenue of any land has been released or assigned, or who has redeemed or compounded for the same, shall, unless the local Government directs otherwise in any particular case, be required to pay, as a contribution towards the remuneration of zaildars and inamdars appointed under these rules, a rate, at the same percentage, as near as may be, as that appropriated from the land revenue of the local area for th[illegible] payment of zaildars and inamdars, but subject to a maximum of 1[illegible] cent. on the land revenue which has been, or, but for such release [illegible]signment, redemption, or composition, would have been asses[illegible] [illegible]uch land; and in any case in which land revenue is collec[illegible] [illegible]ccount of such land by any Revenue Officer for any such pe[illegible] [illegible] officer may deduct that percentage from the amount pa[illegible] [illegible]n to that person.

Promotion and reduction of zaildars and inamdars where inams are graded

12. The following rules apply only in cases where the inams of zaildars or inamdars are graded—

(i) In any such case the Collector may—

(1) in filling up a vacancy give grade to grade promotions so far as places are available, and appoint a new nominee to the vacancy thus caused in the lowest grade;

(2) reduce a zaildar or inamdar at any time to any lower grade for neglect of the duties imposed on him by these rules or by any other law for the time being in force, and if the reduction is permanent, give any grade to grade promotions in consequence of the vacancy thus caused.

*Financial Commissioner's notification no. 394-R., dated 9th February 1931.

(ii) Promotions shall not be made to fill places left temporarily vacant by temporary degradations.

(iii) No zaildar or inamdar shall ordinarily be promoted until he has served for a year in his grade.

(iv) A person appointed to fill a temporary vacancy shall ordinarily receive the emoluments of the zaildar or inamdar whose place he fills.

13. (i) No order of a Collector—

Orders which receive confirmation by the Commissioner.

(1) placing a zaildar or inamdar on first appointment in any but the lowest grade, or

(2) promoting any zaildar or inamdar to any grade higher than the grade next above that in which he is placed when it is decided to promote him, or

(3) promoting a zaildar or inamdar before he has served for a year in his grade, or

(4) giving a substitute for a zaildar or inamdar emoluments other than those of the zaildar or inamdar whose place he fills,

shall take effect unless it is confirmed by the Commissioner.

(ii) When an application for confirmation of an order is made to a Commissioner under this rule he shall keep it pending until the period of limitation fixed for an appeal from the order has expired; and, if he confirms the order, he may direct that it shall take effect from the date on which it was made.

VILLAGE HEADMEN.

Number of headmen.

14. (i) A sufficient number of headmen shall be appointed to every estate, and this number when once fixed shall not be increased except by the order of the Commissioner, nor be reduced except by the order of the Financial Commissioner.

(ii) If an estate or a considerable portion thereof is owned by Government, the headman may be appointed from among the tenants. In other estates he shall be appointed from among the landowners.

(iii) The lessee or the revenue or produce of an uncultivated or forest estate owned by Government shall be during the currency of his lease the headmen thereof.

(iv) In the Kangra district for the purposes of this rule the estate shall mean the *mauza*, *tappa*, *kothi*, or other officially recognised revenue unit as the Collector, subject to the orders of the Commissioner, shall determine.

Matters to be considered in first appointments.

15. In all first appointments of headmen, regard shall be had among other matters to—

(a) his hereditary claims;

(b) extent of property in the estate possessed by the candidate;

(c) services rendered to the State by himself or by his family;

(d) his personal influence, character, ability and freedom from indebtedness.

Dismissal of headmen.

16. (i) A headman shall be dismissed when—

(a) he is sentenced to imprisonment for one year or upwards or to any heavier sentence; or

(b) in an estate owned altogether or chiefly by Government he ceases to possess the interest which led to his appointment; or

(c) in any other estate he ceases to be a land owner in the estate or sub-division of the estate in respect of which he holds office, or

(d) he has mortgaged his holding and has delivered possession to the mortgagee but in special cases the Collector may with the Commissioner's sanction, retain him in his office under such circumstances, if he can furnish adequate security for the payment of the revenue he has to collect and for the due discharge of his duties or

(e) his holding has been transferred under section 71 of the Land Revenue Act, or the assessment thereof has been annulled under section 73 of the same Act.

(ii) A headman may be dismissed when—

(a) criminal proceedings which have been taken against him show that he is unfit to be entrusted any longer with the duties of his office; or

(b) he is seriously embarrassed by debt, or if his unencumbered holding is so small as to disqualify him in the Collector's opinion for the responsibilities attached to the office of headman; or

(c) owing to age or physical or mental incapacity, or absence from the estate, he is unable to discharge the duties of his office; or

(d) *there is reason to believe that he has taken part in, or concealed illicit distillation, or the smuggling of cocaine opium or *charas*;

(e) *he takes part in any unconstitutional agitation against the Government or fails to give his active support to the Government in the maintenance of law and order;

(f) he neglects to discharge his duties, or is otherwise shown to be incompetent; or

(g) the estate or sub-division thereof, in respect of which he holds office, or his own holding is attached either for an arrear of land revenue or by order of any court.

*Financial Commissioner's notification no. 3096-R., dated 21st December 1932.

17. (i) In an estate or sub-division of an estate owned chiefly or altogether by Government, a successor to the office of headman shall be selected without regard to hereditary claims, but regard shall be had to the other considerations stated in rule 15. Matters to be considered in appointment of successor.

(ii) In other estates the nearest eligible heir according to the rule of primogeniture shall be appointed unless some special custom of succession to the office be distinctly proved, but subject in every case to the following provisions :—

(a) The claim of a collateral relation of the last incumbent to succeed shall not be admitted solely on the ground of inheritance, unless the claimant is a descendant in the male line of the paternal great-grandfather of the last incumbent

(b) *where a headman has been dismissed in accordance with the provisions of rule 16 the Collector may refuse to appoint any of his heirs :—

(1) if the circumstances of the offence, dereliction of duty, or disqualification, for which the headman was dismissed make it probable that he would be unsuitable as a headman ;

(2) if there is reason to believe that he has connived at the offence or dereliction of duty for which the headman has been dismissed ;

(3) if any disqualification for which the headman has been dismissed attaches to him ;

(4) if he may reasonably be supposed to be under the influence of the dismissed headman or his family to an undesirable extent.

NOTE.—If a dismissed headman's heir is considered fit to succeed, regard shall be had to the property which he will inherit, in like manner as if he had already inherited it.

(c) The Collector may also refuse to appoint a person claiming as an heir on any ground which would necessitate or justify the dismissal of that person from the office of headman.

(d) A female is not ordinarily eligible for the office, but may be appointed when she is the sole owner of the estate for which the appointment has to be made, or, for special reasons, in other cases.

(iii) Failing the appointment of an heir, a successor to the office shall be appointed in the manner, and with regard to the considerations, described in rule 15.

(iv) Election shall not in any case be resorted to as an aid in making appointments under this rule and rule 14.

*Financial Commissioner's notification no. 3096-R., dated 21st December 1932.

Special rules for Kangra jagir villages

18. In the case of Headmen of villages situated within the jagirs of Dada Siba, Goler, Nadaun and Lambagraon in the Kangra district, rules 14, 15, 16 and 17 shall be subject to the following additions and alterations :—

Add to rule 14—

For the purposes of this rule an " estate " shall mean a " tappa " or such other area as the Collector, subject to the orders of the Commissioner, shall determine.

For *Clause (a) of rule* 15 substitute—

(a) The recommendations of the jagirdars.

To *Clause (ii) of rule* 16 add—

(f) he is obnoxious to the jagirdars.

For *Clauses (ii) and (iii) of rule* 17 substitute—

A successor to the office of headman shall be selected with regard to the considerations stated in rule 15 as modified by this rule.

Appointment of revenue farmers and mortgagees as headmen

19. (i) Where an office becomes vacant in consequence of any proceedings taken for the recovery of an arrear of land revenue under sections 71, 72 or 73 of the Land Revenue Act, the transferee, agent, or farmer who under those proceedings obtains possession of the land on which the arrears were due may, in the discretion of the Collector, be appointed to the vacant office.

(ii) Where a headman, who as land owner is individually responsible for more than half the land [illegible]
division thereof in respect of which l [illegible]
holding and has delivered possessio [illegible]
the office of headman has become vacant in consequence thereof, the mortgagee may, at the discretion of the Collector, be appointed to the vacant office.

(iii) On the termination of any such transfer, farm or attachment as is referred to in sub-section (i), or on the release of any such mortgage as is referred to in sub-section (ii), a headman appointed under this rule shall cease to hold office, and a new headman shall be appointed with reference to the considerations stated in rule 15.

Duties of headmen.

20. In addition the duties imposed upon headmen by law for any purpose, a headman shall—

(i) *collect by due date all land revenue and all sums recoverable as land revenue from the estate, or sub-division of an estate in which he holds office, and pay the same personally or by revenue money-order or by remit-

and time appointed in that behalf to the Revenue Officer or assignee empowered by Government to receive it.

Selected lambardars, approved by the Collector, may pay land revenue and all sums recoverable as land revenue from the estate or sub-division of an estate in which they hold office, by cheques on the Imperial Bank of India; provided that there is a branch of the Imperial Bank at the headquarters of the district in which the said estate is included;

(*ii*) collect the rents and other income of the common land, and account for them to the persons entitled thereto;

(*iii*) acknowledge every payment received by him in the books of the landowners and tenants;

(*iv*) defray joint expenses of the estate and render accounts thereof, as may be duly required of him;

(*v*) *report to the tahsildar the death of any assignee of land revenue or Government pensioner residing in the estate, or the marriage or re-marriage of a female drawing a family pension and residing in the estate, or the absence of any such person for more than a year;

(*vi*) †report to the tahsildar all encroachments on roads (including village roads) or on Government waste lands and injuries to, or appropriation of, nazul property situated within the boundaries of the estate;

(*vii*) report any injury to Government buildings made over to his charge;

(*viii*) carry out, to the best of his ability, any orders that he may receive from the Collector requiring him to furnish information, or to assist in providing on payment supplies or means of transport for troops or for officers of Government on duty;

(*ix*) assist in such manner as the Collector may from time to time direct at all crop inspections, recording of mutations, surveys, preparation of records-of-right, or other revenue business carried on within the limits of the estate;

(*x*) attend the summons of all authorities having jurisdiction in the estate, assist all officers of the Government in the execution of their public duties; supply, to the best of his ability, any local information which those officers may require, and generally act for the landowners,

*As amended by notification no. 605, dated 24th February 1926.

†As amended by Financial Commissioner's notification no. 4622-E., dated 14th November 1932.

tenants and residents of the estate or sub-division of the estate in which he holds office in their relations with Government ;

(xi) report to the patwari any outbreak of disease among animals ,

(xii) report to the patwari the deaths of any right-holders in their estates.

Remuneration of headmen.

21 (i) The remuneration of a headman in an estate or sub-divison of an estate owned chiefly or altogether by Government shall be such a portion of the village officer's cess or of the income accruing to Government from the estate, as may be sanctioned by the Financial Commissioner

(ii) In other estates the remuneration of a headman shall be the remuneration appointed when the land revenue of the estate was last assessed.

(iii) *In any case not provided for by sub-sections (i) and (ii) a headman shall receive a portion of the village officer's cess equal to five per cent of the land revenue for the time being assessed on the estate or portion of the estate in which he holds office whether the assessment is leviable or not.

(iv) †The Collector in arrangements in an estate by the different headmen . them.

CHIEF HEADMEN.

Determination of office of chief headmen

22. In an estate in which the appointment of a chief headman has been sanctioned by Government, the office shall be vacated as nearly as may be in the manner provided in the rules relating to headmen

Duties of chief headmen

23. (i) In estates in which a chief headman has been appointed, an order may, at the option of the officer by whom it is issued, be addressed either to the chief headman or to any headman who is by his office responsible for the execution thereof. And if the order is addressed to the chief headman, he may either execute it himself or refer to the responsible headman.

(ii) In addition to his own duties as a headman, the chief headman shall be responsible for the due execution of their duties by other headmen in the same estate.

(iii) Nothing in sub-sections (i) and (ii) shall be deemed to apply to the matters defined in clauses (i) to (iv) of rule 20.

*As amended by Financial Commissioner's notification no. 441-202-8944, dated 23rd October 1922.

†As amended by Financial Commissioner's notification no. 1224-R., dated 4th May 1932.

24. The remuneration of the chief headman of an estate shall be— Remuneration of chief headman.

(i) the remuneration appointed in respect of his office when the land revenue of the estate was last assessed;

(ii) or failing any such special provision, a portion of the village officer's cess equal to one per cent. of the land revenue collected from the estate;

(iii) this remuneration shall be collected by the village headmen, and be paid by them to the chief headman.

RULES APPLYING TO ZAILDARS, INAMDARS, HEADMEN AND CHIEF HEADMEN.

25. (i) Where a zaildar, inamdar, headman or chief headman commits a breach of or neglects the duties imposed on him by these rules or by any other law for the time being in force, the Collector may by order direct— Punishment.

(a) that the emoluments of his office be withheld and forfeited to Government for a term not exceeding one year; or

(b) that he be suspended from office for a term not exceeding one year.

(ii) In a case of suspension, a substitute shall or shall not be appointed, as in the circumstances of the case the Collector shall deem necessary.

26. (i) Where an estate is owned by a non-resident landowner, he may nominate, for the Collector's approval, a substitute to discharge the duties of headman from among the residents in the estate. If the non-resident owner fails to nominate a fit person, the Collector may appoint a substitute from among the resident tenants. Appointment of substitutes for non-resident headmen.

(ii) Where, in an estate owned by more landowners than one, a non-resident headman is liable, either individually or as representative of other non-resident landowners, for more than half the land revenue of the estate, a substitute for such headman may be appointed from among either the resident landowners or tenants. In making such appointment the Collector shall consult the wishes of the non-resident headman.

27. Where, by reason of old age, physical infirmity, or absence from his circle or village with the permission of the Collector, a zaildar, inamdar, chief headman or headman, or, by reason of minority or other good cause, a headman is unable to perform the duties of his office in person, a substitute may be appointed to discharge those duties. A substitute may also be appointed, in accordance with the provisions of rule 7, to discharge the duties of a zaildar, who is a minor, in the special circumstances therein specified. A substitute appointed under this or the preceding rule or under rule 7, shall be deemed to be, and shall be equally with the person in whose behalf he is appointed the zaildar, inamdar, or village officer (as the case may be) appointed Appointment of other substitutes and their position.

to the office, and the Collector may in each such case direct, from time to time, whether the duties of the office shall be performed by the substitute or the substantive holder, or by both concurrently.

Determination of office of substitute.

28. (i) When the person on whose behalf the substitute was appointed vacates his office, the tenure of office by the substitute shall thereon abate.

(ii) Saving as provided in sub-section (i), an order appointing a substitute shall remain in force until it is revoked, or until the substitute dies or is dismissed or resigns the appointment.

Rules governing appointment and removal of substitutes.

29. (i) In appointing a substitute for a minor headman, the Collector shall select any landowner resident in the village, or any resident tenant if the case falls under rule 14 (ii).

(ii) In making other substitute appointments under rule 27, the Collector shall consult the substantive holder of the office when he is capable of expressing his wishes in the matter. Any resident landowner in the estate or circle, as the case may be, or any resident tenant in cases falling under rule 14 (ii), shall be eligible for appointment as a substitute under this sub-section.

(iii) In judging the fitness of a person for appointment as a substitute under this rule, regard shall be had to the property which he will inherit from the person he is intended to represent, in like manner as if he had already inherited it.

(iv) A substitute may be removed at any time by the Collector either on his own motion, or, except in the case of a substitute for a minor headman, at the request of the person for whom the substitute is acting, for any reason which would justify the removal of the substantive holder of the office or for any other reason which the Collector thinks sufficient.

Remuneration of substitute.

30. (i) For special reason to be recorded in the order appointing a substitute, the person in whose stead a substitute is appointed may be permitted to enjoy a portion not exceeding a moiety of the remuneration of the office.

(ii) In the absence of any such order a substitute is entitled to the whole remuneration of the office.

*30-A. In the case of *negis* of "*kothis*" and lambardars of "*phatis*" in the Kulu sub-division of the Kangra district, the foregoing rules shall be read subject to the following modifications:—

(i) The appointment and dismissal of *negis* of "*kothis*" shall be governed by rules 5, 6 and 7, a "kothi" being for those purposes considered to be a zail.

(ii) The duties of *negis* of "*kothis*" shall be those prescribed for zaildars by rule 9 and also those prescribed for lambardars by rule 20, clauses (i) to (iv) inclusive.

*Punjab Government letter no. 36-Revenue, dated 18th March 1913.

(iii) In all appointments of lambardars of "*phatis*" the considerations shall be those prescribed in clauses (*b*), (*c*) and (*d*) of rule 15 and in the case of "*phatis*" in Waziri Rupi the recommendation of the jagirdars shall be considered.

Rule 17 shall not apply to such appointments.

(iv) A lambardar of a "*phati*" in Waziri Rupi may be dismissed when he is obnoxious to the jagirdar.

(v) The duties of lambardars of "phatis" shall be those prescribed in rule 20, clauses (*v*) to (*xi*) inclusive.

*30-B. The remuneration of *gatpo chenmos* in the *kothis* of Waziri Spiti of the Kulu tahsil is fixed at 20 *khals nethal* in kind and Rs. 20 in cash assigned from the land revenue of their respective *kothis*.

†30-C. In the case of Inams in the Jhelum district the foregoing rules shall be read subject to the following modifications :—

1. The Jhelum inams are of three descriptions :—

(*a*) The inams sanctioned at the 1st Regular Settlement (Mr. Brandreth's) Register A.

(*b*) New inams sanctioned at the 3rd Regular Settlement (1895—1901) for *ilakadars* ; Register B.

(*c*) New inams sanctioned at the 3rd Regular Settlement for non-*ilakadars* ; Register C.

2. The following rules do not apply to these inams :—
1 (ii) and (iii), 2, 3, 4, 5, 7 and 12.

Register A Inams.

3. Register A inams are "official grants conditional on service and capable of being bestowed out of the line of hereditary descent if the heir is not the best candidate."

4. They rest solely on the authority of the local Government and carry a condition of service. Under rule 10 the Collector can call on an inamdar to perform any of the duties of a zaildar under rule 9.

5. They can be forfeited or suspended under rule 25, but it is not allowable to confiscate one inam and give the holder another of less value. A confiscated inam need be bestowed on a representative man of the same tribe in the same ilaqa as the last holder. No inam exceeding Rs. 100 in amount shall be confiscated without the previous sanction of the Commissioner.

6. When an inamdar dies the Collector has discretion to reduce the inam ; but this should not be done, except for special reasons to be recorded in writing, when the eldest son succeeds, nor except in

* Financial Commissioner's notification no. 131-1763-4, dated 23rd April 1917.

† Financial Commissioner's notification no. 550-R., dated 27th February 1934.

special cases when owing to the unfitness of the eldest son a younger son or grandson of the last holder succeeds. The power of reduction may be exercised more freely when the inam is given to a person who is not in the direct line of descent.

7. Savings and lapsed and forfeited inams are to be utilized for additions to register A inams anywhere in the district with a view to the ultimate introduction of a graded system. When inams are increased or reduced the amount of the inam so altered should as far as possible amount to either Rs. 150, Rs. 125, Rs. 100 or Rs. 75. Such reductions and increases of inams are subject to confirmation by the Commissioner.

Register B Inams.

8. These correspond to zaildari allowances and have been sanctioned for *ilakadars* who do not enjoy register A inams, and are graded at Rs. 150, Rs. 125, Rs. 100 and Rs. 75. The numbers given at settlement in each grade may be increased from savings from register C Inams, but not from register A inams. The amount sanctioned for register B at settlement was Rs. 3,275 of which Rs. 675 was for the Tallagang tahsil since transferred to the Attock district.

9. Register B inams are governed by the ordinary rules under the Land Revenue Act, including (as they are graded) rules 12 and 13 and have been sanctioned for the term of settlement, but increases given from register C are for life only if this term is shorter (see paragraph 10 *infra*).

Register C Inams.

10. These correspond to sufedposhi inams; they have been sanctioned for non-*ilakadars* not enjoying register A inams, for life or for the period of settlement, whichever is shorter. With the sanction of Commissioner a register C inam lapsing may be given by the Collector, for life or term of settlement whichever is shorter, to a deserving *ilakadar*, whose inam appears to be too small, or to any other person of influence who is not an *ilakadar*. The sanction of the Commissioner is not necessary when the proposed successor is the son of the deceased inamdar or a village headman in the same *ilaka*.

11. These sufedposhi inams aggregated Rs. 815 which included Rs. 60 of the Tallagang tahsil, since transferred to the Attock district, and are graded Rs. 50, Rs. 40 and Rs. 30. Except for the special conditions given in rule 10 above the Land Revenue Rules apply to them.

ESTATES AND SURVEY MARKS.

Demarcated areas of forest land, etc., owned by Government to be considered estates.

31. *All demarcated areas of uncultivated and forest land owned by Government are declared to be estates within the meaning of the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887.

**Punjab Gazette* Notification no. 8, dated 9th January 1889.

Marks to be erected at angles on boundary of estate.

32. *At every angle on the boundary between two estates and at such other places on the boundary line as may be necessary for the convenient determination of the boundary of an estate, pillars of mud or stone shall be erected, not less than three feet in height.

Tri-junction pillars.

33. At every point where the boundaries of more than two estates meet a tri-junction pillar of the following specification shall be erected :—

Material.—A single block of stone, or masonry of stone or burnt brick with lime mortar; if masonry, upper surface to be plastered with *pakka* lime plaster.

Shape.—If a stone block, in length and breadth not less than 18 inches and in depth not less than 3 feet. If masonry cubic, each edge of the cube not less than three feet long.

Position.—The lowest side of the pillar to be accurately bedded upon a levelled surface, and only half the pillar to be above ground.

PROCEDURE OF REVENUE OFFICERS.

Statements and pleadings to be brief

34. (i) †The statements and pleadings made by or on behalf of parties to a revenue proceedings, whether oral or written, shall be as brief as the nature of the case admits; and shall not be argumentative, but shall be confined as much as possible to a simple and concise narrative of the facts which the party by whom or on whose behalf the statement or pleading is made believes to be material to the case and which he either admits or believes that he will be able to prove.

Verification of applications.

(ii) Every written application or statement filed by a party to a revenue proceeding shall be drawn up and verified in the manner provided by the Civil Procedure Code for written statements in suits.

Proceeding not to abate on death or marriage of party.

35. The death of one of the parties to a revenue proceeding, or, in a proceeding to which a female is a party, her marriage shall not cause the proceeding to abate. And the Revenue Officer before whom the proceeding is held shall have power to make the successor in interest of the deceased person or of the married female a party thereto.

36. In fixing dates for the
in adjourning proceedings, and
or for other sufficient reason, a R
of the case may require or permit, be guided generally by the principles of the procedure for the time being in force in revenue courts.

follow procedure of revenue

37. ‡The provisions of
Code and of Schedule I, Order . . .

1908.

*Financial Commissioner's Notification no. 142, dated 9th November 1909.
† Punjab Gazette Notification no. 75, dated 1st March 1888.
‡As amended by Financial Commissioner's Notification no. 961-R, dated 28th February 1933.

of commissions shall apply in the case of proceedings before a Revenue Officer.

Expenses of witnesses.

38. (i) A Revenue Officer may at his discretion award to a witness attending on summons a sum on account of his expenses not exceeding the sum to which the witness would have been entitled for a like attendance in a Civil Court.

(ii) The sum so awarded shall be costs in the proceedings.

Record of other proceedings under section 34 (4) of Land Revenue Act (mutations).

39. In proceedings under section 34, sub-section (4), of the Land Revenue Act, no detailed record of the statements of parties and witnesses shall be made, but the order of the Revenue Officer shall state briefly the persons examined by him, the facts to which they deposed and the grounds of the order.

Record of other proceedings under Land Revenue Act and under Tenancy Act.

40. In other proceedings under the Land Revenue Act, not being proceedings under section 117, and in proceedings before a Revenue Officer under the Punjab Tenancy Act, the Revenue Officer shall make with his own hand a brief memorandum of the statements of parties and witnesses at the time when each statement is made.

Contents of orders.

41. In every proceeding in which an order is passed on the merits after inquiry, the Revenue Officer making the order shall also record a brief statement of the reasons on which it is founded.

Apportionment and recovery of costs.

42. (i) In proceedings in which costs have been incurred, the final order shall apportion the costs between the parties to the proceeding.

(ii) Costs thus apportioned shall be recoverable by the Revenue Officer by attachment and sale of the movable property of the person liable for the same in the manner prescribed in section 70 of the Land Revenue Act.

Execution of orders of ejectment, etc.

43. (i) Orders of ejectment from, and delivery of possession of immovable property shall be enforced in the manner provided in the Code of Civil Procedure for the time being in force in respect of the execution of a decree whereby a civil court has adjudged ejectment from, or delivery of possession of, such property.

(ii) And in the enforcing of these orders a Revenue Officer shall have all the powers in regard to contempts, resistance and the like which a civil court may exercise in the execution of a decree of the description mentioned in sub-section (i).

LANGUAGE OF REVENUE OFFICES.

Language of Revenue Courts and Offices.

44*. (i) The language of revenue offices shall be—

(a) English, in cases in which English is the mother-tongue of both the parties to a revenue proceeding; and

(b) Urdu in all other cases.

*Financial Commissioner's Notification no 112, dated 9th November 1909.

(*ii*)*. If the Revenue Officer's mother-tongue is English, the memorandum referred to in rule 40 shall be written in English. In other cases it shall be written in Urdu.

45†. A party to a proceeding to which clause (*b*) of the last foregoing rule applies, or his legal practitioner, may make an application and plead in the English language if both the parties or their legal practitioners understand English and the presiding officer consents to the use of English. Use of English by parties or legal practitioners.

46* (*i*) Orders under section 34, sub-section (4), and under section 56 of the Land Revenue Act shall be written in Urdu. But if the Revenue Officer's mother-tongue is English he may at his discretion write the order in English and translate it into Urdu. Language of orders.

(*ii*) In every other case the order and the reasons for it shall—

(*a*) if the Revenue Officer's mother-tongue is English, be written by him in English ; and

(*b*) if the Revenue Officer's mother-tongue is not English, be written by him in Urdu.

†Provided that when an order and the reasons for it are written in English, if any party or his pleader is unacquainted with English a translation in Urdu shall, at his request, be supplied to him, and the officer shall make such order as he thinks fit in respect of the payment of the costs of such translation.

EXECUTION OF CERTAIN ORDERS OF CIVIL AND CRIMINAL COURTS THROUGH REVENUE OFFICERS.

47.‡ When the produce of any land has been attached in pursuance of an order for its attachment and sale addressed to the Collector by a Civil or Criminal Court, the Collector shall direct that an appraisement of the attached produce be made by a Revenue Officer or by the kanungo of the circle in which the land is situated. The produce shall not be sold until the appraisement has been approved by the Collector or by a Revenue Officer appointed in that behalf by the Collector. Appraisement of value of produce before sale.

48. Sales of the produce of land shall be made by a Revenue Officer or by the field kanungo of the circle in which the land is situated. When the sale is made by the kanungo it shall be carried out in presence of a zaildar, inamdar, or village headman appointed in that behalf by a Revenue Officer. Agency to be used in conducting sale.

The field kanungo shall be entitled to a commission of 5 per cent. on the sale-proceeds.

49. When produce sold by a kanungo consists of movable property, the purchase money shall not be received nor shall the sale become absolute until the sale has been confirmed by the Collector, or by a Revenue Officer named by the Collector. Confirmation of sale.

**Punjab Gazette* Notification no. 75, dated 1st March 1888.

†Financial Commissioner's Notification no. 142, dated 9th November 1909.

‡Financial Commissioner's Notification no. 201, dated 18th August 1915.

53. (i) Where by the terms of the current assessment the land revenue is payable in cash, but the amount to be paid at each harvest is determined by appraisement of the produce, the appraisement shall be made by the Revenue Officer or other agent appointed by the Collector in this behalf at the place where the produce is grown, but the land revenue determined to be due shall be paid at the place and in the manner provided under the last foregoing rule. Places of appraisement and payment where the amount payable is determined by appraisement.

(ii) Where in a case under this rule the land revenue is assigned, the Collector may at his discretion permit the assignee to make the appraisement.

54 (i) Where land revenue is payable in kind, the produce shall be divided at the place where it is grown, in the presence of a Revenue Officer or agent appointed by the Collector to superintend the division, and the produce thus ascertained to be due as land revenue shall be paid to that Revenue Officer or agent at the same place. Place of payment where land revenue is payable in kind.

(ii) Where in a case under this rule the land revenue is assigned, the Collector may at his discretion authorize the assignee to make the division and to receive the land revenue in person or through an agent.

55. (i) No order under the foregoing rules, by which arrangements made by an assignee for the receipt of assigned land revenue payable in cash are approved, shall authorize the assignee to receive payment otherwise than from village headman empowered under these rules to collect the same from the landowners. Assignees allowed to collect must receive payment from headmen.

(ii) If the land revenue is not paid to the assignee by the date fixed for payment, the Collector of his own motion or on the application of the assignee may order that it be paid to himself in the same manner and at the same place as is appointed for the payment of land revenue due to Government in the same tahsil. Where assignee fails to collect, the Collector will realize on his behalf.

56. The Collector may at any time cancel an order made in favour of an assignee of land revenue under rules 52, 53 or 54. And the land revenue due to the assignee shall thereafter be paid or the produce be appraised or divided (as the case may be) in the same manner and at the same place as is appointed in respect of estates in the same tahsil of which the land revenue is due to Government. Order allowing assignee to realize direct may be cancelled by Collector.

* * * * * * *

(ii) A charge of 2 per cent. for expenses of collection, or such other charge as may in any case have been prescribed, shall be deducted by the Collector from all such sums. Hakk-ul-tahsil.

58. The continuance of such special arrangement as is referred to in the second exception to rule 52 for payment of land revenue direct into the district treasury shall depend on the punctual payment of the revenue, and on any arrear falling due the Collector shall make an order cancelling that arrangement. Special arrangements for payment into the district treasury conditional on punctuality.

COLLECTION OF RATES AND CESSES.

Number of instalments and amount

59 (i) Where the annual land revenue of an estate is payable at one harvest, the demand of each year from that estate on account of rates and cesses shall be paid at the same harvest.

(ii) In all other cases the demand of each year from an estate on account of rates and cesses shall be paid in two instalments, viz., one at the kharif harvest, and the other at the rabi harvest: and each instalment shall bear the same proportion to the total demand of the year as the instalment or instalments of land revenue due on the same estate for the same harvest bear to the total land revenue payable by the estate for the same year

Rates and cesses to be paid along with first instalment of land revenue.

60. Rates and cesses due at each harvest shall be payable on the date on which the first instalment of land revenue due from the same estate on account of the same harvest is payable, and, except as by these rules is otherwise provided, at the revenue office appointed for the receipt of land revenue due to Government in the same tahsil

Rule in case of estates in which no land revenue is payable

61 Where no land revenue is payable by an estate, the rates and cesses due therefrom shall be payable by the same instalments and at the same dates by and at which the rates and cesses of the adjacent estates are payable. And the Collector shall by order determine the instalments and dates which are applicable under this rule.

Portion of rates and cesses not payable to Government

62 (i) A headman, when paying an instalment of rates and cesses as required by rule 60, shall be entitled to withhold—

(a) any portion of the due demand which consists of produce in kind due to village officers holding office in the estate;

(b) the remuneration due to persons other than the patwari;

(c) the proceeds of any cess levied on account of village expenses.

(ii) It shall be the duty of the headman to pay sums thus withheld to the persons entitled to the same.

PROCESS

Charge for service of processes.

*63. For the service of every writ, warrant or other process for the collection of revenue under Chapters VI and VII of the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887, a charge of Re 1 shall be made where the revenue involved is more than Rs. 5 and annas 12 where the revenue involved is Rs. 5 or less.

RECOVERY OF ARREARS.

Application of headmen for recovery of arrears from defaulters.

†64. (i) An application under section 97 of the Land Revenue Act shall state—

(a) the name and description of the defaulter;

(b) the arrear of which recovery is desired;

*Financial Commissioner's Notification no. 105, dated 9th May 1910.

†Financial Commissioner's Notification no. 142, dated 9th November 1909.

(c) the circumstances which have made the application necessary.

(ii) Any number of defaulters residing in the same estate may, at the discretion of the Revenue Officer to whom the application is made, be included in the same application, but the arrear due from each defaulter shall be separately specified.

Defaulter to be summoned.

65. (i) If the application is in due form and the arrear of which recovery is desired has not been due for more than six months, the Revenue Officer shall fix a date for the hearing of the case* and shall serve a writ of demand on the defaulter together with a notice requiring him to appear on the date so fixed if the demand has not in the meantime been paid.

*i.e. Revenue Officer's case.

(ii) If the arrear has been due for more than six months the application shall be rejected, unless the applicant satisfies the Revenue Officer that the delay in realizing the arrear is not due to his neglect. And, if so satisfied, the Revenue Officer shall proceed as in sub-section (i).

Recovery of arrears from defaulters.

66. On and after the date fixed for the attendance of the defaulter the Revenue Officer shall make an inquiry into the existence of the arrear. And if it is proved, he shall record an order stating the amount of the arrear and the person who is the defaulter, and shall thereafter proceed to recover the same.

Bail of defaulters under detention.

67. A defaulter who, under section 69 (2) of the Land Revenue Act, is being kept under personal restraint may be allowed to be at large upon bail being given that he shall not absent himself from a place to be specified by the Revenue Officer ordering the restraint during certain hours until ten entire days have elapsed from the commencement of his detention, unless the arrear be sooner paid.

Circumstances under which a defaulter is liable to detention or imprisonment for arrears.

68. No defaulter shall be detained under section 69 (2) of the Act or confined under section 69 (3) for an arrear unless it is due from himself or from a co-proprietor of whom he is the representatative village headman; nor shall any defaulter be imprisoned for an arrear due before he came into possession or office.

Order for detention issued by Assistant Collector, 2nd grade, to be reported to Collector.

69. If in any case an Assistant Collector of the 2nd grade decides to keep a defaulter arrested by warrant under detention instead of causing him to be taken before the Collector, he shall without delay report his action to the Collector, for information, if the detention exceeds twenty-four hours.

Sale under section 75 or section 77 to be preceded by attachment.

70. When it is proposed to sell an estate or holding or any other immovable property under section 75 or section 77 of the Act, such estate or holding or immovable property shall in the first place be attached in the manner prescribed in section 72.

Inspection of records of Patwaris and grant of certified extracts therefrom—Section 155 (1) (*d*) of the Punjab Land Revenue Act, XVII of 1887.

71 *The Patwari shall allow any one interested to inspect his records and to take notes of the same in pencil in his presence. He shall give to applicants certified extracts and enter in his diary a note of the inspections allowed and extracts given. The following charges shall be made :—

Serial No	Nature of work	Charges.
	A.—COPIES OF EXTRACTS FROM	
1	Jamabandi including extracts called for by courts or officers in connection with the preparation of abstracts of yields	Four annas per khatauni holdings up to 8 holdings and above that number one anna for every additional holding.
2	Misl haqiyat	Ditto ditto.
3	(*i*) Genealogical trees of landholders, occupancy tenants and muqarridars, (*ii*) Statement of wells and other sources of irrigation, (*iii*) Lists of pensions and assignments, (*iv*) Wajib ul arz (*v*) Tarqa bachh and (*vi*) Orders of Settlement Officers	(*a*) For the first 200 words or under, 8 annas. (*b*) For every additional 100 words or fraction thereof, 4 annas.
4	Khasra girdawari including extracts from khasra girdawari called for by courts or officers in connection with the preparation of 5 yearly abstracts of yields	Four annas for entries in a single volume relating to one field and two annas for each additional field
5	Diaries .	Four annas for each entry made on one subject on any one date.
6	Field books .	Four annas for first 10 fields or under and 2 annas for every additional 4 fields or part thereof.
	B.—INSPECTIONS	
7	Inspection of papers relating to one quadrennium including relevant entries of the mutation registers	Fixed charge of 8 annas for each inspection.
	C.—PREPARATION OF PLANS AND TRACINGS	
8	Tracing of field map	One anna for each field up to 2[illegible] fields and two annas for every additional 4 fields subject to a minimum charge of four annas
9	Tracing of tatimma shajra . ..	Ditto ditto
10	Preparation of plans called for by courts or officers in connection with civil and revenue suits	Ditto ditto

For extracts to be prepared in connection with the temporary alienation of land in satisfaction of a decree of a Civil Court the charge shall be subject to a maximum of Rs. 10.

Half of the fee thus realized should be retained by the patwari and half should be credited into the Government treasury.

*Financial Commissioner's Notification no. 1694-R., dated 6th July 1932, as amended by Notifications nos 321-R., dated 21st January 1933 and 3146-R., dated 12th September 1933.

72. *The statements prescribed by clause (a) of sub-section (2) of section 31 of the Punjab Land Revenue Act shall be recorded in the form set forth below, to be known as the *Jamanbadi* with such additions as the Financial Commissioners may prescribe from time to time for each district :— Form of *jamabandi*.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Khewat or Jamabandi No. 1.	Khataum No.	Name of Patti or Taraf, with name of Lambardar and revenue.	Owner, with description.	Cultivator with description	Well or other means of irrigation.	Field Nos.	Areas	Rent paid by cultivator, rate and amount.	Share or measure of right and rule of bachh.	Demand, with detail of revenue and cesses.	REMARKS.

NOTE.—(1) In column 4, the father's name, tribe or caste, *got* or sub-tribe, if any, and residence of the owner shall be entered.

NOTE.—(2) In column 5, the father's name, tribe or caste, *got* or sub-tribe, if any, residence and status (*e.g.*, *maurusi*, *ghair maurusi*) of the cultivator, shall be entered.

73.
74.
75.
76. } *Cancelled.*

77. †In all cases in which processes are issued by post, the parties concerned shall be required to pay *talbana* at the rate of five annas per head with a minimum of eight annas. Charges for service of process through post.

*Financial Commissioner's Notification no. 1946-R., dated 17th July 1926.

†Financial Commissioner's Notification no. 343-R., dated 2nd February 1931, as amended by Notifications no. 756-R., dated 23rd March 1932 and 1812-R., dated 26th

---

NOTIFICATIONS AND RULES UNDER THE PUNJAB TENANCY ACT, 1887.

NOTIFICATIONS AND RULES UNDER THE PUNJAB TENANCY ACT, 1887.

CONTENTS.

PLEADERS AND MUKHTARS.

APPLICATIONS FOR REVISION.

NOTIFICATION UNDER THE PUNJAB TENANCY ACT, 1887.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

The 1st November 1887.

No. 728.—*Notification.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 86 (2) of the Punjab Tenancy Act, the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to declare, and hereby declares, that the following persons shall be recognised agents for the purposes of section 86 (1) of the same Act, *viz* :—

(*a*) Persons holding general powers-of-attorney from parties not resident within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court within which limits the appearance, application, or act is made, or done, authorising them to make and do such appearances, applications and acts on behalf of such parties.

(*b*) Mukhtars duly certificated under any law for the time being in force and holding special powers-of-attorney authorising them to do, on behalf of their principals, such acts as may legally be done by Mukhtars.

(*c*) Persons carrying on trade or business for and in the names of parties not resident within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the court within which limits the appearance, application, or act is made or done, in matters connected with such trade or business only, where no other agent is expressly authorised to make and do such appearances, applications and acts.

(*d*) Persons specially authorised by parties to appear and act on their behalf in any particular suit : Provided such persons are agents authorised for the occasion only, and are not practitioners acting in evasion of the law regulating the admission and enrolment of Pleaders and Mukhtars : Provided also that it shall be in the discretion of the court to refuse to permit any such person so to appear or act.

TENANCY RULES.

LIMITATION OF JURISDICTION OF ASSISTANT COLLECTORS OF THE 2ND GRADE.

1.* (*i*) A Naib-Tahsildar invested with the powers of an Assistant Collector of the 2nd grade shall not hear and determine a suit of any description mentioned in the 3rd group of sub-section (3) of section 77 in which the rent or sum claimed exceeds Rs. 100 in amount. Limitation of powers of Naib-Tahsildars.

*Financial Commissioner's notification no. 145, dated 13th November 1909.

Limitation of powers of other Assistant Collectors of 2nd grade.

(ii) Other Assistant Collectors of the 2nd grade shall not hear and determine a suit of any description mentioned in the 3rd group of sub-section (3) of section 77 in which the rent or sum claimed exceeds Rs. 500 in amount.

*PROCEDURE OF REVENUE OFFICERS.

. . . by or on behalf of . . . written, shall be as . . . . . . be argumentative but shall be confined as much as possible to a simple and concise narrative of the facts which the party by whom or on whose behalf the statement or pleading is made believes to be material to the case, and which he either admits or believes that he will be able to prove.

Verification of applications.

(ii) Every written application or statement filed by a party to a revenue proceeding shall be drawn up and verified in the manner provided by the Civil Procedure Code for written statements in suits.

Proceeding not to abate on death or marriage of party.

3. The death of one of the parties to a revenue proceeding, or in a proceeding to which a female is a party, her marriage shall not cause the proceeding to abate And the revenue officer before whom the proceeding is held shall have power to make the successor in interest of the deceased person or of the married female a party thereto.

In fixing dates, &c., revenue officer to follow procedure of revenue court.

4. In fixing dates for the hearing of parties and their witnesses in adjourning proceedings, and in dismissing applications on default or for other sufficient reason, a revenue officer will, so far as the nature of the case may require or permit, be guided generally by the principles of the procedure for the time being in force in revenue courts.

Commissions.

5. The provisions of sections 75—78 of the Civil Procedure Code and of schedule I, Order XXVI, annexed to the said Code in respect of commissions shall apply in the case of proceedings before a revenue officer.

Expenses of witnesses.

6. (i) A revenue officer may at his discretion award to a witness attending on summons a sum on account of his expenses not exceeding the sum to which the witness would have been entitled for a like attendance in a civil court.

(ii) The sum so awarded shall be costs in the proceeding.

Record of other proceedings under Tenancy Act.

7. In proceedings before a revenue officer under the Punjab Tenancy Act, 1887, the revenue officer shall make with his own hand a brief memorandum of the statements of parties and witnesses at the time when each statement is made.

Contents of orders.

8. In every proceeding in which an order is passed on the merits after inquiry, the revenue officer making the order shall also record a brief statement of the reasons on which it is founded.

*Punjab Government notification no. 77, dated 1st March 1888

9. (*i*) In proceedings in which costs have been incurred the final order shall apportion the costs between the parties to the proceeding. *Apportionment and recovery of costs.*

(*ii*) Costs thus apportioned shall be recoverable by the revenue officer by attachment and sale of the moveable property of the person liable for the same in the manner prescribed in section 70 of the Land Revenue Act.

10. (*i*) Orders of ejectment from, and delivery of possession of, immovable property shall be enforced in the manner provided in the Code of Civil Procedure for the time being in force in respect of the execution of a decree whereby a civil court has adjudged ejectment from, or delivery of possession of, such property. *Execution of order of ejectment, &c.*

(*ii*) And in the enforcing of these orders a revenue officer shall have all the powers in regard to contempts, resistance and the like which a civil court may exercise in the execution of a decree of the description mentioned in sub-section (*i*).

11. The provisions of the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887, with respect to arbitration shall apply to proceedings before a revenue officer in respect of any matter described in the 1st and 2nd groups of section 76 of the Punjab Tenancy Act, 1887. *Arbitration.*

LANGUAGE OF REVENUE OFFICES AND COURTS.

12.* (*i*) The language of revenue offices and courts shall be— *Language of revenue courts and offices.*

(*a*) English, in cases in which English is the mother-tongue of both the parties to a revenue proceeding; and

(*b*) Urdu in all other cases.

(*ii*)† If the revenue officer's mother-tongue is English, the memorandum referred to in rule 7 shall be written in English. In other cases it shall be written in Urdu.

(*iii*)† In every case the order and the reasons for it shall— *Language of orders.*

(*a*) if the revenue officer's mother-tongue is English, be written by him in English; and

(*b*) if the revenue officer's mother-tongue is not English, be written by him in English or in Urdu:

Provided that when an order and the reasons for it are written in English, if any party or his pleader is unacquainted with English a translation into Urdu shall, at his request, be supplied to him, and the officer shall make such order as he thinks fit in respect of the payment of the costs of such translation.

13.* A party to a proceeding to which clause (*b*) of the last foregoing rule applies, ... tion and plead in the . . . legal practitioners unde . . . . to the use of English. *Use of English by parties or legal practitioners.*

*Financial Commissioner's notification no. 145, dated 13th November 1909.

†Punjab Government notification no. 77, dated 1st March 1888 as amended by Financial Commissioner's notification no. 202 5724, dated 16th August 1915.

*PROCESSES AND NOTICES ISSUED UNDER THE TENANCY ACT.

Processes of arrest not to be issued between certain dates.

14. A revenue officer or revenue court shall not, except for reasons of urgency to be recorded, issue any process of arrest against a tenant or against a land-owner who cultivates his own land between the 1st day of April and the 31st day of May, nor between the 15th day of September and the 15th day of November.

Contents of application for issue of notices of ejectment, &c.

15. (a) Every application for the issue of a notice of relinquishment, or of intended transfer of a tenancy, or for the issue of notice of ejectment from a tenancy, shall be accompanied by a true copy of the entries in the last detailed *jamabandi* relating to the *khata khatauni* in which the fields to which the application relates are included.

(b) Where however such copy would be irrelevant owing to changes in tenancy subsequent to the date of preparation of the *jamabandi*, true copies of the entries in the last *khasra girdawari* relating to the particular fields to which the application relates shall be substituted therefor

Copies filed under (a) or (b) shall be certified as correct under his own signature by the patwari or any other official acting under section 76 of the Evidence Act, I of 1872, or section 151 (2) of the Punjab Land Revenue Act, XVII of 1887

*PLEADERS AND MUKHTARS.

Appearance of Pleaders and Mukhtars in proceedings before the Financial Commissioner.

16. Whereas by schedule I, Order III, clause 4 (1), annexed to the Code of Civil Procedure every Pleader is required to be appointed by an instrument in writing, and by Punjab Government notifications nos. 728 and 729, dated 1st November 1887, every certificated Mukhtar is required to hold a special power-of-attorney, and no such Pleader or Mukhtar can be recognized, in the absence of a written authority as aforesaid, as empowered to appear, plead, or act for any person in any proceeding governed by the Punjab Tenancy Act, XVI of 1887, and Land Revenue Act, XVII of 1887, and it is expedient to provide for ascertaining that every such Pleader or Mukhtar is duly authorised to appear, plead, or act in any such proceeding before the Financial Commissioner, the following rules are made by the Financial Commissioner :—

Contents of appointments

(a) Every appointment of a Pleader and every power-of-attorney to a certificated Mukhtar presented to the court shall contain in full the name of the person or Pleader or Mukhtar to appear or act on his behalf and shall be executed by every such person.

Proof of agent's power to act on behalf of his principal.

(b) When such appointment or power is not executed by the principal himself, but by some person claiming to appoint or give authority on his behalf, the Pleader or Mukhtar will not be recognised by the court without proof that

*Financial Commissioner's notification no. 145, dated 13th November 1909.

such person was duly authorised by the principal to execute such appointment or power.

*APPLICATIONS FOR REVISION.

17. (i) An application that the Financial Commissioner should exercise the powers conferred by section 84 of the Punjab Tenancy Act, 1887, drawn or supported by an Advocate or Pleader or by a Revenue Agent admitted to practise in the Financial Commissioner's court, shall specify the particular ground on which the aid of the Financial Commissioner's court is invoked— Contents of applications for revision.

(a) if the ground be that the court which decided the case exercised a jurisdiction not vested in it by law, the application shall set out clearly the particular exercise of jurisdiction complained of;

(b) if it be that the court which decided the case failed to exercise a jurisdiction so vested, the jurisdiction which ought, in the applicant's opinion, to have, but has not, been exercised, shall be clearly set out;

(c) *if it be that the court acted in the exercise of its jurisdiction* with material irregularity, the particular irregularity or irregularities complained of shall be similarly set out.

(ii) The clerk of court is hereby authorized to return for amendment, within a time to be specified in an order to be recorded by him on the application, any application not drawn up in conformity with the foregoing directions.

*Financial Commissioner's notification no. 145, dated 13th November 1909.

NOTIFICATIONS AND RULES UNDER THE PUNJAB ALIENATION OF LAND ACT, 1900.

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER THE PUNJAB ALIENATION OF LAND ACT, 1900.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

The 8th June 1901.

No. 1243.—*Notification.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 1, sub-section (3), of the Punjab Alienation of Land Act, 1900 (XIII of 1900), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the said Act shall come into force from the 8th June 1901.

mortgage deed.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

(*Notification No.* 23-*S., dated* 22*nd May* 1901, *has been superseded by Punjab Government notification No.* 221-*R. & A.*—*A., dated* 10*th September* 1912,—vide *S. O. No.* 23 :—*Record-of-rights.*)

The 22*nd May* 1901.

No. 24-*S.*—*Notification.*—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by section 25 of the Punjab Alienation of Land Act, 1900, the XIII of Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab is pleased to prescribe the following rules as to the Revenue Officers to whom applications may be made for the exercise by a Deputy Commissioner of the powers conferred on him by the Punjab Alienation of Land Act, 1900, and as to the XIII of manner and form in which such applications shall be made and disposed of :—

RULES.

1. An application to a Deputy Commissioner for the exercise of any power conferred on him by the Punjab Alienation of Land Act shall XIII of be in writing and signed and verified by or on behalf of the person making it, and shall be accompanied by an extract from the annual record or record-of-rights sufficiently describing the land which is the subject of the application. The application shall bear a stamp of the value of eight annas ; and the extract from the revenue records shall also be duly stamped in accordance with section 6 and schedule I, No. 9, of the Court-fees Act. VII of 1

2 Such application may be received by the Deputy Commissioner or by any Assistant Collector of the 1st or 2nd grade.

3 If the Assistant Collector receiving such an application is dealing with mutation cases and the application is made to him in connection with any such case, he shall proceed as directed in the addendum to XVII of 1887 the rules in Chapter V under the Punjab Land Revenue Act, published in notification No. 23-S., dated the 22nd May 1901,* and shall forward the application to the Deputy Commissioner with the mutation proceeding therein mentioned.

4 If the application is made to an Assistant Collector, but is not made in connection with a mutation case, the Assistant Collector shall, if generally or specially empowered in this behalf by an order in writing made by the Deputy Commissioner, inquire into the case and transmit the application with a report of the results of his inquiry to the Deputy Commissioner for orders. The Assistant Collector, if not so empowered, shall transmit the application to the Deputy Commissioner for orders without remarks.

5 The Deputy Commissioner, on receipt of an application made under these rules, may decide the case upon the application, or may himself make any inquiry which he considers necessary, or may refer the case to any Revenue Officer subordinate to him for investigation and report and may decide the case upon the report or upon the results of his own inquiry, as the case may be.

The 22nd May 1901

No. 25-S.—Notification.—In exercise of the powers conferred on XIII of 1900. him by section 25 of the Punjab Alienation of Land Act, 1900, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab is pleased to make the following rule as to the exercise by a Deputy Commissioner of the powers conferred on him by that enactment in cases referred to him under the said Act by a Civil Court :—

RULE.

When a Civil Court makes a reference to a Deputy Commissioner XIII of 1900 under the Punjab Alienation of Land Act, 1900, the Deputy Commissioner may exercise any power applicable to the case, which is conferred upon him by that Act, either upon the reference or after any further inquiry which he considers necessary, or after sending the reference to any Revenue Officer subordinate to him for investigation and report and upon consideration of the report so required.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The 8th November 1901.

No. 44.—Notification.—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by section 25 of Act XIII of 1900 (Punjab Alienation of Land Act),

*Now see Punjab Government notification No. 221-R. and A.—A., dated 10th September 1912, in paragraph 16 of Standing Order No. 23.

he Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab is pleased to make the ollowing rules for giving effect to the provisions of section 17 of the aid Act:—

1. (a) When an instrument, which records or gives effect to a ermanent alienation of land, requiring, under section 3 of the Act, he sanction of the Deputy Commissioner, is presented to a registering officer, unaccompanied by a certified copy of an order giving such sanction; or

(b) when an instrument of agreement purporting to charge or alienate the produce of land, which, under section 15 of the Act, requires the sanction of the Deputy Commissioner, is presented unaccompanied by a certified copy of an order giving such sanction; or

(c) when an instrument of mortgage, which is required to be made in one of the forms prescribed in section 6 of the Act, is presented not made in any such prescribed form; the registering officer in refusing to admit the instrument to registration shall proceed in the following manner:—

He shall (d) record no endorsement upon the document itself, nor shall he make any entry of reasons for refusal to register in Register Book II;

but (e) he shall enter his reasons for not admitting the instrument to registration in a separate book (to be prescribed and provided by the Inspector-General of Registration), and shall give to the presenter of the instrument a copy of such entry, and shall at the same time return the instrument unendorsed to the presenter.

2. An instrument of the kinds mentioned in the foregoing rule, which has been returned thereunder, may be presented again for registration, and may then be admitted to registration if accompanied by the certified copy of the order which was required, or if amended by the parties themselves, or by the Deputy Commissioner acting under section 9 of the Act, so as to make it conform to the prescribed form.

3. (a) In registering an instrument of the kinds mentioned in clauses (a) and (b) of rule 1, the registering officer shall regard the accompanying order of the Deputy Commissioner giving the necessary sanction as a part of the instrument, and shall cause a copy of such order to be entered along with the copy of the instrument in the appropriate Register Book; and

(b) In registering an instrument of the kind mentioned in clause (c) of rule 1, when the same has been revised or altered by the Deputy Commissioner acting under section 9 of the Act, the registering officer shall regard such order of revision or alteration as a part of the instrument, and shall cause a copy of such order to be entered along with the copy of the instrument in the appropriate Register Book.

thereto, has been reduced to writing and the deed of transfer has in the absence of such sanction been registered, contrary to the provisions of section 17 (2) of the said Act, the Deputy Commissioner shall, on such registration coming to his notice, intimate to the Registering Officer, in whose office the deed was registered, that the sanction of the Deputy Commissioner to the transaction had not been obtained, and the Registering Officer shall thereupon, make a note to that effect in red ink in the column of remarks against the copy of the document, and shall add that registration was in contravention of the provisions of section 17 (2) of the said Act. A copy of the said remarks shall be endorsed on every copy of the deed supplied thereafter by the Registering Officer under section 91 of the Indian Registration Act, 1908. XVI of 1908.

(For the list of Agricultural tribes, see Appendix to Standing Order No. 1—Alienation of Land.)

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

AGRICULTURE.

The 21st June 1919.

No. 16176.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 24 of the Punjab Alienation of Land Act, 1900, as amended by sections 2 and 5 of the Punjab Alienation of Land Amendment Act, 1907, and with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab is pleased, in supersession of Punjab Government, Revenue and Agricultural Department notification no. 84, dated the 14th May 1902, to exempt :—

(1) from the operation of the provisions of the said Act, other than those of section 10, the district of Simla, except the ilaqa of Kotgarh in the Kotkhai Tahsil ; and

(2) from the operation of the provisions of the said Act, other than those of section 1, section 2, clauses (2), (3) and (6), sections 4, 10 and 16, section 17, sub-section (1), section 18 sub-section (2), section 21, sub-section (2) and section 24, every area included within the limits of any cantonment or municipality in any part of the Punjab, other than the district of Simla.

NOTIFICATIONS AND RULES UNDER THE PUNJAB PRE-EMPTION ACT, II OF 1905, AS AMENDED BY ACT, I OF 1913.

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER THE PUNJAB PREEMPTION ACT, II OF 1905, AS AMENDED BY ACT, I OF 1913.

The 10th November 1908.

No. 677.—*Notification.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3, clause (3) (*a*), of the Punjab Pre-emption Act, 1905, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to declare the following places to be towns within the meaning of that section :—

Hissar District ..
(1) Bhiwani.
(2) Hansi.
(3) Hissar.
(4) Fatehabad.
(5) Sirsa.
(6) Tohana

Rohtak District
(1) Rohtak
(2) Beri
(3) Kalanaur.
(4) Gohana.
(5) Bahadurgarh.
(6) Kharkhauda.
(7) Jhajjar.
(8) Mahm.

Gurgaon District
(1) Farrukhnagar.
(2) Sohna.
(3) Rewari.
(4) Palwal.
(5) Hodal.
(6) Firoz ur.
(7) Hattin.
(8) Hidayatpur Chhaoni.

Delhi District ..
(1) Delhi city and cantonments.
(2) Sonepat.
(3) Ballabgarh.
(4) Faridabad.
(5) Najafgarh.
(6) Mahrauli.

Karnal District ..
(1) Karnal.
(2) Panipat.
(3) Kaithal.
(4) Pundri.
(5) Thanesar.
(6) Ladwa.
(7) Shahabad.

Ambala District
(1) Ambala city.
(2) Ambala cantonments.
(3) Jagadhri.
(4) Buriya.
(5) Sadhaura.
(6) Rupar.
(7) Kasauli.
(8) Kalka.

Simla District ..
(1) Simla.
(2) Kasumpti.
(3) Jutogh.
(4) Dagshai.
(5) Subathu.
(6) Solon.

Kangra District
(1) Dharmsala.
(2) Kangra.
(3) Nurpur.

Hoshiarpur District.
(1) Hoshiarpur.
(2) Garhdiwala.
(3) Hariana.
(4) Mukerian.
(5) Miani.
(6) Tanda-Urmar.
(7) Dasuya Kaithan
(8) Garhshankar.
(9) Una.
(10) Anandpur.
(11) Khanpur.

Jullundur District
(1) Jullundur city.
(2) Jullundur cantonments.
(3) Kartarpur.
(4) Alawalpur.
(5) Nakodar.
(6) Phillaur.
(7) Nurmahal.
(8) Nawashahr.
(9) Rahon.
(10) Banga.

Ludhiana District
(1) Ludhiana.
(2) Jagraon.
(3) Khanna.
(4) Machhiwara.
(5) Raekot.

Ferozepore District.
(1) Mudki.
(2) Makhu.
(3) Moga.
(4) Zira.
(5) Dharmkot.
(6) Muktsar.
(7) Fazilka.
(8) Ferozepore city (within octroi limits).
(9) Ferozepore cantonments.

The 10th November 1908.

No. 678.—*Notification.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 7, clause (2), of the Punjab Pre-emption Act, 1905, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to declare that no right of pre-emption shall exist in the areas of the following markets (mandis):—

Moga market (Ferozepore District),
Giddar Baha market (Ferozepore District).
Abohar market (Ferozepore District).
Guru Harsahai market (Ferozepore District).
Pattoki market (Lahore District).
Kaithal market (Rohtak District).
Rohtak market (Rohtak District).
Tohana market (Hissar District).
Dabwali market (Hissar District).
Budhlada market (Hissar District)

The 23rd August 1909.

No. 598.—*Notification.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 7, clause (2), of the Punjab Pre-emption Act, *1905 (II of 1905)*, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to declare that no right of pre-emption shall exist in the areas acquired under the following notifications:—

Notification.		Area.	Purpose.
		Acres.	
(1) No. 40-G. S., dated 31st May 1904 ..	..	227	Jhang market.
(2) No. 41-G. S., dated 31st May 1904 ..	..	84	Shah Jiwana market.
No. 797-G., dated 28th February 1905	..	85·37	
(3) No. 173, dated 14th February 1906 ..	..	206·21	Chuharkana market town.
(4) No. 1229-G. S., dated 13th September 1904	..	30	Campbellpur civil bazar.
No. 1356-G. S., dated 22nd September 1904	..	15·02	

The 6th December 1910.

No. 771.—*Notification.*—In accordance with the provisions of section 7 (2) of the Punjab Pre-emption Act, His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to direct that no right of pre-emption shall exist in (*a*) any local area to which the Government Tenants Act, 1893, has been made applicable, (*b*) any area on the Sidhnai and Sohag-Para

Plot II.—Nazam-ud-Din's land and all land adjacent to the east of the City Road and between Nazam-ud-Din's well and Railway turning for the engine.

Serial No.	No. of plot.	Name of village	Khasra No. with area in kanals and marlas.	Total area.
				K. M.
2	II	Manapura.	M 2336/(556 to 567, 667 to 672), 665, 666, 2413/660, 2414/660, M 66 1, 662, 2337/663, 2338/663, 664, M 681, 19-3 0-5 1-2 0-4 1-12 3-14 6-5 0-6 0-8 1-3 2-0 2339/687-688, 2417/689, 2418/689, 690, 691, 2343/705, 2444/705, 2415/706, 2416/706, 707, 708, 4-8 3-0 2-11 0-4 3-14 0-6 1-11 0-6 1-1 1-0 2-0 709 and 710 0-5 0-16	57 4

Plot III.—Land of Sher Khan and Kalu near Shaikh Sodagar's octroi post between the Rangpura Road and Maula's tank.

Serial No.	No. of plot.	Name of village	Khasra No. with area in kanals and marlas.	Total area.
				K. M.
3	III	Mahal Kakkar.	225/172, 226/172, 227/172, 228/172, 229/172, 230/172, 231/172, 232/172, 233/172, 234/172, 235/172, 173, 236/174 2-2 2-2 2-2 2-16 2-11 2-7 2-8 2-2 1-11 1-12 3-12 0-9 11-5 237/174, 238/174, 239/174, 240/174, 241/174, 242/174, 169 and 171. 2-6 2-5 2-7 2-7 2-9 1-4 1-7 0-12	62 0

Plot V.—Land between the road leading by Maharaja's Sarai to Tibba Sadan and from the Railway Station Road to the Main Sewer (Arazi Atari).

Serial No.	No. of plot.	Name of village.	Khasra No. with area in kanals and marlas.	Total area.
				K. M.
5	V	Mahal Attari.	1000/896, 1001/896, 1002/897, 100/897, (1064/418-419)/897, 1055/418, 1066/419, 420, 421, 1004/422 to 424, 0-10 0-10 4-7 0-15 1-8 0-1 1-5 12-3 1-12 1-7 425, 426, 427, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 1-10 1-0 1-3 1-7 1-12 1-0 2-5 2-15 3-16 3-5 4-2 1-10 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 898/457, 899/457, 1-3 1-5 2-9 1-3 1-0 0-19 2-15 1-3 3-3 0-2 0-12 0-15 1-3 1-8 0-18 458, 459, 460, 461, 900/462, 901/462, 902/462, 903/462, 904/462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 905/467, 0-12 0-12 0-10 0-11 0-8 1-15 2-5 1-12 2-11 1-13 1-13 2-5 0-19 0-10 906/467, 468, 907/469, 908/469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 909/475, 910/475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 0-3 1-7 2-14 1-6 3-13 1-17 1-19 1-16 1-12 2-5 1-18 2-0 2-0 0-17 1-2 480, 481, 482, 483, 166/484, 1017/484, 485, 486, 487 and 518.	132 7
6	V	Mianpura.	1-4 0-3 0-14 1-2 0-10 0-9 0-15 0-4 3-13 10-7 755, 756, 2442/757-758, 2438/759-760, 2441/758-759, 762, 764, 2442/765 and 2443/757/761/763 0-15 2-0 0-13 1-10 0-10 1-2 0-5 2-3 10-4	18 12
			Total ..	150 19

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER THE PUNJAB DESCENT OF JAGIRS ACT, IV OF 1900.

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER THE PUNJAB DESCENT OF JAGIRS ACT, IV OF 1900.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE ACTION TAKEN UNDER THE PUNJAB DESCENT OF JAGIRS ACT (IV OF 1900) IN THE DISTRICTS OF THE PUNJAB.

	2	3		4	5	6
		Name of				
No.	District.	Jagir.	Holder who first accepted the Rule of Primogeniture.	Annual value, approximate (in rupees) at the time of acceptance of the Rule of Primogeniture.	No. and date of notification declaring the Rule of Primogeniture.	Remarks.
1	Rohtak ..	Palra ..	Kahan Singh, son of Raja Sabul Singh.	Rs. 850	Nos. 133—134 of 5th December 1902.	Notified in accordance with the terms of the grant.
2	Gurgaon ..	Sawari and Farrukhnagar.	Muhammad Siraj-ud-din Haidar Khan, son of Captain Sardar Tafazzal Hussain Khan.	4,507 subject to payment of nazrana amounting to Rs. 1,500.	Nos. 7—8 of 25th January 1904.	Notified in accordance with an agreement executed, dated 16th November 1903.
3	Do. ..	Mohna ..	Sayad Ghulam Abbas, son of Sayad Ashraf Ali.	1,078	Nos. 135—136 of 25th September 1903.	Notified in accordance with an agreement executed, dated 23rd July 1902.
4	Do. ..	Do. ..	Mir Sayyad Haidar Ali, son of Sayad Ashraf Ali.	1,078	Nos. 137—138 of 25th September 1903.	Notified in accordance with an agreement executed, dated 6th July 1902.
5	Do. ..	Do. ..	Sayad Agha Husain, son of Sayad Ashraf Ali.	1,078	Nos. 139—140 of 25th September 1903.	Notified in accordance with an agreement executed, dated 23rd July 1902.

11	Do. ..	Daulatabad ..	Pandit Parshotam Singh, son of Rai Bahadur Lachman Singh.	1,053	Nos 77—78 of 12th May 1903.	Notified in accordance with the terms of the grant.
12	Do. ..	Mohna ..	Sayad Afzal Hussain, son of Sayad Ashraf Ali.	1,078	Nos. 21—22 of 22nd April 1908.	Notified in accordance with a written instrument duly executed, dated 4th March 1908.
13	Karnal ..	Mandal ..	Kamar-ud-din Khan, son of Ghulam Sharif Khan.	7,321	Nos. 17—18 of 25th January 1904.	Notified in accordance with an agreement executed, dated 3rd September 1903.
14	Do. ..	Do. ..	Muhammad Faiz Ali Khan, son of Saadat Ali Khan.	5,275	Nos. 19—20 of 25th January 1904.	Notified in accordance with an agreement executed, dated 3rd September 1903.
15	Do. ..	Salhowal ..	Bhai Anokh Singh, son of Sangat Singh.	29,411	Nos. 184—185 of 8th October 1904.	Notified in accordance with an agreement executed, dated 1st August 1801— Rs. 8,606 of this *jagir* is in Karnal District. „ 80 of this *jagir* is in Ambala District. „ 1,843 of this *jagir* is in Ludhiana District. „ 288 of this *jagir* is in Ferozepore District. „ 11,594 of this *jagir* is in Hissar District.

21	Do. ..	Arnauli ..	Bhai Shamsher Singh, son of Bhai Jasmir Singh.	44,897	Nos. 13—14 of the 6th February 1905.	Notified in accordance with an agreement executed, dated 5th August 1861— Rs. 275 of this *jagir* is in Ambala District. „ 29,599 of this *jagir* is in Ferozepore District. „ 15,023 of this *jagir* is in Karnal District.
22	Do. ..	Shahabad ..	Sardar Dharam Singh, son of Sardar Ranjit Singh.	3,019	Nos. 186—187 of 8th October 1904.	Notified in accordance with an agreement executed, dated 27th August 1861.
23	Do. ..	Sikiri ..	Sardar Lehna Singh, son of Sardar Mahtab Singh.	2,911	Nos. 64—66 of 18th May 1905.	Notified in accordance with an agreement executed, dated 27th August 1861.
24	Do. ..	Shahabad ..	Sardar Kishen Singh, son of Sardar Ranjit Singh.	3,018	Nos. 21—22 of 9th March 1906.	Notified in accordance with an agreement executed, dated 27th August 1861.
25	Do. ..	Jharauli ..	Sardar Bahadur Jawala Singh, son of Sardar Jit Singh.	1,194	Nos. 80—81 of 24th December 1906.	Notified in accordance with an agreement executed, dated 20th October 1906.
26	Do. ..	Saga ..	Sardar Sampuran Singh, son of Gur Saran Singh, *alias* Sham Singh.	1,623	Nos. 35—36 of 17th June 1907.	Notified in accordance with an agreement executed, dated 21st March 1907.
27	Do. ..	Jharauli ..	Sardar Kishen Singh, son of Sardar Santok Singh, of Jharauli.	784	Nos. 44—45 of 11th August 1908.	Notified in accordance with an agreement executed, dated 19th June 1908.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE ACTION TAKEN UNDER THE PUNJAB DESCENT OF JAGIRS ACT (IV OF 1900) IN THE DISTRICTS OF THE PUNJAB—CONTINUED.

1	2	3		4	5	6
		NAME OF				
No.	District.	Jagir.	Holder who first accepted the Rule of Primogeniture.	Annual value, approximate (in rupees) at the time of acceptance of the Rule of Primogeniture.	No. and date of notification declaring the Rule of Primogeniture	REMARKS.
				Rs.		
28	Karnal ..	Mandal ..	Khan Bahadur Muhammad Umar Daraz Ali Khan, son of Nawab Ahmad Ali Khan.	8,506	Nos. 16059-60, dated 2nd September 1918.	Notified in accordance with instrument, dated 20th February 1918.
29	Do. ..	Do. ..	Nawab Sajjad Ali Khan, son of Nawab Bahadur Rustam Ali Khan.	9,770	Nos. 16061-62, dated 2nd September 1918	Notified in accordance with instrument, dated 23rd July 1918.
30	Ambala ..	Kharar ..	Sardar Ganda Singh, son of Sardar Charat Singh.	8,380	Nos. 100—101 of 13th June 1904.	Notified in accordance with an agreement executed, dated 4th September 1861.
31	Do. ..	Sohana ..	Sardar Bhagwan Singh, son of Sardar Bhup Singh.	8,031	Nos. 102—103 of 13th June 1904.	Notified in accordance with an agreement executed, dated 4th September 1861.
32	Do. ..	Manak Majra..	Sardar Basawa Singh, son of Sardar Jassa Singh.	7,897	Nos. 104—105 of 13th June 1904	Notified in accordance with an agreement executed, dated 4th September 1861
33	Do. ..	Buria ..	Sardar Jiwan Singh son of Sardar Gulab Singh	41,310	Nos. 106—107 of 13th June 1904.	Notified in accordance with an agreement executed, dated 4th September 1861

34	Do. ..	Raipur ..	Sardar Kishen Singh, son of of Sardar Natha Singh.	4,143	Nos. 108—109 of 13th June 1904.	Notified in accordance with an agreement executed, dated 4th September 1861.
35	Do. ..	Garhi Kotaha ..	Mir Jafir Ali Khan, son of Mir Baqar Ali Khan.	12,498	Nos. 175—176 of 23rd October 1903.	Notified in accordance with a rule found to prevail.
36	Do. ..	*Shahzadpur* ..	Sardar Sheo Kirpal Singh, son of Sardar Gulab Singh.	35,116	Nos. 98—99 of 13th June 1904.	Notified in accordance with an agreement executed, dated 4th September 1861— Rs. 1,195 *of this jagir is* in the Karnal District. „ 5,315 of this *jagir* is in the Hissar District. „ 2,618 of this *jagir* is held in Ferozopore District.
37	Do. ..	Ramgarh ..	*Mian Govardhan Singh, son* of Mian Jai Singh.	2,402	Nos. 5—6 of 19th January 1906.	Notified *in accordance* with an agreement executed, dated 23rd July 1861.
38	Do. ..	Mustafabad ..	Sardar Jowahir Singh, son of Sardar Tilok Singh.	5,319	Nos 11—12 of 25th January 1906.	Notified in accordance with an agreement executed, dated 20th October 1905.
39	Simla ..	Kot Khai ..	Rana Jai Singh, son of Rana Ram Saran Singh.	405	Nos 111—112 of 24th September 1902.	Notified in accordance with an agreement executed, *dated 8th July 1902.*
40	Kangra ..	Goler ..	Raja Rughnath Singh, son of Raja Jai Singh.	19,632	No. 653, dated 3rd July 1901.	Notified in accordance with a rule found to prevail.
41	Do. ..	Waziri Rupi ..	Mian Megh Singh, son of Rai Dalip Singh.	13,520	Nos. 124—125 of 13th July 1904.	Notified in accordance with the terms of the grant.
42	Do. ..	Kutlehr ..	Raja Ram Pal, son of Raja Narain Pal.	10,304	Nos. 126—127 of 13th July 1904.	Notified in accordance with a rule found to prevail.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE ACTION TAKEN UNDER THE PUNJAB DESCENT OF JAGIRS ACT (IV OF 1900) IN THE DISTRICTS OF THE PUNJAB—CONTINUED.

1	2	3		4	5	6
		NAME OF				
No.	District	Jagir.	Holder who first accepted the Rule of Primogeniture	Annual value, approximate (in rupees) at the time of acceptance of the Rule of Primogeniture	No. and date of notification declaring the Rule of Primogeniture.	REMARKS.
				Rs.		
43	Kangra ..	Nurpur ..	Raja Gagan Singh, son of Raja Jaswant Singh.	2,042	Nos. 129—130 of 13th July 1904.	Notified in accordance with a rule found to prevail.
44	Do. ..	Lambagraon ..	Raja Jai Chand, son of Raja Partap Chand.	34,910	Nos. 132—133 of 14th July 1904.	Notified in accordance with a rule found to prevail.
45	Do. ..	Dada Siba ..	Raja Jai Singh, son of Raja Bije Singh.	16,873	Nos. 134—135 of 14th July 1904.	Notified in accordance with a rule found to prevail.
46	Do. ..	Nadaon ..	Raja Narindar Chand, son of Raja Amar Chand.	28,006	Nos. 136—137 of 14th July 1904.	Notified in accordance with a rule found to prevail.
47	Do. ..	Ro ..	Mian Rughnath Singh, son of Mian Shanker Singh.	1,588	Nos. 101—102 of 19th October 1904.	Notified in accordance with a rule found to prevail.
48	Do ..	Bir ..	Wazir Karam Singh, son of Wazir Goshaun	2,400	Nos. 104—105 of 19th October 1904	Notified in accordance with the terms of the grant.
49	Do.	[illegible] ..	Chaudhri Malha Singh, son of [illegible]	1,112	Nos. 28—29 of 18th February [illegible]	Notified in accordance with an instrument executed, dated 13th August 1904. Notified in accordance with a rule found to prevail.

50	Do. ..	Habrol ..	Rana Ranjodh Singh, son of Rana Rup Singh.	365	Nos. 6—7 of 3rd February 1909.	Notified in accordance with the rule found to prevail.
51	Do. ..	Kolang. ..	Thakur Amar Chand, son of Thakur Dharm Chand.	566	Nos. 422—423 of 15th April 1914.	Notified in accordance with the terms of the grant and with the rule found to prevail.
52	Do. ..	Gondla. ..	Thakur Hira Chand, son of Thakur Dharm Chand.	399	Nos. 425—426 of 15th April 1914.	Notified in accordance with the terms of the grant and with the rule found to prevail.
53	Do. ..	Gumrang. ..	Thakur Bhag Chand, son of Thakur Moti Ram.	802	Nos. 805—806 of 22nd August 1914.	Notified in accordance with a written instrument executed on 31st July 1908.
54	Do. ..	Rehlu ..	Raja Walliullah Khan, son of Raja Hamidullah Khan.	3,240	Nos. 13—14 of 2nd June 1915.	Notified in accordance with a written instrument executed on 11th March 1912.
55	Do. ..	Kotla ..	Raja Sham Singh, great-grandson of Raja Bija Singh.	4,104	Nos. 151—52 of 19th January 1926.	Notified in accordance with the rule found to prevail.
56	Do. ..	Kothi Singarh	Tikka Raghbir Singh of Sangri State.	2,449	Nos. 3043-44-R., dated 6th September 1928.	Notified in accordance with the terms of the grant.
57	Do. ..	Bijapur ..	Devi Chand, son of Mor Dhuj.	2,296	Nos. 8—9 of 19th February 1912.	Notified in accordance with instrument executed, dated 12th December 1911.
58	Hoshiarpur ..	Manaswal ..	Rana Lehna Singh, son of Rana Mehtab Singh.	2,176	Nos. 111—112 of 17th June 1904.	Notified in accordance with a rule found to prevail.
59	Do. ..	Bhabour ..	Rai Hira Chand, son of Rai Rattan Chand.	724	Nos. 113—114 of 17th June 1904.	Notified in accordance with a rule found to prevail.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE ACTION TAKEN UNDER THE PUNJAB DESCENT OF JAGIRS ACT (IV OF 1900) IN THE DISTRICTS OF THE PUNJAB—CONTINUED.

1	2	3		4	5	6
		NAME OF				
No.	District	Jagir	Holder who first accepted the Rule of Primogeniture.	Annual value, approximate (in rupees) at the time of acceptance of the Rule of Primogeniture	No. and date of notification declaring the Rule of Primogeniture	REMARKS.
				Rs.		
60	Hoshiarpur ..	Amb ..	Raja Raghunath Singh, son of Ram Singh.	18,656	Nos. 164—165 of 29th August 1904	Notified in accordance with a rule found to prevail.
61	Jullundur ..	Lakhsian, Kallar, etc.	Baba Khem Singh, son of Baba Attar Singh.	2,500	Nos. 22—23 of 29th January 1904.	Notified in accordance with the terms of grant.
62	Do. ..	Kartarpur ..	Guru Nao Nihal Singh, son of Guru Jowahir Singh.	11,525	Nos. 155—156 of 15th August 1904.	Notified in accordance with a rule found to prevail.
63	Do. ..	Mukandpur ..	Sardar Amar Singh, son of Sardar Partab Singh.	831	Nos. 1—2 of 5th January 1905.	Notified in accordance with an agreement executed, dated 5th November 1904.
64	Do ..	Thala ..	Jowala Singh, son of Bishen Singh.	328	Nos 54—55 of 3rd May 1905.	Notified in accordance with an agreement executed, dated 21st December 1904.
65	Do. ..	Do ..	Hira Singh, son of Chuhar Singh	328	Nos 56—57 of 3rd May 1905.	Notified in accordance with an agreement executed dated 20th December 1904.

66	Do. ..	Sanawan ..	Santokh Singh, son of Ram Singh.	416	Nos. 38—39 of 2nd April 1906.	Notified in accordance with an agreement executed, dated *23rd January 1906*.
67	Ludhiana ..	Ladhran ..	Sardar Raghbir Singh, son of Sardar Mahtab Singh.	2,282	Nos. 8—9 of 19th March 1908.	Notified in accordance with a written instrument duly executed, dated 21st January 1908— Rs. 125-6-0 of this *jagir* is in the Ambala District.
68	Do. ..	Do. ..	Udo Singh, son of Bhagwan Singh.	1,690	Nos. 5-A—5-B of 28th January 1909.	Notified in accordance with a written instrument, dated 20th November 1908.
69	Do. ..	Do. ..	Mansa Singh, son of Hari Singh.	1,256	Nos. 13—14 of 15th February 1909.	Notified in accordance with a written instrument, dated 20th November 1908.
70	Do. ..	Jagraon ..	Sharif Hussain, son of Maulvi Rajab Ali Khan.	1,546	Nos. 45—46 of 13th March 1909.	Notified in accordance with a written instrument, dated 14th October 1908.
71	Do. ..	Ladhran ..	Sardar Dalip Singh, son of Sardar Sundar Singh.	1,337	Nos. 49—50 of 17th October *1910*.	Notified in accordance with *instrument* executed, dated 7th June 1910.
72	Do. ..	Do. ..	Sardar Sarpat Singh, son of Sardar Mehtab Singh.	1,126	Nos. 51—52 of 17th October 1910.	Notified in accordance with instrument executed, dated 12th July 1910.
73	Ferozepore ..	Mamdot ..	Khan Shah Nawaz Khan, son of Khan Bahadur Khan.	1,31,000	Nos. 1326-R. and 1327-R. of 21st March 1934.	Notified in accordance with the terms of the grant.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Guru Kishen Singh, son of Guru Fateh Singh.	3,823	Nos. 90—91 of 7th July 193[illegible]	Notified in accordance with a rule found to prevail.
[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	1,375	Nos. 43—43 of 3rd March 193[illegible]	Notified in accordance with the terms of the grant.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE ACTION TAKEN UNDER THE PUNJAB DESCENT OF JAGIRS ACT (IV OF 1900) IN THE DISTRICTS OF THE PUNJAB—CONTINUED

1	2	3		4	5	6
		NAME OF				
No	*District*	Jagir.	*Holder who first accepted the Rule of Primogeniture*	Annual value, approximate (in rupees) at the time of acceptance of the Rule *of Primogeniture*	No and date *of notification* declaring the *Rule* of Primogeniture.	REMARKS.
				Rs.		
76	*Lahore* ..	Diwan Baij Nath's.	*Diwan* Narindra Nath, son of *Diwan Baij* Nath.	3,602	Nos. 117—118 of 28th August 1903.	Notified in accordance with the terms of the grant.
77	Do. ..	Kahanwala ..	Sardar Gulzar Singh, *adopted* son of Sardar *Lal Singh*.	14,022	Nos. 172—173 of 23rd October 1903.	Notified *in accordance* with the terms of the grant— Rs. 13,128 of this *jagir* i in the Amritsar District.
78	Do. ..	Baherwal ..	Sardar Udham Singh, son of Sardar Ranjodh Singh.	1,862	Nos. 192—193 of 26th November 1903.	Notified in accordance with the terms of the grant.
79	Do. ..	Diwan Rattan Chand's.	Lala Bhagwan Das, son of Diwan Rattan Chand.	2,617	Nos 10—11 of 25th January 1904.	Notified in accordance with a rule found to prevail.
80	Do. ..	Sheikhupura ..	Raja Kirthi Singh, son of Raja Harbans Singh	02,010	Nos. 89—90 of 11th June 1904.	Notified in accordance with the terms of the grant—Rs. 5,674 of this *jagir* is in the Lahore District.

						„ 52,653 of this *jagir* is in the Gujranwala District.
						„ 3,134 of this *jagir* is in the Amritsar District.
						„ 1,250 of this *jagir* is in the Sialkot District.
81	Do. ...	Rosa ..	Sardar Rajbeg Singh, son of Sardar Bhola Singh.	1,500	Nos. 11—12 of 21st March 1908.	Notified in accordance with a rule found to prevail.
82	Do. ..	Diwan Bahadur Ram Nath.	Pandit Kalas Nath, son of Diwan Bahadur Ram Nath.	4,000	Nos. 18—19 of 22nd April 1908.	Notified in accordance with a rule found to prevail.
83	Lahore .. Amritsar ..	Bhai family (Lahore.)	Bhai Tara Singh, son of Bhai Kesra Singh.	737	Nos. 36—37 of 5th August 1912.	Notified in accordance with instrument executed, dated 31st March 1910. *Jagirs* in Lahore and Amritsar districts.
84	Lahore .. Amritsar ..	Do.	Bhai Partap Singh, son of Bhai Kesra Singh.	737	Nos. 38—39 of 5th August 1912.	Notified in accordance with instrument executed, dated 9th May 1910. *Jagirs* in Lahore and Amritsar districts.
85	Lahore .. Amritsar ..	Do.	Bhai Hardiyal Singh, son of Rai Bahadur Bhai Mihan Singh.	841	Nos. 40—41 of 5th August 1912.	Notified in accordance with instrument executed, dated 20th April 1910. *Jagirs* in Lahore and Amritsar districts.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE ACTION TAKEN UNDER THE PUNJAB DESCENT OF JAGIRS ACT (IV OF 1900) IN THE DISTRICTS OF THE PUNJAB—CONTINUED.

1	2	3		4	5	6
		NAME OF				
No.	District.	Jagir.	Holder who first accepted the Rule of Primogeniture.	Annual value, approximate (in rupees) at the time of acceptance of the Rule of Primogeniture	No and date of notification declaring the Rule of Primogeniture	REMARKS.
86	Lahore .. Amritsar ..	Bhai family (Lahore).	Bhai Gian Singh, son of Rai Bahadur Bhai Mian Singh.	Rs 841	Nos. 42—43 of 5th August 1912.	Notified in accordance with instrument executed, dated 20th April 1910. *Jagirs* in Lahore and Amritsar districts
87	Lahore .. Amritsar ..	Do.	Bhai Sundar Singh, son of Bhai Charanjit Singh.	773	Nos. 44—45 of 5th August 1912.	Notified in accordance with instrument executed, dated 31st March 1910. *Jagirs* in Lahore and Amritsar districts.
88	Lahore .. Amritsar ..	Do.	Bhai Dhan Singh, son of Bhai Charanjit Singh.	773	Nos. 46—47 of 5th August 1912.	Notified in accordance with instrument executed, dated 24th October 1910. *Jagirs* in Lahore and Amritsar districts.
89	Lahore .. Amritsar ..	Do.	Bhai Gurdit Singh, son of Bhai Charanjit Singh	773	Nos 48—49 of 5th August 1912	Notified in accordance with instrument executed, dated 31st March 1910. *Jagirs* in Lahore and Amritsar districts.

90	Lahore .. Amritsar ..	Do.	B. Manohar Lal, adopted son of B. Nand Gopal.	367	Nos. 50—51 of 5th August 1912.	Notified in accordance with instrument executed, dated 20th April 1910. *Jagirs* in Lahore and Amritsar districts.
91	Lahore .. Amritsar ..	Do.	Bhai Anant Singh, son of Bhai Sewa Singh.	473	Nos. 11750-51 of 28th May 1918. ..	Notified in accordance with a written instrument executed on 21st February 1917.
92	Lahore .. Amritsar ..	Do	Bhai Inder Singh, son of Bhai Sewa Singh.	473	Nos. 11752-53 of 28th May 1918.	Notified in accordance with a written instrument executed on 7th September 1917.
93	Amritsar ..	Attari ..	Sardar Balwant Singh, son of Sardar Ajit Singh.	11,338	Nos. 147—148 of 16th December 1902.	Notified in accordance with the terms of the grant— Rs 245 of this *jagir* is in the Lahore district. Rs. 120 of this *jagir* is in the Gujranwala district.
94	Do. ..	Majitha ..	Sardar Umrao Singh, son of Sardar Surat Singh.	4,926	Nos. 176—177 of 1st October 1904.	Notified in accordance with a rule found to prevail.
95	Do. ..	Amritsar ..	Misr Lachmi Narain, son of Misr Shib Das.	855	Nos. 178—179 of 1st October 1904.	Notified in accordance with a rule found to prevail
[illegible]	Do. ..	Rakh Jhite Solvan, Kishan, Kot Paji Chak, etc.	Thakur Har Kishan Singh, son of Bansi Lal.	9,534	Nos. 79—80 of 24th July 1905.	Notified in accordance with a rule found to prevail. Rs. 6,768 of this *jagir* is in the Gurdaspur District.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE ACTION TAKEN UNDER THE PUNJAB DESCENT OF JAGIRS ACT (IV OF 1900) IN THE DISTRICTS OF THE PUNJAB.—CONTINUED

1	2	3		4	5	6
		NAME OF				
No.	District.	Jagir.	Holder who first accepted the Rule of Primogeniture.	Annual value, approximate (in rupees) at the time of acceptance of the Rule of Primogeniture	No and date of notification declaring the Rule of Primogeniture	REMARKS.
				Rs.		
97	Amritsar ..	Raja Sansi Sandhanwala.	Sardar Balwant Singh, son of Randhir Singh.	4,536	Nos. 51—52 of 11th September 1908.	Notified in accordance with an agreement executed, dated 12th May 1908
98	Amritsar .. Gujranwala	Atariwala ..	Sardar Balwant Singh, son of Sardar Ajit Singh, of Atari.	318	Nos. 46—47 of 15th August 1911.	Notified in accordance with instrument executed, dated 18th July 1908. Has a jagir in Amritsar district.
99	Amritsar .. Gujranwala	Do. ..	Sardar Jaswant Singh, son of Sardar Ajit Singh, of Atari.	318	Nos. 48—49 of 15th August 1911.	Notified in accordance with instrument executed, dated 3rd August 1908.
100	Gurdaspur ..	Dalam ..	Sardar Richpal Singh, son of Sardar Gulab Singh.	390	Nos. 100—101 of the 31st July 1903.	Notified in accordance with the term of the grant
101	Do. ..	Malahpur, etc.	Sardar Richpal Singh, son of Sardar Gulab Singh	2,964	No. 102 of 31st July 1903	Notified in accordance with the terms of the grant
102	Do. ..	Akhrota	Raja Sant Singh, son of Raja Indar [illegible]	760	Nos 41—44 of 22nd February 1901.	Notified in accordance with a rule found to prevail.

103	Do. ..	Thabkara ..	Mohlvi Kishen Singh, son of Harnam Singh.	2,817	No 2033-S., of 26th August 1910.	Notified in accordance with a written instrument, dated 7th October 1909.
104	Do. ..	Nowshera Naugh	Sardar Arur Singh, son of Sardar Harnam Singh.	2,856	No. 46 of 28th September 1910.	Notified in accordance with a written instrument, dated 19th December 1908.
105	Do. ..	Guru Harsahai	Sardar Bakhshish Singh, son of Sardar Arur Singh.	300	Nos. 102—103 of 7th September 1909.	Notified in accordance with instrument executed, dated 18th August 1909.
106	Sialkot ..	Wazirpur ..	Lala Wazir Chand, son of Lala Joti Ram.	554	Nos. 131—132 of 12th September 1903.	Notified in accordance with a rule found to prevail.
107	Gujranwala ..	Risaldar Major Man Singh.	Sardar Jowahir Singh, son of Man Singh.	602	Nos 38—39 of 7th February 1903.	Notified in accordance with a rule found to prevail.
108	Do. ..	Rai Mul Singh	Lala Ram Das, son of Rai Mul Singh.	10,419	Nos. 81—82 of 2nd June 1903.	Notified in accordance with a rule found to prevail.
109	Do. ..	Rai Mul Singh, sub-assignment	Ditto ditto ..	10,419	Nos. 624—25 of 21st June 1906.	Notified in accordance with a rule found to prevail.
110	Do. ..	Sardar Arjan Singh.	Sardar Ichhra Singh, son of Sardar Arjan Singh.	1,032	Nos. 127—128 of 11th September 1903.	Notified in accordance with a rule found to prevail. Rs. 535 of this *jagir* is in Amritsar.
111	Do. ..	Sardar Narindar Singh.	Sardar Bikram Singh, son of Sardar Narindar Singh.	6,456	Nos. 31—32 of 2nd March 1906.	Notified in accordance with a rule found to prevail.
112	Gujrat ..	Mauzas Sivia Wara and Dharpal.	Sardar Sher Singh, son of Sardar Mian Singh, Koharia.	1,166	Nos. 9—10 of 17th January 1903.	Notified in accordance with a rule found to prevail.
113	Do. ..	Pothi ..	Raja Sultan Khan ..	2,967	Nos. 12—13 of 17th January 1903.	Notified in accordance with the terms of an agreement executed, dated 29th September 1901.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE ACTION TAKEN UNDER THE PUNJAB DESCENT OF JAGIRS ACT (IV OF 1900) IN THE DISTRICTS OF THE PUNJAB.—CONTINUED.

1	2	3		4	5	6
		NAME OF				
No.	District.	Jagir.	Holder who first accepted the Rule of Primogeniture.	Annual value, approximate (in rupees) at the time of acceptance of the Rule of Primogeniture.	No. and date of notification declaring the Rule of Primogeniture	REMARKS.
				Rs.		
97	Amritsar ..	Raja Sansi Sandhanwala.	Sardar Balwant Singh, son of Randhir Singh.	4,636	Nos. 51—52 of 11th September 1908.	Notified in accordance with an agreement executed, dated 12th May 1908.
98	Amritsar .. Gujranwala	Atariwala ..	Sardar Balwant Singh, son of Sardar Ajit Singh, of Atari.	318	Nos. 46—47 of 15th August 1911.	Notified in accordance with instrument executed, dated 18th July 1908. Has a *jagir* in Amritsar district.
99	Amritsar .. Gujranwala	Do. ..	Sardar Jaswant Singh, son of Sardar Ajit Singh, of Atari.	318	Nos. 48—49 of 15th August 1911.	Notified in accordance with instrument executed, dated 3rd August 1908.
100	Gurdaspur ..	Dalam ..	Sardar Richpal Singh, son of Sardar Gulab Singh.	396	Nos 100—101 of the 31st July 1903.	Notified in accordance with the term of the grant.
101	Do. ..	Malabpur, etc.	Sardar Richpal Singh, son of Sardar Gulab Singh	2,064	No. 102 of 31st July 1903	Notified in accordance with the terms of the grant
102	Do. ..	Akhrota	Raja Sant Singh, son of Raja Indar [illegible]	700	Nos. 43—44 of 22nd February 1904	Notified in accordance with a rule found to prevail [illegible]

118	Do. ..	Fattehpur and Gogo Chakki.	Malik Khan Muhammad Khan, son of Malik Sher Bahadur Khan.	802	Nos. 43—44 of 28th March 1905.	Notified in accordance with the terms of an agreement executed, dated 16th August 1904.
119	Do. ..	Mitha Tiwana	Malik Dost Muhammad Khan, son of Malik Sher Muhammad Khan.	710	Nos. 2—3 of 25th January 1911.	Notified in accordance with instrument executed, dated 7th November 1910.
120	Do. ..	Do.	Malik Muhammad Yakub Khan, son of Malik Sher Bahadur Khan.	644	Nos 17—18 of 18th July 1916.	Notified in accordance with a written instrument executed on 15th March 1910.
121	Jhelum ..	Rupar ..	Raja Muhammad Khan, son of Raja Roshan Khan.	401	Nos. 151—152 of 30th September 1903.	Notified in accordance with the terms of an agreement executed, dated 4th October 1901.
122	Do. ..	Fattehpur and Bahawalpur.	Shahbaz Khan, son of Fatteh Ali Khan.	275	Nos. 153—154 of 30th September 1903	Notified in accordance with the terms of an agreement executed, dated 17th October 1901.
123	Do. ..	Pundori ..	Ata Muhammad Khan, son of Azmatullah Khan.	403	Nos. 155—156 of 30th September 1903.	Notified in accordance with the terms of an agreement executed, dated 3rd October 1901
124	Do. ..	Makhiala ..	Sultan Feroz Ali Khan, son of Sultan Ali Bahadur Khan.	450	Nos. 157—158 of 30th September 1903.	Notified in accordance with the terms of an agreement executed, dated 8th October 1901.
125	Do. ..	Pind Dadan Khan	Raja Sahib Khan, son of Sher Dil Khan, and Saif Khan, son of Shamsher Khan of Pind Dadan Khan.	961	Nos. 159—160 of 30th September 1903	Notified in accordance with the terms of an agreement executed, dated 17th October 1901

STATEMENT SHOWING THE ACTION TAKEN UNDER THE PUNJAB DESCENT OF JAGIRS ACT (IV OF 1900) IN THE DISTRICTS OF THE PUNJAB—CONTINUED

1	2	3		4	5	6
		NAME OF				
No.	District.	Jagir.	Holder who first accepted the Rule of Primogeniture.	Annual value, approximate (in rupees) at the time of acceptance of the Rule of Primogeniture	No. and date of notification declaring the Rule of Primogeniture	REMARKS.
				Rs.		
114	Gujrat ..	Sammupura ..	Sardar Hira Singh, son of Jawahir Singh.	392	Nos. 20—21 of 19th January 1903.	Notified in accordance with the terms of an agreement executed, dated 5th December 1903.
115	Shahpur ..	Mauza Kala Thatti Yaru, etc.	Sardar Fatteh Khan, son of Sardar Mubarak Khan.	810	Nos. 67—70 of 13th May 1902.	Notified in accordance with the terms of an agreement executed, dated 10th September 1901.
116	Do. ..	Ditto ..	Sardar Muhammad Chiragh Khan, son of Sardar Mubarik Khan.	1,679	Nos. 68—71 of 13th May 1902.	Notified in accordance with the terms of an agreement executed, dated 10th September 1901.
117	Do. ..	Ditto ..	Sardar Lashkar Khan, son of Sardar Langar Khan.	1,260	Nos. 69—72 of 13th May 1902.	Notified in accordance with the terms of an agreement executed, dated 10th September 1901.

130	Do. ..	Makhad ..	Sher Muhammad Khan, son of Fakir Muhammad Khan, of Makhad.	1,555	Nos. 64—65 of 10th September 1906.	Notified in accordance with a rule found to prevail. The *jagir* is partly in the Attock district and partly in the Kohat district.
131	Do. ..	Pindigheb ..	Ghulam Muhammad Khan, son of Aulia Khan, of Pindigheb.	703	Nos. 7—8 of 16th February 1907.	Notified in accordance with the terms of the grant
132	Do. ..	Kote Fatteh Khan.	Sardar Muhammad Nawaz Khan, son of Sardar Muhammad Ali Khan.	6,184	Nos. 45—46 of 9th October 1907.	Notified in accordance with a rule found to prevail
133	Do. ..	Chachi *jagir* of Wazirabad Sardars.	Sardar Mehr Singh, son of Sardar Gurdit Singh, of Wazirabad.	1,648	Nos. 61—62 of 22nd November 1907.	Notified in accordance with a written instrument duly executed, dated 20th July 1907.
134	Do. ..	Bahtar ..	Dost Muhammad Khan, son of Kala Khan.	372	Nos. 54—55 of 31st October 1907.	Notified in accordance with a written instrument duly executed, dated 19th April 1907.
135	Do. ..	Pindigheb ..	Captain Khan Sahib Akbar Khan, son of Malik Amanat Khan.	310	Nos. 1763—1764-R., of 20th April 1933.	Notified in accordance with an instrument executed, dated 15th December, 1932.
136	Mianwali ..	Patti Malikwali	Malik Yar Muhammad Khan, son of Malik Muzaffar Khan.	3,333	Nos. 215—216 of 22nd December 1903.	Notified in accordance with a rule found to prevail.
137	Do. ..	Allahwardi Khan's.	Ghulam Raza Khan, son of Captain Hassan Ali Khan.	650	Nos. 217—218 of 22nd December 1903.	Notified in accordance with a rule found to prevail.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE ACTION TAKEN UNDER THE PUNJAB DESCENT OF JAGIRS ACT (IV OF 1900) IN THE DISTRICTS OF THE PUNJAB—CONTINUED

1	2	3		4	5	6
		NAME OF				
No.	District.	Jagir	Holder who first accepted the Rule of Primogeniture.	Annual value, approximate (in rupees) at the time of acceptance of the Rule of Primogeniture	No and date of notification declaring the Rule of Primogeniture	REMARKS.
				Rs.		
126	Jhelum ..	Choran ..	Muhammad Hyat Khan, son of Sardar Khan	1,895	Nos 95—96 of 4th June 1904.	Notified in accordance with a rule found to prevail
127	Rawalpindi, Attock, Gujrat.	Chachi ..	Sardar Gurdit Singh, son of Sardar Tek Singh, Chachi.	16,012	Nos. 48—49 of 16th October 1907.	Notified in accordance with a rule found to prevail— Rs. 10,030 of this *jagir* is in the Gujrat district. Rs. 1,366 of this *jagir* is in the Attock district.
128	Rawalpindi..	Misrot Kalanour	Sardar Sohan Singh, son of Sardar Hardit Singh	691	Nos 1—2 of 5th January 1906	Notified in accordance with a rule found to prevail
129	Attock ..	Shamsabad ..	Malik Muhammad Amin Khan, son of Malik [illegible] Din Khan	2,200	Nos 117—118 of 28th June 1904	Notified in accordance with a rule found to prevail.

140	Do. ..	Abdul Rahim Khan's.	Karam Dad Khan, son of Bahadur Haji Abdul Rahim Khan, of Isa Khel.	542	Nos. 58—59 of 13th November 1908.	Notified in accordance with a rule found to prevail.
141	Do. ..	Isa Khel (Hashtam Jagir).	*Abdul Samand Khan, son of Muhammad Alam Khan.*	..	*Nos. 17—18 of 20th February* 1909.	*Notified* in accordance with a rule found to prevail and in accordance with the terms of the grant.
142	Do. ..	Do.	Karam Dad Khan, son of Abdul Rahim Khan.	..	Nos. 19—20 of 20th February 1909.	Notified in accordance with a rule found to prevail and in accordance with the terms of the grant.
143	Do. ..	Do.	Abdul Karim Khan, son of Muhammad Ayaz Khan.	..	Nos. 21—22 of 20th February 1909.	Notified in accordance with a rule found to prevail and in accordance with the terms of the grant.
144	Do. ..	Isa Khel (Hashtam Jagir).	Abdul Rahman Khan, son of Muhammad Sarfraz Khan.	..	Nos. 23—24 of 20th February 1909.	Notified in accordance with a rule found to prevail and in accordance with the terms of the grant.
145	Do. ..	Do.	Faizullah Khan, son of Abdulla Khan.	..	Nos. 25—26 of 20th February 1909.	Notified in accordance with a rule found to prevail and in accordance with the terms of the grant.
146	Do. ..	Do.	Abdul Satar Khan, son of Muhammad Khan.	..	Nos. 27—28 of 20th February 1909.	Notified in accordance with a rule found to prevail and in accordance with the terms of the grant.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE ACTION TAKEN UNDER THE PUNJAB DESCENT OF JAGIRS ACT (IV OF 1900) IN THE DISTRICTS OF THE PUNJAB—CONTINUED.

1	2	3		4	5	6
		NAME OF				
No.	District.	Jagir.	Holder who first accepted the Rule of Primogeniture	Annual value, approximate, (in rupees) at the time of acceptance of the Rule of Primogeniture.	No and date of notification declaring the Rule of Primogeniture.	REMARKS.
				Rs.		
138	Mianwali ..	Nawab Sir Ghulam Hussan Khan.	(1) Nawab Hafiz Abdulla Khan, ¾ (2) Ghulam Mustafa Khan, 1/12 (3) Niaz Muhammad Khan, 1/12 (4) Hafiz Saidullah Khan, 1/12	3,361	Nos 100—101 of 2nd December 1905.	Notified in accordance with the terms of the grant.
139	Do. ..	Hiatulla Khan, Saddozai.	(1) Ahmad Khan, ⅓ .. (2) Muhammad Khan, ⅓ .. (3) Abdullah Khan, ⅓ ..	347	Nos. 47—52 of 4th June 1906.	Notified in accordance with an agreement executed, dated 6th December 1905 Notified in accordance with an agreement executed, dated 10th September 1905 Notified in accordance with an agreement executed, dated 6th December 1905.

140	Do.	..	Abdul Rahim Khan's.	Karam Dad Khan, son of Bahadur Haji Abdul Rahim Khan, of Isa Khel.	542	Nos. 58—59 of 13th November 1908.	Notified in accordance with a rule found to prevail.
141	Do.	..	Isa Khel (Hashtam Jagir).	Abdul Samand Khan, son of *Muhammad Alam Khan.*	..	Nos. 17—18 of 20th February 1909.	Notified in accordance with a rule found to prevail and in accordance with the terms of the grant.
142	Do.	..	Do	Karam Dad Khan, son of Abdul Rahim Khan.	..	Nos. 19—20 of 20th February 1909.	Notified in accordance with a rule found to prevail and in accordance with the terms of the grant.
143	Do.	..	Do.	Abdul Karim Khan, son of Muhammad Ayaz Khan.	..	Nos. 21—22 of 20th February 1909.	Notified in accordance with a rule found to prevail and in accordance with the terms of the grant.
144	Do.	..	Isa Khel (Hashtam Jagir)	Abdul Rahman Khan, son of Muhammad Sarfraz Khan.	..	Nos. 23—24 of 20th February 1909.	Notified in accordance with a rule found to prevail and in accordance with the terms of the grant.
145	Do.	..	Do.	Faizullah Khan, son of Abdulla Khan.	..	Nos. 25—26 of 20th February 1909.	Notified in accordance with a rule found to prevail and in accordance with the terms of the grant.
146	Do.	..	Do.	Abdul Satar Khan, son of Muhammad Khan.	..	Nos. 27—28 of 20th February 1909.	Notified in accordance with a rule found to prevail and in accordance with the terms of the grant.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE ACTION TAKEN UNDER THE PUNJAB DESCENT OF JAGIRS ACT (IV OF 1900) IN THE DISTRICTS OF THE PUNJAB—*concluded.*

1	2	3		4	5	6
		Name of				
No.	District.	Jagir.	Holder who first accepted the Rule of Primogeniture.	Annual value, approximate (in rupees) at the time of acceptance of the Rule of Primogeniture.	No. and date of notification declaring the Rule of Primogeniture.	Remarks.
				Rs.		
147	Mianwali ..	Isa Khel (Hashtam Jagir).	Sarbuland Khan, son of Muhammad Abdul Aziz Khan.	..	Nos. 29 30 of 20th February 1909.	Notified in accordance with a rule found to prevail and in accordance with the terms of the grant.
148	Do. ..	Do.	Khan Nur Muhammad Khan, son of Khan Haji Muhammad Rab Nawaz Khan, Rais, of Isa Khel.	..	Nos. 706—707-R, dated 29th January 1929.	Notified in accordance with a written instrument, executed on 13th November 1928.
149	Montgomery	Sahobowala ..	Baba Sir Khem Singh, son of Baba Attar Singh.	1,701	No. 21 of 29th January 1901.	Notified in accordance with the terms of the grant.
150	Do. ..	Kamalia ..	Muhammad Saadat Ali Khan, son of Muhammad Amir Ali Khan.	401	Nos. 41—42 of 4th August 1908.	Notified in accordance with a rule found to prevail and in accordance with the terms of the grant.
151	Do ..	Basirpur ..	Bawa Uttam Singh, son of Bawa Sampuran Singh	2,200	Nos. 67—68 of 31st March 1909.	Notified in accordance with a written instrument, dated 1st December 1908.

152	Multan and Muzaffargarh.	Nawab Faujdar Khan and Lalpur.	(1) Nawab Rab Nawaz Khan, son of Nawab Faujdar Khan. (2) Lieut-Colonel Muhammad Nawaz Khan, son of Nawab Faujdar Khan. (3) Muhammad Sarfraz Khan, son of Nawab Faujdar Khan.	*5,057	Nos. 81-A—81-B and 81-C, 81-D, dated 13th May 1904. Government of India, Financial Department, letter No. 4283-F., dated 7th November 1904.	Notified in accordance with a rule found to prevail— Rs. 2,442 of this *jagir* is in the Muzaffar garh district. *Includes Rs. 34 on account of *jama* of date trees which are not shown in the notification.
153	Dera Ghazi Khan.	Grangwali Grang	Hafiz Muhammad Abdullah Khan, son of Ahmad Khan.	8,624 according to new assessment.	Nos 195—196 of 26th November 1903, Nos. 69—70 of 22nd May 1905.	Notified in accordance with a rule found to prevail.

NOTIFICATIONS AND RULES UNDER THE LAND IMPROVEMENT LOANS ACT, 1883.

NOTIFICATIONS AND RULES UNDER THE LAND IMPROVEMENT LOANS ACT, 1883.

NOTIFICATION UNDER THE LAND IMPROVEMENT LOANS ACT, 1883.

The 2nd June 1885.

No. 166-S.—*Notification.*—With the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, the Hon'ble the Lieutanant-Governor is pleased to declare that Act No. XIX of 1883, the Land Improvement Loans Act, shall come into force in the Punjab with effect from 1st June 1885.

RULES UNDER THE LAND IMPROVEMENT LOANS ACT, 1883.

CONTENTS.

LAND IMPROVEMENT LOANS RULES.

1. Within the limits of the funds allotted to them for the purpose the following officers are empowered to grant loans :— Officers who may grant loans.

	Rs.
Tahsildars, Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners up to	1,000
Collectors up to	2,500
Commissioners up to	10,000
Financial Commissioners up to	50,000

Officers subordinate to the Collector will exercise these powers only when permitted to do so by the Collector.

The limits apply to the amounts which may be granted in any individual case. Commissioners may, in very special circumstances, on the recommendation of the Collector invest selected naib-tahsildars with the powers of a tahsildar, as regards the granting of loans.

In time of famine it may be necessary to enlarge the powers of the officers named, and this may be done by the Commissioner, subject to a report to the Financial Commissioner.

2. (i) Interest will be charged at the rate of $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum, unless the Local Government has, by special order, sanctioned a lower rate of interest. Interest.

(ii) Penal interest will not be charged on instalments which have been suspended by order of competent authority, but in other cases will ordinarily be charged at $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum, simple interest, on the total of the overdue instalment, when the delay exceeds fifteen days.

Compound interest will in no case be charged, and the Collector may remit or reduce the penal interest when he is satisfied that the failure is due to inability to pay or that the levy of such interest would be productive of hardship.

3. (a) When the value of the applicant's interest in the land to be improved is sufficient to cover the loan, no collateral security need be required. Security.

(b) When a loan is made to the members of a village community, who bind themselves jointly and severally as provided in section 9 of the Act, the personal security of the applicants may be accepted. It

Punjab Government notification no. 284, dated 13th August 1910.

Financial Commissioner Development's notification no. 201-77-4011, dated 28th April 1922.

Financial Commissioner Development's notification no. 201-77-1, dated 31st January 1922.

Notification No. 2982-R., dated 25th August 1933.

is not necessary that all the members of the community should combine: loans may be made to any suitable group of persons who agree to be jointly and severally bound.

(c) In all cases not covered by clause (a) or clause (b) of this rule collateral security, either real or personal, should be required, but moveable property should rarely be accepted as such security.

4. The borrower should be required to sign on the order of payment an agreement in a form prescribed, and should be given a copy of this agreement.

Dates of payment of instalments.

5. The dates for payment of instalments should usually be the dates fixed for the payment at each harvest of the first instalment of the land revenue.

Inspection of works.

6. All works for which advances are made by instalments should ... be inspected an[illegible] first is paid. I[illegible] the first should be paid until a competent [illegible] is being properly applied.

Suspension.

7 Instalments may be suspended by order and at the discretion of the Collector on proof of failure of crops or other exceptional calamity The Collector should report the suspension to the Commissioner, who should satisfy himself as to the propriety of the action taken, and may, if necessary, cancel or modify the Collector's order. In all cases formal orders of suspension should be recorded.

Remission.

8. When any portion of a loan under these rules is found to be irrecoverable, or when from any special cause it appears that the loan ought not to be recovered, a special report should be made to the Commissioner of the division, who has power to grant remission up to a limit of Rs. 500 in any one case. If the amount proposed for remission exceeds Rs. 500, the Commissioner should forward the report to the Financial Commissioner, who has power to sanction remissions without limit.

Rules for the exemption of improvements from assessment.

RULES UNDER SECTION 11.

Vide paragraphs 504 and 505 of the Punjab Settlement Manual.

RULES UNDER THE AGRICULTURISTS' LOANS ACT, 1884.

RULES UNDER THE AGRICULTURISTS' LOANS ACT, 1884.

CONTENTS.

AGRICULTURISTS' LOANS RULES.

1. Within the limits of the funds allotted to them for the purpose the following officers are empowered to grant loans :— Officers who may grant loans.

Tahsildars	..	up to Rs. 250 for cattle and Rs. 50 for seed.
Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners	..	up to Rs. 300.
Collectors	..	without limit.

Officers subordinate to the Collector will exercise these powers only when permitted to do so by the Collector.

The limits apply to the amounts which may be granted in any individual case. For the granting of these loans the Commissioners may, on the recommendation of the Collector, invest selected tahsildars *with the powers of an Extra Assistant Commissioner, and, in very* special circumstances, invest selected naib-tahsildars with the powers of a tahsildar.

In time of famine it may be necessary to enlarge the powers of the officers named, and this may be done by the Commissioner, subject to a report to the Financial Commissioner.

2. (*i*) Interest will be charged at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum, unless the Local Government has, by special order, sanctioned a lower rate of interest. Interest.

(*ii*) Penal interest will not be charged on instalments which have been suspended by order of competent authority, but in other cases will ordinarily be charged at 5½ per cent. per annum, simple interest, *on the total of the overdue instalment, when the delay exceeds fifteen* days. Compound interest will in no case be charged, and the Collector may remit or reduce the penal interest, when he is satisfied that the failure is due to the inability to pay or that the levy of such interest would be productive of hardship.

3. The officer making the grant may at his discretion require the grantee to produce some person who will become surety for the repayment of the loan with interest, where charged. In the case of advances for the purchase of fodder for storage against drought, security in the form of hypothecation of immoveable property, or of the joint liability of a Registered Co-operative Society should ordinarily be required. Security.

4. The borrower should be required to sign on the order of payment an agreement in a form prescribed and should be given a copy of this agreement.

Punjab Government notification no. 285, dated 13th August 1910.

Notification No. 2332-R., dated 25th August 1933.

Dates of payment of instalments.

5. The dates for payment of instalments should usually be the dates fixed for the payment at each harvest of the first instalment of the land revenue.

Inspection of works.

6. All works for which advances are made by instalments should be inspected and reported on before each instalment subsequent to the first is paid. In the case of all such works no instalment subsequent to the first should be paid until a competent officer is satisfied that the loan is being properly applied

Suspension.

7. Instalments may be suspended by order and at the discretion of the Collector on proof of failure of crops or other exceptional calamity. The Collector should report the suspension to the Commissioner, who should satisfy himself as to the propriety of the action taken, and may, if necessary, cancel or modify the Collector's order. In all cases formal orders of suspension should be recorded.

Remission.

8. When any portion of a loan under these rules is found to be irrecoverable, or when from any special cause it appears that the loan ought not to be recovered, a special report should be made to the Commissioner of the division, who has power to grant remission up to a limit of Rs 500 in any one case. If the amount proposed for remission exceeds Rs. 500, the Commissioner should forward the report to the Financial Commissioner, who has power to sanction remissions without limit.

RULES AND NOTIFICATIONS UNDER THE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES ACT, II OF 1912.

RULES AND NOTIFICATIONS UNDER THE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES ACT, II OF 1912.

CONTENTS.

I.—RULES MADE BY THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT UNDER SECTION 43 (1) OF THE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES ACT, II OF 1912, AND PUBLISHED WITH PUNJAB GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION No. 13819, DATED 23RD JUNE 1917, AS SUBSEQUENTLY AMENDED.

1. No member, other than a registered society, shall hold more than one-fifth of the share capital of a co-operative society whether the liability be limited or unlimited. **Member's interest.**

2. (*a*) Every application for the registration of a society shall be submitted to the Registrar in the form prescribed by him. **Application for registration.**

(*b*) The application may be submitted either by a registered society or societies or by persons not less than 10 in number and all above the age of 18. When a registered society is an applicant the application shall be signed on its behalf by the officer of the society duly empowered for that purpose under the bye-laws of the society.

(*c*) Together with the application shall be submitted two copies of the bye-laws which the society proposes to adopt, unless the model bye-laws issued by the Registrar are adopted in their entirety, in which case a note to that effect shall be recorded on the application.

(*d*) When bye-laws other than the model bye-laws are adopted the Registrar shall, when he has approved of them, return one copy of the society, stamped with the official seal of the Registrar, at the time when he sends the certificate of registration.

3. When the Registrar refuses to register a society or its bye-laws he shall record in writing his reasons for refusing.

4. A society shall make bye-laws in respect of the following matters :— **Compulsory bye-laws.**

(*a*) Name.

(*b*) Registered address.

(*c*) Objects for which the society is established.

(*d*) Purposes to which the funds may be applied.

(*e*) Qualifications for membership, the terms of admission of members, and the mode of election.

(*f*) Nature and extent of the liability of members.

(*g*) Withdrawal and expulsion of members, and the payments, if any, to be made to such members.

(*h*) Transfer of the shares or interest of members.

(*i*) Manner of raising funds.

(j) General meetings, and the procedure and powers of such meetings.

(k) Appointment, suspension and removal of members of the Committee and officers ; the powers and duties of the Committee and officers.

If the objects of the society include the creation of funds to be lent to the members, additional bye-laws shall be made on the following matters :—

(l) The tribe, class, caste, occupation, or residence of the members.

(m) The conditions on which loans may be made to members, including—

(1) the rate of interest ;

(2) the maxima amount which may be lent to a member;

(3) extension of the term and renewal of loans ;

(4) the purposes of loans ;

(5) security for repayment.

(n) The consequences of default in payment of any sum due on account of shares or loan.

(o) Disposal of the profits.

(p) The authorisation of an officer to sign documents on behalf of the society.

Amendment of bye-laws.

5. (a) Subject to the provisions of section II of the Act and of rule 4 of these rules a society may from time to time make new bye-laws for the conduct of its business, or may amend or cancel any bye-law already made.

Punjab Government notification No. 1980, dated 22nd January 1919

(b) Such additions, amendments or cancellation shall only be made by the majority of members present at a general meeting at which not less than two-thirds of the members are present, provided, that in the case of societies with limited liability, model bye-laws or amendments previously approved by the Registrar may be adopted by a majority consisting of two-thirds of the members present at a general meeting of which due notice of the intention to discuss such model bye-laws or amendments has been given.

Punjab Government notification No. 2046-D., dated 25th June 1931.

(c) Two copies of such amendments, signed by two officers of the society, shall be submitted to the Registrar accompanied by—

(1) a statement that the provisions of clause (b) have been fully complied with ;

(2) an application that the change in the bye-laws be registered.

If the Registrar approves of the amendments he shall register them, retain one copy in his office and return the other to the society with a certificate that the amendments have been registered.

Punjab Government notification no. 1980, dated 22nd January 1919.

Explanation.

Amendment includes a new bye-law and a resolution rescinding a bye-law.

6. Every society shall from time to time fix, in a general meeting, the maximum liability it may incur in loans or deposits from non-members. The maximum so fixed shall be subject to the sanction of the Registrar who may at any time reduce it. No society may receive any loans or deposit from a non-member which will make its liability to non-members exceed the limit sanctioned by the Registrar.

Limits of loans. Punjab Government notification no. 4237-D., dated 29th September 1927.

7. (a) Every society shall from time to time hold general meetings as provided in the bye-laws for the disposal of necessary business including—

General meeting.

(1) the fixing of a maximum liability as required by rule 6 ;

(2) the fixing of a maximum credit for each member ;

(3) the election of members of committee ;

(4) the consideration of the annual balance sheet ;

(5) the consideration of the audit note and any inspection note by the Registrar or Inspector.

(b) Questions before the general meeting shall be decided, unless otherwise specifically provided, by a majority of members present. Each member present shall have one vote and no more, irrespective of the number of shares held, but in the case of co-operative commission shops each member society shall be represented by one representative for every ten of its members. In primary societies no proxies shall be allowed.

Punjab Government notification no. 875-4-8705, dated 2nd July 1924.

In Unions and Central Banks no proxies shall be allowed for individual members but a shareholding society may be represented by any of its members empowered by general or special resolution to do so.

Punjab Government notification no. 3031-D., dated 30th November 1933.

(c) The Registrar or any person authorised by him may at any time summon a special general meeting of the society in such manner and at such time and place as he may direct. He may also direct what matters shall be discussed by the meeting. Such meeting shall have all the powers and be subject to the same rules as a meeting called according to the bye-laws of the society.

Managing committee.

8. Members of the committee shall be appointed, suspended and removed in a general meeting by the majority of the members present.

9. A member is not eligible for the committee if—

(a) he is under 21 years of age ;

(b) he holds any office of profit under the society or receives any honorarium ;

(c) (in a credit society) he lends money on his own account.

Punjab Government notification no. 2597-D., dated 24th June 1926.

NOTE.—In registered societies in Colleges and Normal Schools a member is eligible for the committee if he is 18 years of age.

10. A member of the committee shall cease to hold office if—

(a) he ceases to be a share-holder, or

(b) he is declared insolvent, or

(c) he becomes of unsound mind, or

(d) he is convicted of any offence involving dishonesty or is imprisoned for three months, or

(e) he accepts any office of profit under the society or receives any honorarium, or

(f) (in a credit society) he lends money on his own account.

Powers of committee.

11. The committee shall exercise all the powers of the society except those reserved for the general meeting, and subject to any regulations or restrictions duly laid down by the society in a general meeting or in the bye-laws.

Duties of committee.

12. The duties of the committee shall include the following :—

(1) To comply with the Act and the rules made thereunder, and the bye-laws of the society.

(2) To maintain true and accurate accounts.

(3) To keep a true account of the assets and liabilities.

(4) To keep a correct register of members.

(5) To lay before the annual general meeting a profit and loss account and a balance sheet.

(6) To assist the inspection of the books by any person authorised to see them.

(7) (In a credit society.) To watch that loans are applied to the approved purposes for which they were made.

13. Every credit society shall maintain— Books of a society.

(a) a cash-book ;

(b) a ledger account for each member ;

(c) a register showing when loans are due for repayment ;

(d) a register of deposits ;

(e) a minute book.

14. Every Central Bank shall exhibit its annual balance sheet to any person desiring to see it during office hours. Every primary credit society shall exhibit its annual balance sheet to any person interested in its funds as member, depositor, or creditor. Publication of balance sheet.

15. The committee of every society, or some officers of the society appointed for this purpose by the committee shall prepare yearly in such form as may be prescribed by the Registrar (a) an account showing the income and expenditure for the year, (b) a profit and loss account, and (c) a balance sheet. The account shall be made up to 31st July, and a copy of each account shall be sent to the Registrar within such time as he may direct. Annual statement.

16. For the purpose of section 26 of the Act a copy of an entry in the book of a society may be certified by a certificate written at the foot of such copy, declaring that it is a true copy of such entry, and that the book containing the entry is still in the custody of the society, such certificate being dated and signed by the Secretary of the society or other officer approved by the Registrar. Copies.

17. Every society shall maintain a register of members showing— Register of members.

(a) the name, address and occupation of each member, and a statement of the shares held by him ;

(b) the date on which each member's name was entered in the register ;

(c) the date on which any person ceased to be a member ;

(d) the nominee, if any, appointed under rule 20.

18. (a) Any dispute concerning the business of a co-operative society between members or past members of the society or persons claiming through them, or between a member or past member or persons so claiming and the committee or any officer shall be referred to the Registrar. Reference may be made by the committee or by the society by resolution in general meeting or by any party to the dispute, or if the dispute concerns a sum due from a member of the committee to the society, by any member of the society. Disputes.

(b) The Registrar may either decide the dispute himself, or appoint an arbitrator, or refer the dispute to three arbitrators, of whom one shall be nominated by each of the parties and the third shall be nominated by the Registrar and shall act as Chairman. Punjab Government notification no. 2500-D., dated 27th April 1929.

(c) When a dispute is referred to three arbitrators, if any party to the dispute fails to nominate an arbitrator within 15 days, the Registrar may make the nomination instead. If an arbitrator nominated by one of the parties dies, or refuses or neglects to act, or, by absence or otherwise, becomes incapable of acting, the Registrar shall call upon the party concerned to nominate a fresh arbitrator within 15 days, and if no arbitrator is nominated accordingly, he may nominate one himself: and if such arbitrator was nominated by himself he shall nominate a fresh one in his place.

(d) No legal practitioner may be nominated as arbitrator by any party to a dispute.

(e) In all arbitration proceedings under this rule the Registrar or arbitrators shall have power to administer oaths, to require the attendance of the parties and witnesses and to require the production of all necessary books and documents by a summons delivered orally or sent by hand or by registered post, or through the nearest civil court having jurisdiction in the area in which the society operates, and shall further have power to order the expenses incurred in determining the dispute to be paid either out of the funds of the society or by such party or

they would incur for the same offences if committed in suits tried before a civil court.

and shall be reduced to writing, announced to the parties and handed over to the successful party. When neither party is entirely successful the award shall be deposited with the Registrar who will issue a copy of it to any party that applied for it.

(g) In the absence of any party duly summoned to attend, the dispute may be decided *ex parte*.

(h) When three arbitrators are appointed, the opinion of the majority shall prevail.

(i) Any party aggrieved by an award of an arbitrator may appeal to the Registrar in person or by agent within one month of the date of the award.

(j) An arbitrator's award, if no appeal has been made within a month, or a decision of the Registrar originally or in appeal, shall not, as between the parties to the dispute, be liable to be called in ques-

tion in any civil or revenue court, and shall be in all respects final and conclusive, except on proof of the receipt of a corrupt gratification by the arbitrator.

(*k*) A decision or award shall on application to any civil court having jurisdiction in the area in which the society operates be enforced in the same manner as a decree of such court.

(*l*) In proceedings before the Registrar or an arbitrator no party shall be represented by a legal practitioner.

19. In societies of unlimited liability—

Withdrawal of members.

(*a*) a member who is not in debt to the society and is not surety for an unpaid debt may withdraw from the society after giving one month's notice to the Secretary ;

(*b*) a member who ceases to be qualified under the bye-laws shall be removed by the committee ;

(*c*) a member may be removed or expelled from the society in such way and for such cause only as may be prescribed by the bye-laws ;

(*d*) a member withdrawing, removed or expelled from the society shall be entitled to repayment without interest of any money paid by him or his predecessor in interest towards the purchase of shares, after the period prescribed in the bye-laws.

Nominee. Punjab Government notification no. 1859-D., dated 23rd March 1929.

20. Every member of a society may nominate a person or persons to whom his share or interest referred to in section 22 of the Act shall on his death be transferred or the sum specified shall be paid and may from time to time revoke or modify such nomination. But no member may nominate more than one person in societies with share capital, unless he holds more than one share, and in any case, unless the amount to be paid to such nominee, whether by way of whole shares or by fixed proportion of the amount available for transfer, as the case may be, is duly specified when the nominees are appointed. The nomination shall be recorded in the register of members, and attested by the thumb-mark or signature of the member. The value of his share or interest shall be represented by the sum actually paid by him to acquire such share or interest unless the bye-laws provided for calculation otherwise.

A nominee may become a member only if admitted by the committee.

Reserve fund.

21. The reserve fund of a society may, unless the Registrar by special order direct it to be invested as provided in section 32 (1), (*a*), (*b*), (*c*), (*d*) be utilized in the business of the society.

(f) The Registrar may by general or special order direct that a society shall not pay a dividend or shall pay dividends at a reduced rate so long as it receives loans or deposits from non-members other than a Central Bank.

25. The appeal under section 39 of the Act from an order of the Registrar cancelling the registration of a society shall lie to the Financial Commissioner. No appeal shall lie against any other order of the Registrar passed in any matter dealt with in the Act or in the rules framed under the Act. Appeal.

26. (a) On cancelling the registration of a society the Registrar may publish, in such manner as he thinks proper, a notice requiring claims against the society to be submitted within one month to him or to such person, as he may name as liquidator. All liabilities recorded in the books of any society shall be deemed *ipso facto* to have been duly notified. Winding up.

(b) When the registration of a society is cancelled under section 39 or 40 the liquidator shall take charge of the books of the society in order to wind up its affairs.

(c) If necessary, the liquidator may institute suits for the recovery of sums due to the society.

(d) The liquidator shall proceed to determine the assets and liabilities of the society as they stood at the time of the cancellation of its registration, and shall determine the contributions to be made by the members and past members, respectively, to the assets of the society. He shall also determine by what persons and in what proportions the costs of the liquidation are to be borne.

(e) The liquidator may issue a summons to any person whose attendance is required either to give evidence or to produce documents. He may compel the attendance of any person to whom a summons is issued and for that purpose issue a warrant for his arrest through the civil court exercising jurisdiction in the area in which the society operates.

(f) The liquidator shall send all such processes for service to the civil court having jurisdiction in the area in which service is to be effected. The court shall proceed as if such processes had been issued by it and shall return them to the liquidator with a report of service.

(g) He shall make an order noting the names of members and past members of the society and the amount to be realized from each as contribution under clause (b), sub-section (2) of section 42, and as costs of liquidation under clause (d) of the same sub-section. This order shall be submitted to the Registrar for his approval, and he may modify it or refer it back to the liquidator for further enquiry or other action.

(h) A copy of the order as finally approved by the Registrar, accompanied if necessary by list of the property of each member or past member against whom the decree has to be enforced shall be filed in the civil court having local jurisdiction to be enforced as laid down in in clause (a), sub-section (5) of section 42.

29. Powers to make rules under section 43 in respect to the following matters is delegated to the Registrar of Co-operative Societies :— Delegation of powers. Punjab Government notification no. 333-D., dated 2nd February 1931.

(a) Under clause (h) of section 43 (2) of the Act, prescribing the accounts and book to be kept by a registered co-operative society and the charges to be made for the audit of such accounts.

(b) Under clause (i) of section 43 (2) of the Act prescribing the returns to be submitted by a society to the Registrar and providing for the persons by whom and the form in which such returns shall be submitted.

(c) Under clause (c) of section 43 (2) of the Act, prescribing for any society the maximum loan which may be made to any member without the Registrar's prior consent.

Condition.—The power hereby delegated does not extend to the making of any rule inconsistent with any rule made under the Act by the Local Government and for the time being in force.

30. A registered co-operative society may invest or deposit its funds in any bonds or loan issued by the Punjab Governmens and secured upon its revenues. Punjab Government notification no. 882-13-14319, dated 24th November 1923.

II.—RULES FOR THE GRANT OF LOANS TO CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES MADE BY THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT UNDER SECTION 43 OF THE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES ACT, II OF 1912, AND PUBLISHED WITH PUNJAB GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION No. 2142-D., DATED THE 6TH JULY 1931:—

1. These rules shall apply in all cases in which societies require loans from Government whether sanctioned by the Registrar or by the Administrative Department out of such funds as may from time to time be placed by Government at the disposal of the Registrar or the Administrative Department for this purpose.

NOTE.—Loans will not be given to mortgage banks direct but only through the Provincial Bank.

2. In these rules a society means the Punjab Provincial Co-operative Bank, Limited, a Central Bank, a Mortgage Bank, or Co-partnership Tenancy Society registered or deemed to be registered under the Co-operative Societies Act in the Province of the Punjab.

3. All advances under these rules will bear interest at such rate as may from time to time be fixed by the Local Government.

4. A society requiring an advance shall submit an application in writing in such form as the Registrar may prescribe, and shall state the purpose for which the advance is required and the instalments in which it is proposed to repay it.

5. The loans to societies will be advanced subject to the condition that—

(i) the aggregate of loans to the Punjab Provincial Co-operative Bank, Limited, in any one year for its own financial transactions does not exceed—

(a) Rs. 3 lakhs if sanctioned by the Registrar, or

(b) Rs. 5 lakhs if sanctioned by the Administrative Department.

(ii) any loan or the aggregate of any loans to any other bank granted through the Punjab Provincial Co-operative Bank, Limited, does not in any one year exceed—

(a) Rs. 75,000 if sanctioned by the Registrar, or

(b) Rs. 1 lakh if sanctioned by the Administrative Department.

(iii) the period for the repayment of a loan does not exceed 15 years and provided that the bye laws of every such society as may desire to borrow shall have been previously approved by a general or specific order of Government.

Note.—In exceptional circumstances, the Government may extend the period of 15 years [illegible] but [illegible] 25 years.

6. All loans under these rules shall be repaid in yearly or half-yearly instalments as the Registrar may decide.

7. The Registrar may, on sufficient cause being shown, suspend the collection of any instalment on such terms as he may deem fit, provided always that the period of suspension shall not exceed 3 years.

8. In every case in which a loan is granted on condition that it shall be repayable by instalments the Registrar may make it a condition that if any instalment remains unpaid after the due date, interest at a higher rate (not exceeding 15 per cent. per annum in all) will be charged from the date of default. The Registrar may remit the whole or any part of such additional interest on payment of the instalment if sufficient cause be shown. It shall be further provided that if a borrower defaults in the payment of an instalment due to Government and his default continues for 30 days or if the registration of the society is cancelled, the entire balance of the loan may be declared by the Registrar to be immediately due for repayment.

9. Any soc[illegible] rules may repay [illegible] the date of repa[illegible] liable for the pay[illegible] advance.

10. A society on receiving a loan under these rules shall send to the Registrar a bond duly signed on behalf of the society, agreeing to repay the loan in accordance with the conditions determined by the

Registrar. The bond shall be filed with the Registrar and shall be returned to the society when the loan has been repaid with interest in full. The bond shall be accompanied by a copy of the resolution of the society (or of the committee thereof if by its bye-laws the society empowers its committee to contract such loans) pledging itself to repay the loan in accordance with the instalments fixed by the Registrar.

The Registrar, Co-operative Societies, shall be responsible for *maintaining the accounts and watching the recoveries of all loans* made to the Co-operative Department other than loans granted to the Punjab Provincial Co-operative Bank, Limited, for which the Accountant-General, Punjab, shall be responsible.

III.—CONCESSIONS TO CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

A.—Concessions granted by the Government of India under section 28.

Income-Tax notification R. Dis No. 291-1-T.-25, dated Simla, the 25th August 1925 [Finance Department (Central Revenues)] as amended by notification no. 26, dated Simla, the 25th June 1927.

In exercise of the powers conferred by secton 60 of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922 (XI of 1922), and, in supersession of the notifications of the Government of India, in the Finance Department, No. 681-F., dated the 28th December 1912, and No. 718-F., dated the 8th March 1922, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following class of income shall be exempt from the tax payable under the said Act, namely :—

> "The profits of any Co-operative Society other than the Sanikatta Salt Owners' Society in the Bombay Presidency for the time being registered under the Co-operative Societies Act, 1912 (II of 1912), the Bombay Co-operative Societies Act, 1925 (Bombay Act, VII of 1925), or the Burma Co-operative Societies Act, 1927 (Burma Act, VI of 1927), or the dividends or other payments received by the *members of any such society on account* of profits."

(Co-operative societies are not exempt from income-tax on the income from securities held by them if this income comes within the taxable limit.)

2. *Stamp duty.*—Notification No. 2781-F., dated 23rd October 1919.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 28, clause (*b*), of the Co-operative Societies Act, 1912 (II of 1912), and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Finance Department, No. 683-F., dated 28th December 1912, as subsequently amended, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to remit the stamp duty

with which
ecuted by or
deemed to b
officer or me
society othe
current accounts with co-operative banks are chargeable.

3. *Arbitration Awards.*—Notification No. 80-Finance, dated 15th January 1917.

In exercise of the powers co
Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1
is pleased to remit the duty cha
of the said Act on the awards of
operative societies in the Punjab are parties.

4. *Registration* —Notification No. 376-Judicial,—Home Department, dated 24th April 1914.

In supersession of the Home Department Notification No. 2025, dated the 20th June 1910, and in exercise of the powers conferred by section 28, clause (c), of the Co-operative Societies Act, 1912 (II of 1912), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to remit the following fees payable under the law of Registration for the time being in force, namely :—

(a) all fees payable by or on behalf of any Co-operative Credit Society for the time being registered under that Act, and

(b) all fees payable in respect of any instrument executed by any officer or member of such a society and relating to the business thereof.

B.—Concessions as to the use of Treasury facilities.

The following letters explain themselves :—

1 *Circular letter No. 5-107-14, dated 4th March 1914, from Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture, to the Revenue Secretary to Government, Punjab.*

Paragraph 3.—" The Government of India are prepared to agree to the receipt or the payment of remittances at Sub-Treasuries provided that no extra expenditure is thrown upon Government in the way of extra establishment at those Sub-Treasuries, and provided also that the amount of money to be remitted to or from a Sub-Treasury in order to meet the payments or to remove the money paid in is not considerable . . . . they therefore leave it to the Local Accountant-General to settle . . . . the Sub-Treasuries at which remittances will be received and paid and the maximum amount of money transactions at each Sub-Treasury.

2. *Letter No. T.-M-1-8-750, dated 19th August 1916, from the Accountant-General, Punjab, to the Deputy Commissioners.*

With reference to previous correspondence on the subject of remittances of money belonging to the Co-operative Credit Societies through the Treasuries including Sub-Treasuries both in their own districts and in other districts, I have the honour to point out for your information the concessions that have been granted to the societies in this respect.

2. The occasions on which a remittance is sent by one society to another may be classified as follows :—

(A) Remittances from head-quarters Treasury to—

(1) Sub-Treasuries within the same district ;

(2) Head-quarters Treasuries in other districts ;

(3) Sub-Treasuries in other districts ;

(B) Remittances from a Sub-Treasury to—

(1) the head-quarters Treasury of the same district ;

(2) the head-quarters Treasury in other districts ;

(3) other Sub-Treasuries in the same district ;

(4) Sub-Treasuries in other districts.

3. Case A (1) is met by the issue of cash orders authorized in this office general letter No. 17, dated the 10th September 1915.

Case A (2) is governed by the revised article 143-B (9), Civil Account Code.

Case A (3) can be met by issue of Remittance Transfer Receipt which should include the cash order necessary to make the money payable at a Sub-Treasury,—*vide* Note to article 390, Civil Account Code.

Case B (1) is regulated by the issue of payment bills on the head-quarters Treasury when the money has been paid into the Sub-Treasury. The bill is cashed after tracing the credit of the money in the Tahsil Siah, the credit being shown in the schedule of unclassified items and the payment in Schedule F.

Case B (2) can be managed by payment bills as in the Case B (1) and by obtaining Remittance Transfer Receipts to another Treasury.

Case B (3) can be met by the payment of the money into the Sub-Treasury which will pass on the credit through its daily Siah to Sadr Treasury which again will issue a cash order on the Sub-Treasury where payment is desired.

Case B (4) is the combination of the processes B (1), A (2) and A (1).

4. The above concessions are subject to the condition that the amounts paid in or paid out at any Sub-Treasury do not exceed Rs. 30,000 in the course of one year, and the Treasury Officers should be instructed to apply to this office for further instructions when the limit is exceeded at any Sub-Treasury. The Sadr Treasury should, as far as possible, keep itself in touch with the probable requirements at Sub-Treasuries and keep the latter in funds.

5. The issue of Remittance Transfer Receipts is governed by article 143 (*b*), Civil Account Code.

Remittance Transfer Receipts may be issued to Civil Officers at par :—

(*a*) Co-operative Societies—(Credit and non-credit).	For remittances between societies, provided that the amount to be remitted is not less than Rs. 150.

---

3 No 670-Agri., dated 26th April 1923.

From—The Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education, Health and Lands,

To—The Secretary to Government, Punjab, Development Department.

SUBJECT :—*Extension of the use of free Remittance Transfer Receipts for remittances between Central Co-operative Banks and the Imperial Bank of India.*

IN reply to your letter No. 277-D. (S.), dated the 21st June 1927, and, with reference to Circular No. 5-107-14, dated the 4th March 1914, from the then Department of Revenue and Agriculture, I am directed to say that the Government of India have had under consideration the question of extending the privilege of using Remittance Transfer Receipts at par, which was conferred upon co-operative societies in the letter cited, for the purpose of remittances between societies. It has been represented to the Government of India that most Central Co-operative banks have opened accounts with the Imperial Bank of India, and that such banks suffer inconvenience in making remittances to that bank in cases where it has no branch at the place where their head-quarters are.

2 The Government of India consider that inconvenience of this kind is really felt at present. They have decided therefore to extend the existing system and to allow Central Co-operative Banks, which are situated at places where there is no branch of the Imperial Bank the to [illegible]

[illegible] means [illegible]

[illegible]

Central Co-operative Banks about it.

4. *Letter* 1249—268-2, *dated* 16*th August* 1905, *from the Secretary to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department, to the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Revenue Department.*

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 567 dated 17th June last, asking that societies registered under the Co operative Credit Societies Act, X of 1904, may be allowed the privilege of depositing their strong boxes for safe custody in Government Treasuries.

2. The Government of India sanction the grant of the privilege in all cases in which the Local Government is satisfied that the society could not otherwise, except at unreasonable cost, arrange for the custody of its funds and papers either with a Government Savings Bank or with an approved banker, or in some other safe manner, on the condition that the concession may at any time be withdrawn should Government see fit.

3. I am to add that in considering whether there is room in the Treasury, it must be remembered that accommodation should be reserved for a currency chest, whenever the Commissioner of Paper Currency may desire to create one. Moreover, when the concession is given, the society should be required to use a strong box of moderate dimensions with a good lock, sealed with a proper seal and it should be warned that the Treasury staff must not be harassed by too frequent applications to open the Treasury. It is reasonable that the authorities of the society should be required to keep in their own office the money required for current needs, and only to deposit in the Treasury what will not often be wanted.

No. 1253.

COPY forwarded to the Government of the Punjab, for information.

5. 3265-D., *dated* 16*th July* 1927, *from the Junior Secretary to the Financial Commissioners and Deputy Secretary to Government, Punjab, Development Department, to the Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Punjab.*

SUBJECT :—*Deposit of Cash Boxes belonging to Co-operative Societies in Government Treasuries or Sub-Treasuries.*

IN repy to your letter No. 1589-R., dated the 25th May 1927, I am directed to convey general permission of the Punjab Government (Ministry of Agriculture) to co-operative societies depositing their cash boxes in the nearest Treasury or Sub-Treasury subject to the following conditions :—

(a) That the conditions specified in Government of India Department of Revenue and Agriculture, letter No 1249-268-2, dated the 16th August 1905, are observed.

(b) That the cash box is deposited in double lock unless the Co-operative Bank specifically asks in writing that it should be kept in single lock.

(c) That Government shall not be liable for any loss of any kind whether the cash box is kept in double or single lock.

(d) That only those societies will be given the privilege in regard to which the Registrar makes a recommendation

(e) That the Deputy Commissioner shall have the discretion to decline to receive the cash box if he considers that the available accommodation in the Sub-Treasury or Treasury building is inadequate.

C.—Concessions relating to the Post Office Savings Bank and Money Orders.

1. *Copy of a communication No. 1-49-27, dated 23rd November 1916, from the Postmaster-General, Punjab and North-West Frontier Circle, to all Superintendents of Post Offices and Postmasters, Punjab and North-West Frontier Circle, except the Superintendents of Post Offices, Kashmir, Peshawar, Derajat and Postmasters, Srinagar, Jammu and Abbottabad, etc., etc.*

WITH reference to the note below rule 42 (k) of the Post Office Savings Bank Rules it is hereby ordered that in the case of public [illegible] such accounts of sums not exceeding [illegible] three days' notice, and of sums exceeding Rs. 3,000, but not exceeding Rs. 10,000 on ten days' notice :—

(a) All Post Offices situated at District Head-quarters.

(b) All Post Offices situated at Sub-Treasury stations, where there is a Telegraph Office.

2. All other Post Offices (excluding branch offices) at which such accounts are open should allow withdrawals from them of sums not exceeding Rs. 3,000 on ten days' notice.

D.—Remission of fees on mutation proceedings.

Copy of a letter No. 51-5-00-4-9297, dated 15th July 1924, from the Deputy Secretary to Government, Punjab, Revenue Department, to all Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners in the Punjab, and the Director of Land Records, Punjab.

(Order of the Governor in Council.)

THE Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the orders contained in paragraph 7, Appendix XIV, of the Settlement Manual, relat-

ing to the remission of fees on mutation proceedings consequent on Killabandi operations, shall apply to mutation proceedings entered up to give effect to agreements for consolidation of holdings.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL.

The 11th July 1930.

No. 21444.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 35 of the Court Fees Act, 1870 (VII of 1870), the Governor in Council is pleased to remit the stamp duty chargeable on the following petitions under Article 1 (*b*) of Schedule II to the said Act :—

" A petition or an application presented to a Revenue Officer asking him to record a statement or sanction a mutation under section 34 (4) of the Land Revenue Act, XVII of 1887, in consequence of consolidation of holdings carried out by the Co-operative Department in the Punjab."

IV.—ORDERS ISSUED UNDER THE ACT.

1.—Orders under section 4.

Notwithstanding anything contained in clause 2 of the proviso to section 4, any Co-operative Mortgage Bank in the Punjab may be registered with limited liability. Punjab Government notification No. 1182-D., dated 1st March 1927.

2.—Orders under section 46.

(*i*) All registered Co-operative Thrift and Savings Societies are exempted from the provisions of section 33 of the Act. Punjab Government letter No. 875-3-841, dated 17th January, 1923.

(*ii*) The proportion of net profits to be carried to a reserve fund from one-fourth, as prescribed in section 33 is reduced to one-tenth in the case of registered co-operative societies other than those limiting loans to members to the sum at their credit. Punjab Government letter No. 5231-D, dated 29th November, 1927.

(*iii*) In the case of co-operative societies of Credit and Thrift, registered in regiments or other units of the Indian Army, and admitting to membership only the officers and men of such units, the sections of the Co-operative Societies Act, 1912, *hereinafter mentioned* shall apply with the modification specified in such case. Punjab Government notification No. 4863-D., dated 7th November, 1927.

1. *Section* 19.—After the words " recoverable as land revenue " the following words shall be deemed to be inserted, *viz*—

" or any deductions or stoppages authorized by section 50 of the Indian Army Act, 1911, or the Royal Warrant dated 22nd February, 1902."

2. *Section* 22.—After sub-section (3) the following new sub-section shall be deemed to be added, *viz.*—

"(4) the provisions of this section shall so far as they can be made applicable, apply in the case of a person subject to the Indian Army Act, 1911, who deserts or discharged, dismissed, or becomes insane or is officially reported to be missing."

3. *Section* 38.—At the end of the section the following proviso shall be deemed to be added, *viz.*—

"provided that no property not liable to seizure or attachment under section 120 of the Indian Army Act, 1911, shall be liable to such distress and sale."

4. *Section* 44.—At the end of sub-section (1) the following proviso shall be deemed to be added, *viz.*—

"provided that no property not liable to seizure or attachment under section 120 of the Indian Army Act, 1911, shall be liable to attachment or sale for the purposes of the recovery."

Punjab Government letter No. 1820-D., dated 10th April 1928.

(iv) The Ambala, Lyallpur, Pasrur, Sialkot and Kila Sardar Harnam Singh Central Co-operative Banks are exempted from the restriction contained in section 5 (*b*) of the said Act only in so far as the shareholders, holding shares over the value of Rs, 1,000 on 1st January 1928, are concerned.

Punjab Government notification No. 170-D., dated 9th January 1929.

person :—

(*a*) In societies whose funds are drawn exclusively from the deposits or contributions of their members, and

(*b*) in societies with share capital ; so far as members holding more than one share are concerned :

provided that the amount to be paid to each nominee whether by way of shares or by fixed proportions of the amount available for transfer, as the case may be, is duly specified when the nominees are appointed.

Punjab Government notification No. 3145, dated 7th July 1927, as amended by notification No. 3438-D, dated 20th June, 1929.

(vi) All Central Co-operative Banks in the Punjab are exempted from the operation of section 29 (i) of the Act, in this respect, that they are permitted to grant loans to non-members on the security of their deposits, provided that no loan be granted for a sum exceeding the amount of the deposit or for a period exceeding that of the deposit held by the borrower.

Punjab Government notification No. 511-D., dated 19th February, 1932

(vii) The registered societies are exempted from the provision of section 29 (1) of the Act to the extent that a registered society may, with the sanction of the Registrar make loans to persons other than members when such loans are required only for the purpose of the

liquidation of a society affiliated to it or for the purpose of the execution of civil decrees given in the terms of an arbitrator's award, when the judgment debtor is either a member of the society or a member of a society affiliated to it. Punjab Government notification No. 2972-D., dated 10th October, 1931, is hereby cancelled.

V.—MISCELLANEOUS ORDERS.

1.—The position of District Officers is thus described in Government of India Resolution, dated 17th June 1914.

District Officers.

29. But while the movement must be essentially a popular one, and while excessive official supervision must be avoided, it by no means follows that Government officials outside the circle of those directly connected with co-operation should hold aloof. It is true that the details of initiation and inspection should be left to the expert agency provided for the purpose, and it is no part of the duty of the District Officer to intervene in the internal administration of societies. But as co-operative societies are no longer isolated experiments outside the sphere of district work, and as beyond the material benefits which they offer they represent an influence closely connected with the welfare of the people and powerful now and in the future for good or evil, the District Officer cannot dissociate himself from the movement. On the contrary, a knowledge of co-operative principles and practice has now become as essential as a knowledge of revenue law, and it is his duty to maintain the closest touch with societies, not allowing them to languish through want of sympathy or to develop on undesirable lines through want of vigilance. Without in any way becoming an active propagandist, he should personally and not through his subordinates make himself acquainted with the progress of the movement in his district, encouraging and helping those who have formed themselves into societies, enlisting the interest and support of men of influence and wealth, and assisting with his advice those who seek to avail themselves of the benefits of co-operation. This in no way involves the officialising of co-operation, nor does it trench upon the essential principle that the movement, if it is to succeed, must be a popular one. Rather will it gain in strength by such encouragement and guidance, while the more closely the District Officer is in touch with societies the more surely will he find to his hand new and valuable agencies to help him in his daily work.

It is for Local Governments to consider to what extent and in what manner use can be made of societies in each province in district administration ; how far they can afford a means of ascertaining the real public feeling of the district ; how far they can by rendering voluntary aid assist in promoting primary education, rural sanitation and medical relief, ; in what manner they can be used in times of scarcity and famine or during the prevalence of epidemics, or whether the training afforded by them will lead to the development of a true system of

In these and other ways it may be found possible to utilize the co-operative organisation, and the movement should, if wisely directed, exercise an important influence in promoting the welfare of the people. But although it is still uncertain to what extent and in what manner societies may assist in the work of the district, there can be no doubt that a new factor in administration, which cannot be disregarded, has come into being, and that new duties and responsibilities have been thrown upon the District Officer.

2.—The Francis Fund.

The Francis Fund is due to the generosity of Mr. E. B Francis, I.C.S., sometimes Settlement Officer, Ferozepore, who presented Rs. 16,000 to be devoted to the spread of co-operation amongst agriculturists in Ferozepore district. The income from the fund maintains two sub-inspectors who are engaged in propaganda work. They are additional to the staff maintained by the Punjab Co-operative Union. The following notifications explain the system of management :—

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

AGRICULTURE.

The 1st December 1914.

No 343.—*Notification.*—Whereas by notifications no. 207, dated 13th August 1912, and no. 209 Rev., dated 21st July 1914, two separate sums of eight thousand rupees each given by Mr. E. B. Francis, I.C.S., retired, were vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments, and whereas it has been represented to the Local Government by the Financial Commissioner who is administering the trusts that they will be more convenient [illegible] ment is sa [illegible], and whereas the Local Government [illegible] Mr. E. B. [illegible] the wishes of [illegible] Governor is hereby pleased, under the provisions of Section [illegible] the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890, and in modification of the above cited notifications, to direct that, with effect from the 21st of July 1914, the aforesaid two sums of eight thousand rupees each shall be vested as one sum of sixteen thousand rupees in the Accountant-General, Punjab, as Treasurer of Charitable Endowments, and that the following scheme shall be settled for the administration of the property :—

SCHEME.

(1) The Financial Commissioner, who deals with the work of co-[illegible] administer the trust.

[illegible] of agricultural [illegible] per annum, and from the interest so earned [illegible] inspectors shall be paid, whose duty it shall be to supervise existing societies and start new societies ; and for this purpose the Financial Commissioner

may draw from the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments the whole or any part of the trust money, and lend the same money from time to time, in whole or in part, to one or more societies registered under the Co-operative Societies Act (Act II of 1912). The Financial Commissioner shall have power from time to time to withdraw from the societies any or all of the trust funds so lent to them and may lend the same to other societies and shall place with the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments such portion of the trust funds as may be or remain unlent as aforesaid.

The Financial Commissioner may place or cause to be placed with the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments the interest accruing on the money so lent to the societies, and may pay therefrom the salary of the sub-inspectors as above appointed.

3.—Deposit of Local Bodies.

1. Letter No. 2853 (Bds. & Comts.—Bds.), dated the 9th February 1917.
From—The Financial Secretary to Government, Punjab,
To—The Senior Secretary to the Financial Commissioners, Punjab.

In reply to your letter No. 581, dated 13th July 1916, I am directed to convey sanction to the deposit with Central Co-operative Banks by Municipal Committees, District Boards and Notified Areas of cash securities of their employees, subject to the condition that the Registrar of Co-operative Societies shall certify in each case that the banks in which any local body wishes to deposit such securities is safe.

2. It should be understood that these orders leave it to the option of local bodies to make such deposit or not.

2. Memorandum No. 18489, dated the 7th July 1921.
From—The Secretary to Government, Punjab, Transferred Departments,
To—All Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners in the Punjab.

The Punjab Government (Ministry of Education) is pleased to authorize all local bodies who have adopted the Model Provident Fund Rules circulated with Mr. Kettlewell's letter No. 1463, dated the 5th May 1906, to withdraw any portion of the amount at the credit of the fund in the Post Office Savings Bank and to invest it in any Central Co-operative Bank approved by the Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Punjab.

3. Memo. No. 17855 (L.S.-G.—Comts.), dated 23rd June 1923.
From—The Secretary to Government, Punjab, Transferred Departments,
To—The Junior Secretary to the Financial Commissioners, Punjab.

Order of the Punjab Government (Ministry of Education).

Reference correspondence ending with Mr. Ram Chandra's Memo. No. 17870 (Bds. & Comts.—Comts.), dated the 27th June 1921. The placement of surplus municipal funds on fixed deposit at interest with banks has now been authorized by the amendment of section 55 (1)

4.—Deposit of Teacher's Provident Funds.

Extract paragraphs from Punjab Government notification no. 8839-G., dated the 6th July 1926.

1. (4) "Interest" means the interest which is paid on a deposit at a Government Savings Bank or Co-operative Bank approved by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies under the rules in force for such institutions or on Government Securities.

7. (1) The sums credited to the depositors monthly under rules 5 and 6 in the Provident Fund Ledger maintained by the school committee shall be paid duly into the Post Office Savings Bank or into a Co-operative Bank approved by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies. Such payments should, whenever possible, be made into the bank between the 1st and 4th of each month, in order that interest may accrue. The Bank Account for each individual contributor shall be kept separately in the name of the Manager of the school on behalf of the contributor and separate pass books should be issued in each case.

(2) *Monies cannot be withdrawn from such bank except as provided* in rules 9, 11 and 17.

9. The deposits and contributions, with interest thereon, at the credit of any teacher or such part of them as he may be entitled to, may, with the sanction of the Local Government or Controlling Officer, be withdrawn by the Committee from the Post Office Savings Bank or approved Co-operative Bank or Government Securities in the following cases.

14. Amounts credited or debited to the Provident Fund shall, on the same day, be posted into the Provident Fund Ledger, in Form B, appended, in full detail. The figures for column 8 of the Ledger must be calculated monthly and the net balance of each account entered in columns 5 and 9; but the figures in these columns should be compared once a year with the Savings Bank pass-book. Great care should, therefore, be taken to make the monthly calculations according to the rules in force in the Post Office or in the Co-operative Bank approved by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, as the case may be. The Provident Fund Ledger should have separate pages for each month's transactions.

5.—Deposits by Court of Wards.

It has been ruled that it is not permissible to invest the funds of Ward's estates in shares in co-operative banks, whether urban and rural, or to deposit them (except for purposes of temporary convenience) in any bank. There is no objection to loans being made to co-operative credit societies on the security of first mortgages on immovable property, and such an investment is recommended as a peculiarly desirable method of dealing with the fund of the Ward's estates. All such proposed investments should be referred for orders to the Financial Commissioners.

6.—Deposit of the cash balance of the village fund.

PANCHAYATS.

The 16th April 1929.

No. 14375.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 46 of the Punjab Village Panchayat Act, 1921, the Punjab Government (Ministry of Local Self-Government) are pleased to make the following further amendment to the Panchayat Rules published with notification no. 18245, dated the 26th June 1922, as subsequently amended.

AMENDMENT.

In rule 12, after the word " bank " the words " or in a Co-operative Credit Union or Credit Society operating in the village, provided that the Union is approved by the Registrar and the Society is classed A or B ", shall be inserted.

7.—Deposit receipts of Co-operative Banks to be accepted as security deposits under clause (e) of paragraph 443 of the Public Works Accounts Code.

Letter No 1512 (Fin —Genl.), dated the 14th January 1931

From—The Secretary to Government, Punjab, Finance Department,

To—All heads of Departments (other than the Public Works Department) Commissioners of Divisions, District and Sessions Judges and Deputy Commissioners in the Punjab.

SUBJECT.—*Security from clerks who are required to handle Government money.*

IN continuation of Punjab Government letter No. 25972, dated the 5th September 1930, I am directed by the Governor in Council to say that receipts of deposits made only in the Imperial Bank of India or the Co-operative Banks established under the Co-operative Societies Act, 1912, should be accepted as security deposits under clause (e) of paragraph 443 of the Public Works Account Code.

8.—Improvement of the Sanitary conditions of the Villages.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Meeting of the Sanitary Board, Punjab, held at the office of the Financial Commissioners, Punjab, Ellerslie, Simla, on Friday, the 8th September 1916, at 11 A. M.

READ unofficial No. 723—901-1, dated 4th September 1916, from the Financial Commissioner, Punjab, forwarding letter No. 4303-S. from the Registrar, Co-operative Societies, and to the Senior Secretary to the Financial Commissioners, Punjab, regarding proposals for the above scheme.

The Sanitary Board will be prepared to treat contributions from the funds of the co-operative societies to the cost of sanitary works on the same footing as subscriptions from village and contributions from district funds; and to make grants to approved schemes of rural sanitation to an amount at least equal to the amount of such contributions or subscriptions so far as funds are available. The Sanitary Board will welcome such contributions to sanitary works from co-

9.—Gratuities to Patwaris.

In Senior Secretary's letter No. 721—866-3, dated 7th September 1917, the Financial Commissioners have accorded approval to a proposal to grant honoraria to Patwaris who help in writing up the accounts of co-operative societies. The hon[illegible] must be approved by and must be [illegible] ioner, and should no[illegible] on as to whether [illegible] be accepted rests entire[illegible] Commissioner. All cases where such an [illegible] is proposed should be reported together once a year for sanction of the Financial Commissioners under Article 74, Civil Service Regulations.

10.—Rewards to Patwaris for consolidation of holdings.

Memo. No. 29394 (Rev.), dated the 24th November 1921.
From—The Revenue Secretary to Government, Punjab,
To—The Senior Secretary to the Financial Commissioners, Punjab.

Where a co-operative society has been formed in a village for the consolidation of holdings, the Inspector or Sub-Inspector engaged upon this work may call upon the Patwari of the village to produce before him on the spot such records as may be required, and may inspect such records and take notes and extracts therefrom free of charge.

Patwaris and Kanungoes should give such assistance to the work of consolidation as may be required from them, provided that this does not cause detriment to their ordinary work.

Patwaris may, with the consent of the Collector in each case, accept a reward not exceeding Rs. 50, for each complete village consolidated and a proportionate reward for a portion of a village consolidated. Where the Consolidation of Holding Society desire to borrow the services of the village Patwari for this work the Collector may lend such services, provided that the society deposits beforehand such sum as the Collector may deem necessary to pay for a substitute. A Patwari whose services have thus been lent to a society is eligible for a reward under the above orders.

The power to sanction the rewards mentioned in the rule is delegated to the Collector.

11.—Production of Co-operative Societies books in Court.

Letter No. 285½-G., dated the 14th January 1924.
From—The Registrar, High Court of Judicature at Lahore,
To—All District and Sessions Judges in the Punjab and Delhi Provinces.

I am directed by the Hon'ble Judges of this Court to request you to be good enough to direct the attention of all Original (Civil and Criminal) Courts in your district to section 26 of the Co-operative Act, II of 1912, and Rule 16 of the Rules framed by the Local Government

under Section 43 (1) of the said Act and published in Punjab Government notification No. 13819, dated the 23rd June 1917, which are as follows :—

Section 26.—" A copy of any entry in a book of a registered society regularly kept in the course of business, shall, if certified in such manner as may be prescribed by the rules, be received in any suit or legal proceeding, as *prima facie*, evidence of the existence of such entry, and shall be admitted as evidence of the matters, transactions and accounts therein recorded, in every case where and to the same extent as the original entry itself is admissible."

Rule 16.—" For the purposes of section 26 of the Act a copy of an entry in the book of a society may be certified by a certificate written at the foot of such copy, declaring that it is a true copy of such entry, and that the book containing the entry is still in the custody of the society, such certificate being dated and signed by the Secretary of the society or other officer approved by the Registrar."

When such copies are tendered in evidence it should ordinarily be unnecessary to order the production in Court of the original entries, and this should not be done except on good cause being shown and after consideration of any objection that may be raised to such productions by the party or witness concerned. If produced the book or books should not be detained in Court beyond the day of production, unless the Court for reasons, which should be recorded in writing, sees fit to order otherwise.

12.—Inspectors of Co-operative Societies.

1. The Punjab Government in a letter No. 230 (Revenue and Agriculture—Agriculture), dated 20th December 1916, from the Revenue Secretary to the Senior Secretary to the Financial Commissioners, agreed that all Inspectors should be paid by Government and should be paid and graded as follows :—

(The scale of pay has since been revised).

			Rs.
1st grade	Proportion	1	.. .. 250 per mensem.
2nd "	"	2	.. .. 200 "
3rd "	"	3	.. .. 150 "
4th "	"	4	.. .. 100 "

2. It was further decided that appointments in even tens will be distributed as follows :—

1st	above	ten	4th	grade.
2nd	„	„	3rd	„
3rd	„	„	2nd	„
4th	„	„	4th	„
5th	„	„	3rd	„
6th	„	„	1st	„
7th	„	„	4th	„
8th	„	„	2nd	„
9th	„	„	3rd	„
10th	„	„	4th	„

3. The employment for one peon for each Inspector is sanctioned.

4. In Revenue-Secretary's letter No. 15888-R., dated 11th August 1917, a camp clerk on Rs. 40—2—80—2—90 for each Inspector was sanctioned.

5. The Government of India has sanctioned the exemption of Inspectors of Co-operative Societies from the provisions of Article 1042 (*b*), Civil Service Regulations, requiring them to bear half the cost of the carriage on tour of Government tents used partly, for private purposes (letter No. 647—213-2, dated 26th September 1917, from the Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture).

RULES UNDER THE PUNJAB COURT OF WARDS ACT, II OF 1903.

RULES UNDER THE PUNJAB COURT OF WARDS ACT, II OF 1903.

RULES OF GENERAL PROCEDURE UNDER SECTION 54 OF THE PUNJAB COURT OF WARDS ACT, II OF 1903.

Financial Commissioner's notification no. 55, dated 12th March 1904, as modified by Financial Commissioner's notification no. 254, dated 30th November 1908, Financial Commissioner's notification no. 7, dated 6th January 1915 and Financial Commissioner's notification no 106, dated 19th June 1916.

CONTENTS.

RULES OF GENERAL PROCEDURE.

Scheme of management.

1. As soon as practicable, after the issue of a notification assuming the superintendence of the person or property of any person under any of the provisions of the Act, the Deputy Commissioner of the district specified in the notification shall draw out a scheme providing for the management of the property, and, where necessary, for the guardianship and education of the ward or wards.

The same.

2. The scheme shall be submitted to the Commissioner of the Division who shall forward it, with his recommendation, to the Court of Wards who shall pass such orders on it as it thinks fit.

Appointment of guardian of the person of the ward.

3. In all cases in which the Court of Wards has assumed superintendence of the person of a minor or of a person adjudged by a competent Court to be of unsound mind and incapable of managing his or her affairs, a guardian of the person shall be appointed : Provided that no guardian of the person shall be appointed in the case of a married female.

The same.

4. When a ward is an adult female of sound mind and is competent to receive and disburse the amount fixed for her maintenance, no guardian of her person need be appointed ; the guardian of a female ward shall always be a female.

The same

5. The manager of the property, if eligible under the Act and rules for the time being in force, may also be appointed guardian of the person of a ward.

Position of guardian.

6. When the guardian is not also manager of the property, he shall, unless the Court of Wards otherwise directs, have charge of the premises in which the ward is to reside and of all moveable property requisite for his use ; and the manager shall pay to him the amount fixed for the maintenance of the ward, the members of his family and his personal attendants.

Education of wards

7. All male minor wards, when of an age for instruction, shall receive education in accordance with any general or special instructions which may be issued by the Court of Wards in this behalf.

8. *Cancelled.*

Residence of manager and rules as to leave

9. The manager of the property of a ward shall, unless he be a Government servant managing an estate in addition to his ordinary duties, or in charge of several separate estates, reside on or near the estate of which he is manager. The leave of officials who are on foreign service with the Court of Wards shall be governed strictly by the Civil Service Regulations.

Application of assets

10. The assets of an estate shall be applied in the following order :—

1st.—Current land revenue, taxes, cesses or other Government revenue.

2nd.—Arrears of ditto.

3*rd.*—Maintenance, and (in the case of a minor ward whose per-son is under the superintendence of the Court of Wards, eduaction of the ward, maintenance, education or re-muneration of his dependants, expenses of management and expenses incurred in any Government revenue office on account of the estate.

4*th.*—Payment of debts.

5*th.*—Investments.

Payment of debts and investment of funds.

11. No debt shall be paid or investment made except in accordance with the sanctioned scheme of management or of any general or special rules or directions issued by the Court of Wards in this behalf.

Sanction to farms required.

12. Wards' estates shall not be let in farm without the sanction of the Court of Wards.

13 *Cancelled.*

Inventories of moveable property.

14. Inventories of all moveable property in an estate shall be made when the Court of Wards first assumes superintendence and revised from time to time, and shall be signed by the manager or other person in charge of the estate on behalf of the Court of Wards.

Custody of securities

15. Title deeds, Government securities, certificates of guaranteed railway stock, all deeds or other documents purporting to convey title or claim to any valuable security and all valuables not required for the immediate use of the ward or his estate, shall be deposited in the district treasury under Article 2 (2) of the Civil Account Code and shall not be deposited in a private bank or placed in other custody without the sanction of Government.

Institution and defence of suits.

16. No suit exceeding Rs. 5,000 in value, as estimated for court-fee purposes, shall be instituted or defended on behalf of a ward's estate without the sanction of the Court of Wards and the rules for the conduct of Government suits, as contained in Standing Order No. 59 shall, as far as possible, apply to the institution or defence of such suits.

17 and 18. *Cancelled.*

Publication of notice.

19. The notice necessary under section 26 of the Act shall be published in English and Vernacular in the *Government Gazette.* It shall be posted up in a conspicuous place outside the Deputy Commissioner's Court, and in each tahsil office in the district and a copy forwarded to the District Judge for similar publication. It may further be published in any English or Vernacular newspaper that the issuing officer thinks fit, and may also be posted up in all or any

of the villages in which any part of the ward's property is situated. The notice shall be in the following form :—

Notice under Section 26 of the Punjab Court of Wards Act, II of 1903.

Whereas, by Notification No. , dated and published in the *Punjab Government Gazette*, of the , 19 , it was notified that the Court of Wards had assumed superintendence of the $\frac{\text{person and property}}{\text{property}}$ of , *[son of]* of in the district of

Only to be used when a Deputy Commissioner other than the Deputy Commissioner specified in the order of assumption is appointed by the Court of Wards under section 26 (1).	*And whereas* the undersigned being Deputy Commissioner of the District, has been duly appointed by the Court of Wards under section 26 (1) of the Punjab Court of Wards Act (II of 1903) in this behalf.
Only to be used when the notice is given, not by the Deputy Commissioner of the district specified in the order of assumption, but by a person invested by the Local Government under section 34 with the powers of a Deputy Commissioner for the purposes of Chapter VI and has thereafter been appointed by the Court of Wards under section 26 (1).	*And whereas* the undersigned has been invested by the Local Government under section 34 of the Punjab Court of Wards Act (II of 1903) with the powers of a Deputy Commissioner for the purposes of Chapter VI of the said Act and has been appointed by the Court of Wards in this behalf under section 26 (1) of the said Act.

Notice is hereby given under section 26 of the Punjab Court of Wards Act (II of 1903), that all persons having claims, including decrees, against the said or $\frac{\text{his}}{\text{her}}$ property, are required to notify the same in writing to the undersigned, together with the particulars required by section 27 of the said Act, within six months from the date of publication of this notice in the *Gazette*.

Signed.

Dated.

N. B.—The attention of all persons having claims against the Ward or against $\frac{\text{his}}{\text{her}}$ property is hereby directed to the provisions of Chapter VI of the Punjab Court of Ward Act (II of 1903).

*To be altered according to circumstances if the Ward is a female.

POWERS OF DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS AND COMMIS-SIONERS CONFERRED ON THEM UNDER SECTION [illegible] (3) OF THE PUNJAB COURT OF WARDS ACT, II OF 1903.

Financial Commissioner's notification no. 253, dated 30th November 19[illegible]
Financial Commissioner's notification no. 237, dated 25th October 1910.
Financial Commissioner's notification no. 126, dated 6th July 1914.

I.—POWERS OF DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS.

(1) To expend from the funds of an estate sums of Rs 1[illegible] or less upon any one item of special expenditure (other than a re[illegible]ring charge), provided that the total expenditure of the year b[illegible] thereby likely to exceed the total income of the year, exclusive of [illegible] opening balance

(2) To grant leases of the whole or any part of the estate [illegible] ward for any period not exceeding seven years and not exte[illegible] beyond the probable date of release of the estate.

(3) To bring or defend any suit of an estimated value for C[illegible] fee purposes of Rs. 1,000 or less and to depute any person to cond[illegible] the same. Also to engage legal practitioners and sign powers of att[illegible] in all cases in which the institution or defence of suits has been [illegible]tioned by competent authority.

(4) To make arrangements for the education of every male m[illegible] ward whose person is for the time being under the superintend[illegible] of the Court of Wards, and in particular to direct that any such w[illegible] shall reside, for the purpose of education, either with or without [illegible] guardian, at any place within British India, and that he shall a[illegible] any school or college, and to make provision for the mainte[illegible] of the ward while at such place of education.

(5) To appoint any person to be tutor of any male minor w[illegible] to sanction the salary of, and to control or remove such tutor.

(6) To prescribe the form of accounts to be submitted by a g[illegible]ian appointed under Chapter VII of the Act and to exercise g[illegible] control over the actions of such guardian.

(7) To prescribe the form of accounts to be submitted by, a[illegible] manner of dealing with, all money received by a manager app[illegible] under Chapter VII of the Act, and to exercise general control ov[illegible] actions of such manager.

(8) To invest all or any portion of the available assets in—

(a) Government promissory notes,

(b) Companies guaranteed by the Secretary of State,

(c) Municipal debentures and other securities as described [illegible] section 20 of Act II of 1882, as amended by Act [illegible] of 1908,

subject to report to the Commissioner.

(9) To countersign all bills involving charges against the rate.

(10) To make *takavi* advances to tenants or to incur reasonable expenditure for ordinary improvements or repairs, provided that the total expenditure of the year is not thereby likely to exceed the total income of the year exclusive of the opening balance.

(11) To execute and register contracts and instruments in all matters connected with the Court of Wards, provided that, where such is required, the sanction of higher authority shall first have been obtained to the transaction recorded.

(12) To grant remissions of rental or other arrears due to an estate up to a maximum of Rs. 1,000 per estate in any one year.

(13) To recover, in the manner provided in section 51 of the Act, after the release of any property, any expense incurred by the Court of Wards on account of such property, when under its superintendence.

(14) Subject to rule (1)* of the rules issued under section 54 of the Act, to grant leave to, and exercise general control over, all non-officials employed under the Court of Wards.

(15) To appoint a guardian of the person or property, or both, in cases to which Section 47 of the Act is applied.

(16) To employ temporary establishment where no salary exceeds Rs. 100 per mensem.

(17) To sanction recurring charges on account of the pay of establishment when any one salary so sanctioned does not exceed Rs. 30 per mensem, and when the pay or revision of pay does not involve a total increase of cost exceeding Rs. 500 per annum.

(18) To sanction recurring charges on account of increases to the allowances of wards and their relatives up to Rs. 30 per mensem and Rs. 500 per annum.

(19) Grant of permanent advances to manager and other officials of Court of Wards estates up to Rs. 250.

(20) To do all acts and make all disbursements necessary for the proper carrying out of the sanctioned scheme of management.

II—Powers of Commissioners.

(1) To exercise, when occasion so requires, any powers delegated to Deputy Commissioners, and subject to the control of the Court of Wards to supervise the exercise by Deputy Commissioners, managers, guardians, or others, of any of the powers conferred on them by the Act or rules made thereunder.

*The words "and 8" have been omitted. The reference was to a rule cancelled by notification no. 254, dated 30th November 1908.

(2) To sanction budget estimates of income and expenditure within the limits of the sanctioned scheme of management of all estates whose incomes do not exceed one lakh of rupees and subject to any general or special orders issued from time to time by the Court of Wards in this behalf.

(3) To sanction leases of the whole or any part of an estate for periods exceeding seven years, provided that without the previous sanction of the Court of Wards such period shall not extend beyond the probable date of release of the estate.

(4) To sanction the expenditure from the funds of an estate of sums of Rs. 10,000 or less upon any one item of special expenditure (other than a recurring charge).

(5) To sanction *takavi* advances to tenants or extraordinary improvements or such as are ir [illegible] year, subject to a limit of Rs. [illegible] year exclusive of the opening balance.

(6) To grant remissions of rental or other arrears due to an estate (*a*) where recovery has not become barred by limitation, up to Rs. 5,000 per estate in any one year, (*b*) where recovery has become barred, without limit.

(7) To appoint or remove guardians under section 35 and managers under section 38 in the case of estates whose incomes do not exceed Rs. 25,000; to appoint and remove managers in temporary vacancies not exceeding 3 months in the case of any estate, and to appoint and remove assistant managers in the case of any estate.

(8) To sanction recurring charges on account of the pay of establishment employed on the estate of a ward of Court when any one salary so sanctioned does not exceed Rs. 100 per mensem, and when the pay or revision of pay ordered does not involve a total increase of cost exceeding Rs. 2,000 per annum.

(9) To sanction temporary establishment employed on the estate of a ward of Court.

(10) Employment in Government office of extraordinary establishment for the management of any estate or estates, cost being directly chargeable to the estate or estates.

(11) Grant of permanent advances to the manager and other officials of Court of Wards estates up to Rs. 1,000.

(12) To sanction recurring charges on account of increases to the allowances of Wards and their relatives up to Rs. 100 per mensem or Rs. 2,000 per annum.

(13) To sanction proposals on behalf of a ward's estate for the purchase, or acquisition on mortgage, of immoveable property when the price or mortgage-money does not exceed Rs. 10,000.

NOTE.—The Commissioner should see that the sale-deed or mortgaged-deed is passed by a competent legal practitioner, and generally should take competent legal advice, at the cost of the estate, on all points which seems to him require it.

(14) Alienation of beneficial interest of ward in immoveable property, and raising of loans on behalf of the estate, when the amount of the beneficial interest or loan does not exceed Rs. 10,000.

(15) To sanction the institution or defence of any suit of an estimated value for Court-fee purposes of Rs. 5,000 or less.

(16) To sanction expenditure on the marriage of wards in estates whose incomes do not exceed Rs. 25,000.

RULES AND NOTIFICATIONS UNDER THE INDIAN FOREST ACT, XVI OF 1927.

NOTIFICATIONS AND RULES UNDER THE INDIAN FOREST ACT (XVI OF 1927).

For a list of notifications declaring certain lands to be reserved forests or protected forests,—*vide* List of Rules and Orders made under Enactments applying to the Punjab, Volume II. The various rules notified for the management of these forests will be found in the Punjab Forest Manual, Volume I (Second Edition). Unclassed forests and waste lands are managed under the Punjab Laws Act (IV of 1872). The rules under that Act and the supplementary executive instructions are reproduced in paragraphs 767 and 768 of the Land Administration Manual and in section 28, Chapter VIII of the Punjab Forest Manual, Volume I (Second Edition).

RULES UNDER THE PUNJAB FOREST (SALE OF TIMBER) ACT, 1913.

1

NOTIFICATIONS AND RULES UNDER THE PUNJAB FOREST (SALE OF TIMBER) ACT, 1913.

The various rules notified for the management of timber sales in the Punjab will be found in Chapter VI of the Punjab Forest Manual, Volume I (Second Edition).

NOTIFICATIONS AND RULES UNDER THE PUNJAB LAND PRESERVATION (CHOS) ACT, II OF 1900, AS SUBSEQUENTLY AMENDED BY ACT VII OF 1926.

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER THE PUNJAB LAND PRESERVATION (CHOS) ACT, 1900, AS SUBSEQUENTLY AMENDED BY ACT VII OF 1926.

CONTENTS.

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER THE PUNJAB LAND PRESERVATION (CHOS) ACT, II OF 1900.

Hoshiarpur.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

No. 643 (Forests), dated the 12th December 1902.

WHEREAS it appears to the Local Government that it is desirable to provide for the better preservation and protection of certain local areas, situate within or adjacent to the Siwalik mountain range, and affected or liable to be affected by the deboisement of the forests in that range, and by the action of chos, His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab is therefore pleased to direct, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Punjab Land Preservation (Chos) Act, 1900 (II of 1900), that the provisions of the said Act shall be extended to, and they are hereby declared to be in force in the local areas specified in the schedule to this notification annexed.

Schedule.

District.	Tahsil.	Serial No.	Village.	Whole village or part of a village.	Boundaries — North	South	East	West.	Remarks.
		1	Makowal ..	Part ..	Sansarpur (2) .	Kuhi (42) of Hoshiarpur Tahsil.	Kuhi (42) of Hoshiarpur Tahsil	Katar Dhar Line	*Note.*—The "Katar Dhar Line" means the line demarcated under the orders of the Deputy Commissioner, Hoshiarpur, by boundary pillars situated along or in the vicinity of the western skirt of the Siwalik range and shown on the field maps made at last settlement of the estates concerned.
		2	Sansarpur ..	Do. ..	Chhangial (7).. Burian (6).	Ditto ..	Puhari (3) .. Burian (6).	Ditto.	
		3	Puhari ..	Whole	Kothi ..	Ditto ..	Labar (4) ..	Burian (6). Kuhi (42) of Hoshiarpur Tahsil	
		4	Labar ..	Do. ..	Naurangpur ..	Narur (40) of Hoshiarpur Tahsil.	Chatarpur or Nagrota (5).	Puhari (3). Kuhi (42) of Hoshiarpur Tahsil.	
		5	Chatarpur or Nagrota	Do.	Chamhi and Bholbadmanian.	Ditto Khangwari (39) Thana (34) of Hoshiarpur Tahsil.	Thana (34) of Hoshiarpur Tahsil and Dharmpur.	Labar (4).	
		6	Burian ..	Whole	Dadial (11) .. Bah Nangal.	Sansarpur (2). Puhari (3) Kuhi (42) of Hoshiarpur Tahsil.	Bah Nangal and Kothi.	Chhangial (7) and Banghwal (8).	
		7	Chhangial ..	Part ..	Banghwal (8) .. Ade Chak (9).	Sansarpur (2)	Burian (6) .	Katar Dhar Line.	

Hoshiar-	Dasu	7 (a)	Chhangial ..	Tiba Tilla ..	Katar Dhar Line.	Katar Dhar Line.	Katar Dhar Line.	Ditto ..	7 (a) is a detached block.
		8	Sanghwal ..	Part .	Dadial (11), Aglaur (10) and Ado Chak (9).	Chhangial (7)	Bunan (6) ..	Ditto.	
		9	Ado Chak ..	Do. ..	Aglaur (10) ..	Sanghwal (8) .	Sanghwal (8) ..	Ditto.	
		10	Aglaur ..	Do. ..	Dadial (11) ..	Ado Chak (9) .	Ditto .	Ditto.	
		11	Dadial ..	Do. ..	Rampur Haler (12).	Bunan (6), Sanghwal (8) and Aglaur (10).	Bab Nangal	Ditto.	
		11(a)	Do. ..	Do. .. Tiba Naugoza Part.	Katar Dhar Line.	Katar Dhar Line.	Katar Dhar Line	Ditto ..	Detached blocks.
		11(b)	Do. ..	Tiba Bani ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto	Ditto ..	
		12	Rampur Haler ..	Part ..	Neknama Sainso (13) and Ban Nandpir.	Dadial (11) ..	Bah Fato, Bah Ata and Bah Bidhia or Naushahra.	Ditto .	
		13	Neknama Sainso ..	Do. .	Basah (15) .. Tandial (17).	Dadial (11) and Rampur Haler (12).	Ban Nandpir	Ditto ..	These two estates have one external boundary.
		14	Hardo Neknama .	Do. ..	Ditto .	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	
		15	Basah ..	Part ..	Tandial (17) and Chak Phala (16).	Neknama Sainso (13) and Hardo Neknama (14).	Hardo-Neknama (14). Tandial (17).	Ditto.	

Schedule—continued

District	Tahsil	Serial No.	Village	Whole village or part of a village	Boundaries				Remarks.
					North.	South	East	West.	
[illegible]—*concld.*	Dasuya—*concld.*	16	Chak Phali .	Part ..	Bahbowal (19) Mawa Banth (20)	Neknama Sainso (13) and Hardo Neknama (14) and Basah	Ban Nandpir ..	Katar Dhar Line	Nos. 16, 17 and 18 have one external boundary.
		17	Tandral ..	Do. ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	*Ditto* ..	Ditto ..	
		18	Badla ..	Do. ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Ditto .	
		19	Bahbowal ..	Do. ..	*Ditto* ..	Badla (18) ..	Badla (18) . Mawa Banth (20)	Ditto.	
		20	Mawa Banth ..	Do. ..	Ban Nandpir ..	Badla (18) .. Bahbowal (19)	Ban Nandpir ..	Ditto.	
		21	Sohaora Dadial ..	Do. ..	Sohaora Kandi (22)	Mawa Banth (20)	Ban Bindraban and Ban Nandpir	Ditto.	
		22	Sohaora Kandi ..	Do ..	Jugial (23) ..	Sohaora Dadial (21).	Ban Bindraban	Ditto.	
		23	Jugial ..	Do ..	Katar Dhar Line	Ban Bindraban	Ghaghial (24)	Sohaora Kandi (22)	
		24	Ghaghial ..	Do .	Ditto .	Ditto ..	Kandu Karora	Jugial (23)	

Hoshiar-	Hoshiarpur.	1	Chak Harnoli ..	Do. ..	Kharkan (2) ..	Bachhohi (76) of Tahsil Garhshankar.	Khad ..	Katar Dhar Line	*Note.*—The "Katar Dhar Line" means the line demarcated under the orders of the Deputy Commissioner, Hoshiarpur, by boundary pillars situated along or in the vicinity of the western skirt of the Siwalik range and shown on the field maps made at last settlement of the estates concerned.
		2	Kharkan ..	Do.	Patiari (3) ..	Chak Harnoli (1)	Nagnauli and Khad.	Ditto.	
		3	Patiari ..	Do. ..	Dallewal (4) ..	Kharkan (2) ..	Nagnauli ..	Ditto.	
		4	Dallewal ..	Do. ..	Tharoli (5) and Nara (6).	Patiari (3) .	Jadla .	Ditto	
		5	Tharoli ..	Do. ..	Nara (6) ..	Dallewal (4) ..	Dallewal (4) and Nara (6).	Ditto	
		6	Nara ..	Do .	Manjhi (7) ..	Taroli (5) and Dallewal (4).	Jadla ..	Ditto	
		7	Manjhi ..	Do ..	Dada (8) ..	Nara (6) ..	Mawa ..	Ditto	
		8	Dada ..	Do. ..	Saleran (9) ..	Manjhi (7) ..	Mawa, Tatora and Oil Padoh, Pamra and Kaloh.	Ditto	
		9	Saleran ..	Do. ..	Chohal (10) and Nari (12).	Dada (8) ..		Ditto	
		10	Chohal .	Do .	Broti (11) and Nari (12).	Saleran (9) ..	Saleran (9) and Nari (12).	Ditto.	
		11	Broti ..	Do. ..	Arniala Shahpur (13)	Chohal (10) ..	Nari (12) ..	Ditto	
		12	Nari .	Whole ..	Mehngarwal (16)	Chohal (10) and Saleran (9)	Gagret and Ambota.	Arniala Shahpur (13), Broti (11) and Kupahat (15).	
		13	Arniala Shahpur	Part ..	Mustafapur (14) and Kapahat (15).	Broti (11) ..	Nari (12) ..	Katar Dhar Line.	
		14	Mustafapur ..	Do. ..	Kapahat (15)	Arniala Shahpur (13).	Arniala Shahpur (13) and Kapahat (15).	Ditto	

Schedule—continued.

District	Tahsil.	Serial No.	Village.	Whole village or part of a village.	Boundaries. North.	South.	East.	West.	Remarks.
		15	Kapahat ..	Part ..	Mehngarwal (16)	Amala Shahpur (13) and Mustafapur (14)	Nari (12) ..	Katar Dhar Line.	
		16	Mehngarwal ..	Do. ..	Malot (17) ..	Kapahat (15) and Nari (12).	Singhnei and Ambota.	Ditto.	
		17	Malot ..	Whole ..	Patial (24) ..	Mehngarwal (16)	Deuli Ghanari and Nangal.	Rahmanpur (19) and Patiari (21).	
		18	Tikhni ..	Part ..	Rahmanpur (19)	Ditto ..	Mehngarwal (16)	Katar Dhar Line.	
		19	Rahmanpur ..	Do. ..	Husainpur (20) and Patiari (21).	Tikhni (18) ..	Malot (17) ..	Ditto ..	
		20	Husainpur ..	Do. ..	Patiari (21) ..	Rahmanpur (19)	Rahmanpur (19) and Patiari (21)	Ditto.	
		21	Patiari	Do. ..	Atthbarapur (22)	Husainpur (20) and Rahmanpur (19)	Malot (17) and Patial (24).	Ditto.	
		22	Atthbarapur ..	Do. ..	[illegible] (23) ..	Patiari (21) ..	Patiari (21) and Patial (24)	Ditto.	
		[illegible]	[illegible]	Do. ..	[illegible]	[illegible]			

Hoshiar-	24	Patial ..	Whole ..	Korat (25) ..	Malot (17) ..	Nangal Amboa	Patiari (21), Ait-barapur (22) and Janauri (26).
	25	Korat ..	Do. ..	Bahera (29) ..	Patial (24) ..	Amboa ..	Janauri (26).
	26	Janauri ..	Part ..	Phaphial (27) and Dholbaha (28).	Dandoh (23) ..	Patial (24) .. Korat (25)	Katar Dhar Line.
	27	Phaphial ..	Do. ..	Dholbaha (28)..	Janauri (26) ..	Janauri (26) .. Dholbaha (28).	Ditto.
	28	Dholbaha ..	Do. ..	Ram Tatwali (35).	Phaphial (27) and Janauri (26).	Kukanet (32) Bahera (29) and Barhum (31).	Ditto.
	29	Bahera ..	Whole ..	Barhum (31) and Bari Khad (30)	Korat (25) ..	Chalet and Amboa.	Dholbaha (28).
	30	Bhari Khad ..	Do. ..	Kukanet (32)..	*Bahera (29)* ..	*Daulatpur and* Babehar.	Barhum (31).
	31	Barhum .	Do. ..	Ditto ..	Bahera (29) and Dholbaha (28)	Bari Khad (30)	Dholbaha (28)
	32	Kukanet ..	Do. ..	Dehrian (33) ..	Barhum (31) and Bari Khad (30).	Marwari	Dholbaha (28) and Ram Tatwali (35)
	33	Dehrian .	Do. ..	Jharera ..	Kukanet (32)..	Ganum and Bhamnaur.	Thana (34) and Kukanet (32).
	34	Thana .	Do ..	Khangwari (39) Chatarpur or Nagrota and Dharampur.	Ram Tatwali (25) and Katouhar (37).	Dehrian (33) ..	Khangwari (39) and Manhota (38).
	35	Ram Tatwali	Part ..	Thana (34) Raghwal (36) and Katouhar (37).	Dholbaha (28)	Dholbaha (28) and Kukanet (32).	Katar Dhar Line

Schedule—continued.

Tahsil.	Serial No.	Village	Whole village or part of a village	Boundaries: North.	Boundaries: South.	Boundaries: East.	Boundaries: West.	Remarks.
—concld.	36	Raghwal .	Part .	Katouhar (37) ..	Ram Tatwali (35)	Ram Tatwali (35).	Katar Dhar Line	
	37	Katouhar ..	Do. .	Manhota (38)	Raghwal (36) and Ram Tatwali (35)	Thana (34) ..	Ditto.	
	38	Manhota ..	Do. ..	Khangwari (39)	Katouhar (37) ..	Ditto	Ditto.	
	39	Khangwari ..	Do. ..	Narur (40) ..	Manhota (38) and Thana (34).	Ditto ..	Ditto.	
	40	Narur ..	Do. ..	Baruhi (41) and Labar (4) of Tahsil Dasuya.	Khanwari (39)	Khanwari (39)	Ditto.	
	41	Baruhi ..	Do.	Kuhi (42) ..	Narur (40) ..	Narur (40) and Labar (4) of Tahsil Dasuya	Ditto.	
	42	Kuhi ..	Do. ..	Makowal (1) of Dasuya Tahsil	Baruhi (41) ..	Labar (4) and Puhari (3) of Tahsil Dasuya	Ditto.	

Hoshiar-	Garhshankar.	1	Asron ..	Do. ..	Rail (2) ..	River Sutlej ..	Garbaga ..	Ditto.	*Note.*—The "Katar Dhar Line" means the line demarcated under the orders of the Deputy Commissioner, Hoshiarpur, by *boundary* pillars situated along or in the vicinity of the western skirt of the Siwalik range and shown on the field maps made at last settlement of the estates concerned.
		2	Rail ..	Do. ..	Taunsa (3) ..	Asron (1) ..	Ditto ..	Ditto.	
		3	Taunsa ..	Do ..	Bana (4) ..	Rail (2) ..	Bhatlaur Khad	Ditto	
		4	Bana .	Do. ..	Fatehpur (5) ..	Taunsa (3) ..	Ditto ..	Ditto.	
		5	Fatehpur ..	Do .	Nangal (6) .	Bana (4) ..	Kathana ..	Ditto.	
		6	Nangal .	Do .	Raipur (7) ..	Fatehpur (5) .	Ditto ..	Ditto	
		7	Raipur	Do. ..	Majra (8) ..	Nangal (6) ..	Rajgiri ..	Ditto	
		8	Majra .	Do .	Bagowal (9) ..	Raipur (7) .	Ditto ..	Ditto	
		9	Bagowal ..	Do. ..	Golu Majra (10)	Majra (8) ..	Dhomana .	Ditto.	
		10	Golu Majra .	Do. .	Tundewal (11)	Bagowal (9) ..	Jatwaha	Ditto.	
		11	Tundewal .	Do.	Nighi (12) ..	Golu Majra (10)	Jhandian ..	Ditto.	
		12	Nighi	Do. ..	Mohan Majra (13)	Tundewal (11)	Ditto. ..	Ditto.	
		13	Mohan Majra .	Do ..	Kalar (14)	Nighi (12) ..	Taba and Nangal	Ditto	
		14	Kalar ..	Do.	Balowal Saunkhri (15).	Mohan Majra (13).	Basali ..	Ditto.	
		15	Balowal Saunkhri ..	Do. .	Takarla (16) ..	Kalar (14) ..	Jatoli and Nurpur Khurd.	Ditto.	
		16	Takarla ..	Do. ..	Adowana (17) ..	Balowal Saunkhri (15).	Nurpur Khurd	Ditto	
		17	Adowana .	Do .	Raju Majra (18) and Bhanewal (19).	Takarla (16) ..	Haiatpur .	Ditto	

Schedule—continued.

District.	Tahsil.	Serial No.	Village.	Whole village or part of a village.	Boundaries. North.	South.	East.	West.	Remarks.
		18	Raju Majra	Part	Nanowal (22)	Adowana (17)	Ghai Majra and Haiatpur.	Katar Dhar Line	
		19	Bhanowal	Do	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.	
		20	Bhadi	Do.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.	
		21	Bungri	Do.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.	
		22	Nanowal	Do.	Jitpur (24) and Shahbazpur (23).	Bhadi (20) and Bungri (21).	Ghai Majra	Ditto.	
		23	Shahbazpur	Do.	Majhot (25)	Nanowal (22)	Kata	Ditto	
		24	Jitpur	Do.	Ditto	Ditto	Do.	Ditto.	
		25	Majhot	Do	Kukar Suha (26)	Jitpur (24) and Shahbazpur (23).	Karura and Jhangarian.	Ditto	
		26	Kukar Suha	Do.	Mangupur (27)	Majhot (25)	Jhangarian and Sakhpur	Ditto.	
				Do	Chandhani Kalan (28)	Kukar Suha (26)	Rampur Kalan and Kalwan	Ditto.	
						... (27)	Kalwan	Ditto	

Hoshiar	Garh	29	Malewal ..	Do. ..	Sekhowal (31) and Singhpur (30)	Chandiani Kalan (28).	Kukowal, Nalhoti, Raisira Gochar, Soran or Kahnpur.	Ditto.
		30	Singhpur ..	Do ..	Pojewal (35), Harwan (34) and Sekhowal (31).	Malewal (29) ..	Sekhowal (31) ..	Ditto.
		31	Sekhowal ..	Whole	Harwan (34), Tibba (33), Haibowal (32) and Sahiwan.	Malewal (29) and Soran or Kahnpur.	Samundri, Haripur and Palata.	Singhpur (30).
		32	Haibowal ..	Do. ..	Sekhowal (31) and Nainwan (37).	Sekhowal (31).	Sekhowal (31) ..	Tibba (33).
		33	Tibba ..	Do .	Nainwan (37)	Ditto ..	Haibowal (32) ..	Harwan (34).
		34	Harwan ..	Do. .	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	Tibba (33) ..	Pojewal (35).
		35	Pojewal ..	Part .	Torowal (36) ..	Singhpur (30)	Harwan (34) ..	Katar Dhar Line.
		36	Torowal ..	Do. ..	Chhuchhewal (39).	Pojewal (35) ..	Nainwan (37)	Ditto.
		37	Nainwan ..	Whole .	Achalpur (38) ..	Sekhowal (31), Haibowal (32), Tibba (33), Harwan (34) and Sahiwan	Kalewal .	Torowal (36).
		38	Achalpur ..	Do.	Bhowanipur (40)	Nainwan (37) ..	Kharali ..	Chhuchhewal (39).
		39	Chhuchhewal ..	Part	Bhowanipur (40)	Torowal (36) .	Achalpur (38) ..	Katar Dhar Line.
		40	Bhowanipur ..	Do ..	Malkowal (41) and Rattanpur (42)	Achalpur (38) and Chhuchhewal (39).	Kharali ..	Ditto

Schedule—continued

District.	Tahsil.	Serial No	Village.	Whole village or part of a village.	Boundaries. North	South	East	West.	Remarks.
[illegible]—continued.	[illegible]—continued.	41	Malkowal .	Part	Mansawal and Gaddiwal (43)	Bhowanipur (40) and Ratanpur (42)	Kharah and Manaswal.	Ratanpur (42) and Gaddiwal (43).	
		42	Ratanpur .	Do. ..	Malkowal (41), Goddiwal (43), and Dallewal (44).	Bhowanipur (40)	Bhowanipur (40) and Malkowal (41).	Katar Dhar Line.	
		43	Gaddiwal ..	Do. ..	Dallewal (44) and Binewal (54).	Ratanpur (42)	Manaswal and Malkowal (41).	Dallewal (44).	
		44	Dallewal ..	Do. ..	Binewal (54) ..	Ratanpur (42)	Gaddiwal (43) and Binewal (54).	Maira (45) and Bhadiar (53).	
		45	Maira ..	Do. ..	Bhadiar (53) ..	Katar Dhar Line	Dallewal (44) ..	Kot (52) and Barapur (46).	
		46	Barapur ..	Do. ..	Kot (52) ..	Ditto ..	Maira (45) ..	Konail (47), Chak Gujran (48).	
		47	Konail ..	Do. ..	Barapur (46) and Chak Gujran (48).	Ditto ..	Barapur (46) ..	Katar Dhar Line.	
		48	Chak Gujran ..	Do ..	Sardarpur (49)	Konail (47) ..	Barapur (46) ..	Ditto	

Hoshiar	Garh	49	Sadarpur	Do	Shahpur (50)	Chak Gujran (48)	Kot (52)	Ditto.
		50	Shahpur	Do.	Khanpur (51)	Sadarpur (49)	Ditto	Ditto.
		51	Khanpur	Do.	Birampur (56)	Shahpur (50)	Ditto	Ditto.
		52	*Kot*	Whole	Bhadiar (53) and Birampur (56).	Barapur (46)	Maira (45)	Sadarpur (49), Shahpur (50) and Khanpur (51).
		53	Bhadiar	Do.	Mahndwani (55)	Maira (45) and Kot (52).	Binewal (54)	Birampur (56).
		54	Binewal	Do	Singha or Sur Kala.	Dallewal (44)	Kukowal and Manaswal.	Bhadiar (53) and Mahndwani (55).
		55	Mahndwani	Do.	Gondpur *tarf* Jai Chand.	Bhadiar (53)	Binewal (54)	Sanuli (57), Bilron (60) and Rampur (61).
		56	Birampur	Part	Sanuli (57)	Khanpur (51) Kot (52)	Bhadiar (53)	Katar Dhar Line
		57	Sanuli	Do.	Lehra (58)	Birampur (56)	Mahndwani (55)	Ditto
		58	Lehra	Do.	Hajipur (59)	Sanuli (57)	Sanuli (57)	Ditto
		59	Hajipur	Do.	Rampur (61) and Bilron (60)	Lehra (58)	Sanuli (57), Rampur (61) and Bilron (60).	Ditto.
		60	Bilron	Do.	Bharatpur Rajputan (62).	Sanuli (57) and Hajipur (59)	Mahndwani (55) and Gondpur *tarf* Jai Chand.	Ditto
		61	Rampur	Do.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
		62	Bharatpur Rajputan	Do	Gajjar (63)	Rampur (61)	Dolhar	Ditto.

Schedule—concluded

District.	Tahsil.	Serial No.	Village	Whole village or part of a village	Boundaries				Remarks.
					North.	South	East.	West	
[illegible]—contd.	[illegible]—contd.	63	Gajjar .	Part .	Mahdud (64) .	Bharatpur Rajputan (62).	Dolohr	Katar Dhar Line	
		64	Mahdud ..	Do ..	Lasara (65) ..	Gajjar (63) ..	Pohan ..	Ditto.	
		65	Lasara ..	Do. ..	Jejon ..	Mahdud (64) ..	Do ..	Ditto.	
		66	Harjiana ..	Do. ..	Khanni (67) ..	Jejon and Malhewal.	Do. ..	Ditto.	
		67	Khanni ..	Do.	Lalwan (68) ..	Harjiana (66) ..	Do. ..	Ditto.	
		68	Lalwan ..	Do. ..	Kothi (72) .. Maili (74). Chak Naryal (69)	Khanni (67), Pohan and Kuthar.	Badehra ..	Ditto.	
		69	Chak Naryal ..	Do. ..	Gangowal (70) ..	Lalwan (68) ..	Kothi (72) .	Ditto	
		70	Gangowal ..	Do. ..	Fatehpur (71) ..	Chak Naryal (69)	Do ..	Ditto.	
		71	Fatehpur ..	Do. ..	Kangar (73) ..	Gangowal (70) ..	Do. ..	Ditto	
		72	Kothi ..	Do. ..	Kangar (73) and Maili (74)	Lalwan (68) .	Lalwan (68) and Maili (74)	Ditto	
		73	Kangar ..	Do. ..	Maili (74) ..	Fatehpur (71) and Kothi (72)	Maili (74) .	Ditto	

Hoshiar	Garh	74	Maili ..	Do ..	Suna (75) and Bachhohi (76)	Kangar (73), Kothi (72) and Lalwan (68)	Badhera, Saloh and Bhadsali	Ditto	
		75	Suna ..	Do ..	Bachhohi (76)..	*Maili (74)* ..	Bachhohi (76) and Maili (74)	Ditto	
		76	Bachhohi ..	Do.	Chak Harnoli (1) of Tahsil Hoshiarpur.	Suna (75) and Maili (74).	Ispur and Pandogha	Ditto.	
	Una.	1	Marwari ..	Part ..	Ganun ..	Babehar ..	Water-shed of the Siwalik range.	*Boundary of the* village.	Punjab Government Notification No 423-S. (Forests), dated the 21st June 1916
		2	Babehar ..	Do. ..	Marwari ..	Daulatpur ..	Ditto ..	Ditto	
		3	Daulatpur ..	Do.	Babehar ..	Chalet ..	Ditto ..	Ditto.	
		4	Chalet ..	Do. ..	Daulatpur ..	Amboa ..	Ditto ..	Ditto.	
		5	Singhnei ..	Do. ..	Deoli ..	Ambota ..	Ditto ..	Ditto.	

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

No. 614 (Forests), dated the 12th December 1902.

WHEREAS the Local Government is satisfied, after due enquiry, that the restrictions and prohibitions hereinafter contained are necessary for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of the Punjab Land Preservation (Chos) Act, 1900, His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the said Act, is hereby pleased to prohibit throughout the local areas specified in

Name of Estate.	No.	*Name of Estate.*	No.
1. Shekhowal ..	31	9. Rattanpur ..	42
2. Haibowal ..	32	10. Gaddiwal ..	43
3. Tibba ..	33	11. Dallewal ..	44
4. Horwan .	34	12. Maira ..	45
5. Naimwan ..	37	13. Kot ..	52
6. Achalpur .	38	14. Bhadiar ..	53
7. Bhowanipur ..	40	15. Binewal ..	54
8. Malkowal .	41	16. Mehndwani ..	55

. .

---o---

(*a*) the clearing or breaking up or cultivating of land not ordinarily under cultivation prior to the publication of the said notification;

(*b*) the quarrying of stone or the burning of lime at places where such stone or lime has not ordinarily been so quarried or burnt prior to the publication of the said notification;

(*c*) the cutting of trees and the collection or removal of timber for sale as a means of profit, income or livelihood, or for any purpose not *bona fide* domestic or agricultural;

(*d*) the setting on fire of trees, timber or forest produce;

(*e*) the admission, herding, pasturing or retention of sheep or goats.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

No. 626 (Forests), dated the 12th December 1905.

THE following notification is issued in supersession of notification No. 295, dated 6th July, 1904, which is hereby cancelled:—

Whereas the whole or certain parts of the areas of the villages shown in the margin are or are comprised within the limits of the local area notified under section 3 of the Punjab Land Preservation (Chos) Act (Punjab Act II of 1900) by Punjab Government notification no. 643, dated the 12th December, 1902, and whereas in respect of the said areas or parts thereof

Estate		Tahsil.	No. in Notification No 643, dated 12th December 1902.
1 Nara	..	Hoshiarpur.	6
2. Manjhi	..		7
3. Dada	..		8
4. Sikran	..		9
5. Dholbaha	..		28
6. Bahera	..		29
7. Bari Khad	..		30
8. Kukanet	.		32
9. Debrian	..		33

of the said villages the Local Government is satisfied after due enquiry th... specified ar... of the sai... of the power conferred by section 5 of the Act as amended by Punjab Act No. IV of 1905, is pleased to make the following regulations, restrictions and prohibitions in respect of the said areas or parts thereof of the said villages, namely :—

1. The whole or such part of the area of each of the said villages as is comprised within the limits of the local area notified under section 3 of the Act as aforesaid shall be divided by the Deputy Commissioner into three blocks hereinafter referred to as Blocks A, B and C, respectively.

2. In every Block A the following acts shall be permanently prohibited, namely :—

(a) The cultivating of any land ordinarily under cultivation prior to the publication of the said notification no. 643, dated the 12th December 1902.

(b) The cutting of trees or timber.

(c) The collection or removal of grass for any purposes, *provided* that the collection or removal after the rainy season of ripe grass which has dropped its seeds may be permitted by the Deputy Commissioner from those portions of Block A in which grass growth may from time to time have sufficiently established itself.

(d) The pasturing of cattle generally other than sheep and goats.

3. Alternately in Blocks B and C and for periods of two years each in rotation—the order in which the rotation shall commence being determined by the Deputy Commissioner—the following acts shall be prohibited, namely—

(a) The cutting of trees or timber.

(b) The collection or removal of grass for any purposes, *provided* that the collection or removal after the rainy season of ripe grass which has dropped its seeds may be permitted by the Deputy Commissioner at his discretion.

(c) The pasturing of cattle generally other than sheep and goats.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION

No. 240 (Revenue), dated the 23rd March 1909.

WHEREAS it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and its Dependencies that land is required by Government for a public purpose, namely, for the training of the Maili Cho in order to prevent its eroding action and causing harm to villages lower down on its course. *It is hereby declared that the undermentioned land is required for the said purpose.*

This declaration is made under the provisions of section 6 of Ac of 1894, and under section 7 of the said Act the Collector of Hoshi pur is hereby directed to take order for the acquisition of the s land :—

Specification of land.

District.	Tahsil	Mauza.	Area in acres.	Direction	Place where the plan may be inspected.
Hoshiarpur ..	Garhshankar	Maili ..	3.46	From A—A to B—B shown in the plan.	Office of Deputy Commissioner, Hoshiarpur

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

No. 445 (Forests), dated the 12th September 1911.

WHEREAS it appears to the Local Government that it is desirable that measures should be taken in the bed of the Dada Hoshiarpur Cho in the Hoshiarpur Tahsil and District for the purpose of (*a*) regulating the flow of water within and preventing the widening or extension of the bed and (*b*) of reclaiming and protecting land situated within the limits of such bed, His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab is therefore pleased to direct in exercise of the powers conferred by section 8 (1) of the Punjab Land Preservation (Chos) Act II of 1900, that all persons possessing proprietary or occupancy rights in land situated in the bed of the said Cho within the limits of the villages of Dada, Sharpur, Bassi Ghulam Hussain, Bahadarpur, Sukhiabad, Hoshiarpur and Noloian shall themselves take measures within three years to secure the objects specified above by planting kharkana grass and trees in such areas within the bed of the said Cho within the limits of the said villages as may be lockspitted for the purpose by the Deputy Commissioner of Hoshiarpur.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

No. 384 (Forests), dated the 2nd August 1911.

WHEREAS it appears to the Local Government that it is desirable that measures should be taken under section 8 (1) of the Punjab Land Preservation (Chos) Act, 1900, in the bed of the Maili Cho of the Garhshankar Tahsil of the Hoshiarpur District for the purpose of reclaiming land situate within the limits of the bed of the said Cho; and whereas in the opinion of the Local Government the measures so deemed necessary are of such a character, in regard to extent and cost, that the interference of the Local Government is absolutely necessary, His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab is pleased hereby to declare under section 8 (2) of the said Act that the area comprised within the present limits of the bed of the said Maili Cho, more particularly specified in the subjoined schedule, shall vest in the Government absolutely and in perpetuity.

Schedule.

Name of village.	Area under pure sand	Area under khatkana grass.	Total area.	REMARKS.
	Acres	Acres.	Acres.	
1. Madh ..	190	48	238	
2 Suna	21	53	74	
3. Sarangwal .. .	2	16	18	
4. Jandoh	137	84	221	
5. Gagron .. .	241	79	320	
6. Nangal Chorar ..	31	1	32	
7. Sharpur	74	..	74	
8. Dhakkon	4	..	4	
9 Babowal . ..	110	105	215	
10. Burchan	*17	77	94	
11. Barian Khurd ..	60	8	68	
12. Barian Kalan .	104	5	109	
13 Mautian .. .	16	10	26	
14 Chamul Kalan .	41		41	
15. Mularwal .	24	4	28	
16. Manohan .	167	.	167	
17. Jangahana	114	60	174	
18. Gopahan	65	..	65	
19. Mahal	85	44	129	
20. Sarhala Kalan ..	126	95	221	
21. Magopatti .	40	5	45	
22. Godian	50	52	102	
23. Kukar	9	7	16	
24. Dandian	92	21	113	
25. Badon ..	72	6	78	
26. Ajnoha	105	..	105	
27. Thah Pachrah ..	1	4	5	
	K M		K M	
* 28. Rabalh	8 15	..	8 15	*Punjab Government notification No. 402 (Forests), dated 6th August 1912.
* 29. Utwal . .	2 13	..	2 13	

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

No. 424-*S.* (*Forests*), *dated the* 21*st June* 1916.

WHEREAS the Local Government is satisfied after due enquiry that the restriction and prohibition hereinafter contained is necessary for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of the Punjab Land Preservation (Chos) Act, II of 1900, the Lieutenant-Governor, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 (*d*) of the said Act, and in modification of regulation no. 3, published, in Punjab Government notification no. 626, dated 12th December, 1905, is hereby pleased to prohibit permanently throughout the local areas specified in the Punjab Government notification no. 643, dated 12th December, 1902 (with the exception of the estates excluded in Punjab Government notification no. 644, dated 12th December, 1902), and in Punjab Government notification no. 423-S. (Forests), dated the 21st June 1916—

(*a*) the herding or pasturing of camels.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

No. 1838-*E* (*S*), *dated the* 3*rd September* 1931.

IN exercise of the powers conferred upon him by section 4 of

by the Punjab Land Preservation (Chos) Amendment Act, VII of 1926, clause 2, the Governor in Council is hereby pleased to declare that the prohibition imposed in Punjab Government, Forest Department, notification no. 644, dated the 12th December, 1902, shall be a temporary prohibition, and shall be in force for the term of the existing land revenue settlement in the areas specified therein.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

No 105-E., dated the 8th January 1932.

IN exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Punjab Land Preservation (Chos) Act, II of 1900, as amended by the Punjab Land Preservation (Chos) Amendment Act, VII of 1926, clause 2, the Governor in Council is hereby pleased to declare that the prohibition imposed in Punjab Government, Forest Department, notification No 626, dated the 12th December, 1905, and No. 421, dated the 21st June, 1916, shall be a temporary prohibition, and shall be in force for the term of the existing land revenue settlement in the areas specified therein.

Ambala.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

No. 458 (Forests), dated the 23rd September 1914.

WHEREAS it appears to the Local Government that it is desirable to provide for the better preservation and protection of certain local areas, situated within or adjacent to the Siwalik mountain range, and affected or liable to be affected by the deboisement of the forest in that range, and by the action of Chos, His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab is therefore pleased to direct, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Punjab [illegible] (Chos) Act 1900 (II of 1900) [illegible]

[illegible] to this notification annexed.

Schedule.

District	Tahsil	Serial No	Village	Whole village or part of a village	Boundaries. North.	South.	East.	West
Ambala.	Rupar	1	Bardar	Part	Nalagarh State, and Kakant and Majra (4).	Tarapur (22) of Kharar Tahsil.	Nalagarh State.	Line.
		2	Kheri	Do.	Harpur (3)	Line	Bardar (1)	Harp[illegible]

Schedule—continued.

District.	Tahsil.	Serial No.	Village.	Whole village or part of a village.	Boundaries. North.	South.	East.	West.
Ambala—*continued.*	Rupar—*concluded.*	3	Haripur	Part ..	Majra (4) and Hirdepur (5).	Line and Kheri.	Bardar (1)	Hirdepur (5) and Majra (4).
		4	Kakant and Majra.	Do. ..	Nalagarh State.	Haripur (3) and Hirdepur (5).	Ditto ..	Line.
		5	Hirdepur	Do. ..	Kakant and Majra (4).	Line ..	Haripur (3)	Line and Kakant and Majra (4).
		6	Bari ..	Do. ..	Naurangpur (7).	Kakant and Majra (4).	Kakant, Majra (4) and Nalagarh State	Line.
		7	Naurangpur.	Do. ..	Nalagrah State.	Bari (6) ..	Nalagarh State.	Do.
		8	Jhandian	Do. ..	Line ..	Line ..	Naurangpur (7).	Bhugalan (9).
		9	Bhugalan	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Jhandian (8).	Fatehpur (10)
		10	Fatehpur	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Bhugalan (9).	Sanana. (11).
		11	Sanana	Do. ..	Do ..	Do. ..	Fatehpur.	Line.
		*12	Harnampur.	..	Bardar No 1 of Rupar Tahsil.	Tarapur No. 22 of Kharar Tahsil.	Tarapur	Demarcated line.
	Kharar.	1	Chandigarh	Part ..	Patiala State.	Line .	Line ..	Darra (2).
		2	Darra ..	Do. ..	Ditto	Do. ..	Chandigarh (1)	Suketri (4) and Bhainsa Tibba (3).
		3	Bhainsa Tibba.	Do. ..	Darra (2) and Sukketri (4).	Do ..	Darra (2)	Line.
		4	Suketri..	Do. ..	Patiala State.	Line and Bhainsa Tibba (3).	Ditto	Kansal (5).
		5	Kansal..	Do. ..	Patiala State and Nada (8).	Line ..	Suketri (4)	Karoaran (7).

*Punjab Government Notification No. 2780-S. (Forests), dated 31st August 1915.

Schedule—concluded.

District.	Tahsil.	Serial No.	Village.	Whole village or part of a village.	Boundaries. North.	South.	East.	West.
Ambala—*concld.*	Kharar—*concld.*	6	Khuda Ali Sher.	Part ..	Nada (8) and Karoaran (7)	Line ..	Kansal (5)..	Karoaran (7).
		7	Karoaran	Do. ..	Nada ..	Line and Khuda Ali Sher (6).	Patiala State and Kansal (5)	Line and Nada (8)
		8	Nada .	Do. .	Patiala State and Parch (9).	Line ..	Ditto	Parch (9).
		9	Parch ..	Do ..	Patiala State and Sunk (10).	Do. ..	Nada (8) .	Sunk (10).
		10	Sunk ..	Do. ..	Majrian (11).	Line and Parch (9).	Parch (9)	Majrian (11).
		11	Majrian	Do. ..	Patiala State.	Line and Sunk (10).	Patiala State	Nagal (12).
		12	Nagal .	Do. ..	Patiala State and Siswan (14).	Line ..	Majrian (11)	Parol (13) and Siswan (14)
		13	Parol ..	Do ..	Siswan (14)	Do. ..	Nagal (12)	Line and Siswan (14)
		14	Siswan.	Do ..	Nalagarh State and Mirzapur (21).	Parol (13) and Nagal (12)	Patiala State.	Dulwan (18) Palanpur (17) and Majra (16).
		15	Sultanpur	Part ..	Palanpur (17).	Line ..	Siswan (14)	Palanpur (17).
		16	Majra	Do. .	Ditto ..	Do. ..	Ditto	Ditto.
		17	Palanpur	Do. ..	Dulwan (18)	Line and Majra (16)	Ditto	Line and Dulwan (18)
		18	Dulwan	Do. ..	Mirzapur (21).	Palanpur (17).	Ditto	Burana (19).
		19	Burana	Do. ..	Ditto ..	Line and Dulwan (18).	Dulwan (18)	Gochar (20).
		20	Gochar..	Do. ..	Tarapur (22).	Line ..	Mirzapur (21).	Line.
		21	Mirzapur	Whole ..	Ditto ..	Burana (19) and Dulwan (18).	Siswan (14)	Gochar (20).
		22	Tarapur	Part ..	Bardar (Rupar Tahsil)	Mirzapur (21).	Nalagrah State.	Line.

(*Note.*—" Line " means the line demarcated under the orders of the Deputy Commissioner Ambala, by boundary pillars situated along or in the vicinity of the western skirt of the Siwalik range and shown on the field maps now being prepared.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

No. 459 *(Forests), dated the* 23*rd September* 1914.

WHEREAS the Local Government is satisfied after due enquiry that the restrictions and prohibitions hereinafter contained are necessary for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of the Punjab Land Preservation (Chos) Act, 1900, His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the said Act, is hereby pleased to prohibit throughout the local areas specified in Punjab Government notifications nos. 458, dated 23rd September, 1914 and 2780-S., dated 31st August, 1915—

(*a*) the clearing or breaking up or cultivating of land not ordinarily under cultivation prior to the publication of the said notification;

(*b*) the quarrying of stone or the burning of limes at places where such stone or lime has not ordinarily been so quarried or burnt prior to the publication of the said notification;

(*c*) the cutting of trees and the collection or removal of timber for sale as a means of profit, income or livelihood, or for any other purpose not *bona fide* domestic or agricultural;

(*d*) the setting on fire of trees, timber or forest produce;

(*e*) the admission, herding, pasturing or retention of sheep or goats.

Schedule—concluded.

District.	Tahsil.	Serial No.	Village.	Whole village or part of a village.	Boundaries. North.	Boundaries. South.	Boundaries. East.	Boundaries. West.
Ambala—*concld.*	Kharar—*concld.*	6	Khuda Ali Sher.	Part ..	Nada (8) and Karoaran (7)	Line ..	Kansal (5)	Karoaran (7).
		7	Karoaran	Do ..	Nada ..	Line and Khuda Ali Sher (6).	Patiala State and Kansal (5)	Line and Nada (8).
		8	Nada	Do. ..	Patiala State and Parch (9).	Line ..	Ditto	Parch (9)
		9	Parch ..	Do ..	Patiala State and Sunk (10).	Do. ..	Nada (8) .	Sunk (10)
		10	Sunk .	Do. ..	Majrian (11)	Line and Parch (9).	Parch (9)	Majrian (11).
		11	Majrian	Do ..	Patiala State.	Line and Sunk (10).	Patiala State.	Nagal (12).
		12	Nagal .	Do. ..	Patiala State and Siswan (14).	Line ..	Majrian (11)	Parol (13) and Siswan (14)
		13	Parol .	Do. ..	Siswan (14)	Do. ..	Nagal (12)	Line and Siswan (14)
		14	Siswan.	Do ..	Nalagarh State and Mirzapur (21).	Parol (13) and Nagal (12). .	Patiala State.	Dulwan (18) Palanpur (17) and Majra (16).
		15	Sultanpur	Part ..	Palanpur (17)	Line ..	Siswan (14)	Palanpur (17).
		16	Majra	Do .	Ditto ..	Do. ..	Ditto	Ditto.
		17	Palanpur	Do ..	Dulwan (18)	Line and Majra (16)	Ditto	Line and Dulwan (18)
		18	Dulwan	Do. ..	Mirzapur (21)	Palanpur (17).	Ditto	Burana (19)
		19	Burana..	Do. ..	Ditto ..	Line and Dulwan (18).	Dulwan (18)	Gochar (20).
		20	Gochar..	Do. ..	Tarapur (22).	Line ..	Mirzapur (21).	Line
		21	Mirzapur	Whole ..	Ditto ..	Burana (13) and Dulwan (18).	Siswan (14)	Gochar (20).
		22	Tarapur	Part ..	Bardar (Rupar Tahsil)	Mirzapur (21).	Nalagrah State.	Line

(*Note.*—"Line" means the line demarcated under the orders of the Deputy Commissioner, Ambala, by boundary pillars situated along or in the vicinity of the western skirt of the Siwalik range and shown on the field maps now being prepared.

NORTHERN INDIA CANAL AND DRAINAGE ACT, VIII OF 1873.

THE NORTHERN INDIA CANAL AND DRAINAGE ACT (VIII OF 1873).

The rules and notifications under the Act are published by the Irrigation Department in separate volumes for each canal or canal system to which they are applicable.

RULES AND NOTIFICATIONS UNDER THE PUNJAB MINOR CANALS ACT, 1905.

RULES AND NOTIFICATIONS UNDER THE PUNJAB MINOR CANALS ACT, 1905.

CONTENTS.

RULES AND NOTIFICATIONS UNDER THE PUNJAB MINOR CANALS ACT, 1905.

Schedule I.

District.	Name of Canal.	Remarks.
Hissar ..	Rangoi Canal.	
Gurgaon ..	Ghata Bund	
	Badshahpur Bund.	
	Jharsa Bund.	
	Fazilpur Bund.	
	Naurangpur Bund.	
	Manesar Bund.	
	Shikohpur Bund.	
	Bargujar Bund.	
	Kasan Bund.	
	Alipur Ghamranj Bund.	
	Khalilpur Bund.	
	Qutabgarh Bund.	
	Duraichi Bund.	
	Chandeni Bund.	
	Palla Bund	
	Palri Bund	
	Kotla Bund	
	Sabras Bund	
	Raheri Bund.	
	Akaira Bund.	
	Taoru Jatauli embankment.	
	Taoru Bund.	
	Dhulawat Bund.	
	Chandeni water cut.	
	Khol Bund.	
	Man Bund.	
	Ghata Shamshabad Bund.	
	Rawa Bund	
	Sakrawa Bund.	
	Shah Chokha Bund	
	Dangocha Bund.	
	Gual Pahari Bund.	
	Raisina Muhammadpur Bund ..	Punjab Government notification no. 59, dated 19th March 1906.
	Sohna Bund ..	
	Malai Bund	
	Lakarpur Bund	Punjab Government notification no. 114, dated 8th August 1910.
	Badhkhal Bund . .	
	Dhanj Bund . ..	
Karnal ..	Sarsauti Canal	Punjab Government notification no. 11, dated 24th January 1911.
	Puran Nadi . ..	
	Sarsuti Nalla Drain from the point where it enters the boundaries of the estates of Theh Barasun and Gulera in the Karnal district to the common boundary of that district and of the Patiala State.	Punjab Government notification no. 2327, dated 20th April 1920.
Hoshiarpur ..	Shah Nahr Canal.	

Schedule I—continued.

District	Name of Canal.	Remarks
Ferozepore	Aghawah Canal.	
	Daulatwah Canal.	
	Bacherawah Canal.	
	Barnswah Canal except to the west of the Bikaner Canal	
	Majahwah Canal	
	Butawah Canal.	
	Kingwah Canal	
	Illahiwah	Punjab Government notification no 4936 E, dated 5th December 1932
Amritsar ..	Kiran Canal	Punjab Government notification no. 102, dated 26th August 1907
Ambala ..	Ghaggar Kuhls	Punjab Government notification no. 177, dated 3rd October 1906.
Mianwali ..	Kurram Canal.	
	Chachali hill torrent.	
	Adwala Canal.	
	Baroch Canal.	
	Lunda hill torrent.	
	Mitha "	
	Rakka "	
	Jabba "	
	Vahi (including Trubbi and Golar) hill torrent	
	Trimmun hill torrent	
	Vial hill torrent	Punjab Government notification no. 173, dated 26th September 1906.
	All Indus Canals except Kot Sultan Canal within limits of Bhakkar, Leiah and Mianwali Tahsils.	Punjab Government notification no. 1, dated 2nd January 1906.
	All Indus Canals within limits of of Isa Khel Tahsil.	Punjab Government notification no 138, dated 3rd August 1906.
	Nammal Canal	Punjab Government notification no 84, dated 9th June 1914.
	Ghandhi Masti Khan Wali ..	Punjab Government notification no. 652-E., dated 25th February 1930.
	" Ahmad Khan Wali ..	
	" Kuri Wali	
	" Sarhad Wali ..	
	Nalla Sawans ..	
	Ghandi Mandat Wali ..	
	" Lakraki	
	Toba Kesar Das Wala ..	
	Toba Dhanai Wala	
	Ghandi Wattuanwali ..	
	" Khushak Makari ..	
	" Kharwag	
	" Sarhind Wali ..	
	" Ratta	
	" Tatta	
	" Sarwal	
	" Kamarwal	
	" Rakhanwali	

Schedule I—continued.

District.	Name of Canals or *Ghandis*.	Remarks.
Mianwali—*concld.*	Toba Bazid Wala	Punjab Government notification no. 652-E., dated 25th February 1930.
	Toba Sultan Wala	
	Verkha Mauladad	
	Varkha Gulistan	
	Ghandi Awananwali ..	
	" Hamranwali ..	
	" Helranwali	
	" Sandanwali	
	" Mehr Gul Wali ..	
	" Abdul Satar Khan Wali ..	
	" Karam Khel.. ..	
	Vahan Mattuwal Har Seh Arajats	
	Ghandi Shahrwali Dara Dab ..	
	" Thal Rasta Kamarmushani	
	" Dara Plasina ..	
	" Hindal Khel ..	
	" Wannunwal	
	" Sarhadi	
	" Gul Rang Siah ..	
	Vahan Khasra	
	Ghandi Gulluwal	
	" Chashmia	
	" Shahukhelanwali ..	
	" Tora Khora	
	Malanwali	
	Dhapanwali	Punjab Government notification no. 1948-E , dated the 17th May 1933
	Naz Ali Khulla ..	
	Baroch Pakka	
	Shitakwal	
	Ara Masuma	
	Nada Ruka	
	Tarag	
	Bahanwali	Punjab Government notification no 3109-E , dated 7th September 1933
	Isakhelanwali	
	Guluwal Jodha Ramwali ..	
	Sanghar Tahsil	
Dera Ghazi Khan.	1. Kaura	Punjab Government notification no. 251—222-C.—29—2—3482, dated 16th March 1923.
	2 Lahri Bahrat ..	
	3. Naranji .	
	4 Khadil .	
	5. Dinga . .	
	6 Vehoa . ..	
	7 Jafar Wali ..	
	8 Retar Wali . ..	
	9 Ghatta Bacha ..	
	10 Kokir	
	11 Chhambli	
	12. Bajha	
	13. Sarwali	
	14 Rawal Wali	
	15. Sori Wali	
	16. Assunwali	
	17. Karimbwali	
	18. Lattin	
	19. Lunda	

Schedule I—continued.

District.	Name of Canals or *Ghandis*.	REMARKS.
	Sanghar Tahsil—concld.	
Dera Ghazi Khan—*contd*	20. Litra	Panjab Government notification no 251—222-C—29—2—3452, dated 16th March 1923
	21 Siwri	
	22 Mithan	
	23 Bhati	
	24 Gazdhor	
	25 Rorhali	
	26 Khurah Ubbi	
	27 Khurah Lami	
	28 Khunar gar	
	29 Kashmir gar	
	30. Haddogar	
	31. Jangjah	
	32. Fattu Lunda	
	33 Para Pakar	
	34 Umar Lunda	
	35. Nanginwala	
	36 Isa Lunda	
	37. Gohind	
	38 Lundi Lalwali	
	39. Hammalwah	
	40 Berand	
	41 Kanwan	
	42 Waidadi	
	43 Sua	
	44 Lundi	
	45 Para Shaikhwala	
	46 Khanki	
	47 Salari	
	48 Jhok Koro Laris	
	49 *Sanghar*	
	50 Chitbani	
	51 Phullanwali	
	52 Bangulwah	
	53 Chandiawali	
	54 Jalinwali	
	55 Phugali	
	56 *Mahoi*	
	57 Chakirwali	
	58 Pirdan	
	59 Chhutewali	
	60 Matti	
	61 Marjhai	
	62 Jungli	
	63 Kaleri	
	64 Gurri	
	65 Sua	
	66 Nokh Nathuwali	
	67. Sundha	
	68. Rakiani	
	69 Luka	

Schedule I—continued.

District.	Name of Canals or *Ghandis*.	Remarks.
	Dera Ghazi Khan Tahsil.	
Dera Ghazi Khan.	1. Sori Lund	Punjab Government notification no. 251—222-C—29—2—3482, dated 16th March 1923.
	2. Waho	
	3. Thari	
	4. Ladan	
	5. Khakhar	
	6. Kakari	
	7. Gazzi	
	8. Setai	
	9. Belab	
	10. Khunbi	
	11. Sakkho	
	12. Safri	
	13. Khalero	
	14. Pharpharo	
	15. Khidari	
	16. Manghu	
	17. Gazzi *alias* Khunari ..	
	18. *Sori Khosa* with Tarutti Khosa.	
	19. Khrda Bakhshwah ..	
	20. Lukhi Northern ..	
	21. Lukhi Southern ..	
	22. Khikhi	
	23. Beruth	
	24. Bangul	
	25. Johlo with Tarutti ..	
	26. Sufaido	
	27. Karro with Tarutti ..	
	28 Sor with Tarrutti ..	
	29. Katori	
	30 Goristanwali	
	31. Rodari	
	32. Khumb	
	33. Rozni	
	34. Karam Aliwala.. ..	
	35. Gurkhwah	
	36. Walliawala	
	37. Wiabhai Umrani ..	
	38. Zal	
	39 Chhigardo	
	40. Khalgari	
	41. Dalana with Tarutti ..	
	42. Bhangi	
	43. Bahadra	
	44. Dhillo with Kakir ..	
	45. Sabkuha with Taror ..	
	46 Tomichura	
	47. Khenunwala	
	48. Goristanwala	
	49. Lakki	
	50. *Vador*	
	51. Hassa	
	52. Kanda	
	53. Bisanga	

Schedule I—continued.

District.	Name of Canals or *Ghandis*.	Remarks.
	Dera Ghazi Khan—continued.	
Dera Ghazi Khan—*contd.*	54. Kakki *Sakhisarwar*	Punjab Government notification no 251—232-C—29—[illegible], dated 16th March 1923.
	55. Dalelwala	
	56. Muafiwala	
	57. Kandawala	
	58. Gulwala	
	59. Tillanwala	
	60. Rojhaniwaddi	
	61. Rojhani Khurd	
	62. Shah wala *alias* Sarmenlorh	
	63. Judai	
	64. Ram Tirath	
	65 Niluala ..	
	66 Babulwala	
	67. Bhurga	
	68. Adamwala *alias* Lusi ..	
	69 Mithawala	
	70. Khuhwala	
	71. Laboriwala	
	72 Shahiwala	
	73. Kaluwala	
	74. Lobe wala	
	75 Musewala	
	76 Almewala	
	77. Hardo Samailwala ..	
	78. Birahimwala	
	79. Jahanwala	
	80. Nangar	
	81. Khargowala	
	82 Goansar	
	83. Samandar	
	84. Saki	
	85. Samari	
	86. Domanlari	
	87. *Mithawan*	
	88. Rakhi	
	89. Ghari	
	90. Burgara	
	91. Khakhani	
	92. Hamalwala	
	93. Lakhani	
	94. Ghial Mihar Shahwali ..	
	95. Vaho ..	
	96. Fattuwali	
	97. Sahakwala	
	98. Rai	
	99. Khunala	
	100. Raskani	
	101. Lagh	
	102. Bhattowala *alias* Khakhar ..	
	103. Chotibala hill torrent	
	104. Ghappil	
	105. Chhor Miruwala ..	
	106. Manjhfarosh ..	
	107. Bijarwala	
	108. Bibowala	
	109. Berwala	

Schedule I—concluded.

District.	Name of Canals or *Ghandis*.	REMARKS.
	Dera Ghazi Khan Tahsil—concld.	
Dera Ghazi Khan—concld.	110. Goristanwala *alias* Gulsherwala	Punjab Government notification no. 251—222-C—29—2—3482, dated 16th March 1923.
	111. Mubarakwala	
	112. Garkhanwala	
	113. *Garkan Second* ..	
	114. Mughlo	
	115. Ghappenwala	
	Jampur Tahsil.	
	1. Khura	Punjab Government notification no. 251—222-C—29—2—3482, dated 16th March 1923.
	2. Khumbi	
	3. Mitt and Sobha .	
	4. Mew Zabir .. .	
	5. Chhoto ..	
	6. Gazzi .. .	
	7. *Kala Khosra* .. .	
	8. Bigga Khosra	
	9. Bhargar Manghu .	
	10. Bhargar Hingan ..	
	11. Rod Sibegri ..	
	12. Ghatti	
	13. Kaha	
	14. *Chhachhar*	
	Rajanpur Tahsil.	
	1. *Chezgi*	Punjab Government notification no. 251—222-C—29—2—3482, dated 16th March 1923.
	2. *Pitok*	
	3 *Sori Shumali*	
	4. *Sori Janubi*	

Schedule II.

District.	Name of Canal.	Remarks.
Gurgaon	Chakarpur Bund.	
	Ghairatpur Bas Bund.	
	Gargaini Bas Bund.	
	Nandrampur Bas Bund.	
	Kanmaida Bund.	
	Madapur Bund	Punjab Government notification no 18, dated 16th February 1909.
	Nagli Bund	
Hoshiarpur	Changarwan Bund .. .	Punjab Government notification no 71, dated 3rd April 1911.
	Natha Singh of Jhandwal's Canal	
	Natha Singh Chhamb Canal ..	Punjab Government notification no. 84, dated 23rd May 1913
	Chahlanwali Canal . ..	
	Jhang Canal	
	Kotli Canal	
Kangra	Kangra Kuhls fed by the following natural channels— .—	Punjab Government notification no. 36, dated 20th March 1907.
	Awa	
	Niggal	
	Buner or Ban	
	Ganga	
	Gaj	
	Dher .. .	
	Bhul	
	Chack or Chaunch ..	
	Chakhi	
Shahpur	Piranwala Canal	Left bank of Jhelum.
	Amirchandwala	
	Naunanwala Canal	
	Sultan Muhammadwala ..	
	Nabbiwala	
	Chaharmiwala	
	Malik Sahib Khanwala ..	
	Mekananwala	
	Malik Jahan Khanwala ..	
	Sarfaraz Khanwala	
	Jhammatanwala	
	Nathuwala	
	Makhdumanwala	Right bank of Chenab
	Daimwala	
	Mukhamdinwala	
Jhelum ..	Ahmadabanwala.	
Attock ..	Chel Nallah	Punjab Government notification no. 2417-R., dated the 4th July 1928.

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER THE PUNJAB MINOR CANALS ACT, 1905.

REVENUE (IRRIGATION) DEPARTMENT NOTIFICATION.

No. 136, *dated the* 31*st July* 1906.

HIS HONOUR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR is pleased to notify, for the purposes of section 4 of the Punjab Minor Canals Act (Punjab Act III of 1905), the natural channels, lakes and collections of Waste, specified in the list annexed :—

List.

1. The Indus river.
2. The Jhelum river.
3. The Chenab river.
4. The Ravi river.
5. The Beas river.
6. The Sutlej river.
7. The Jumna river.
8. The Kurram river.
9. The Ghaggar river.
10. The Sarusti river.
11. The Markanda river.
12. The Joiya stream.
13. The Otu lake.
14. The Sansa jhil.
15. The Sakki stream.
16. The Deg Nala its branches, feeders and tributaries.
17. The Indus creeks.

REVENUE (IRRIGATION) DEPARTMENT NOTIFICATION.

No. 35, *dated the* 20*th March* 1907.

HIS HONOUR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR is pleased to notify, for the purposes of section 4 of the Punjab Minor Canals Act (Punjab Act III of 1905), the natural channels, with their tributaries, specified in the list annexed :—

SCHEDULE.

Natural channels.	*Tributaries.*
Awa	Binua. Punh.
Niggal	Maul.
Buner or Ban Ganga	Ikku. Manjhi. Cha uran. Manuni.
Gaj	Chambi. Khauli.
Dher	Barahl.
Bhul.	
Check or Chaunch.	
Chakki	Jabbar.

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER THE PUNJAB MINOR CANALS ACT, 1905.

REVENUE (IRRIGATION) DEPARTMENT NOTIFICATION.

No. 37, dated the 20th March 1907.

IN exercise of the powers conferred by section 49 of the Punjab Minor Canals Act (Punjab Act III of 1905), His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to take power to regulate the flow of water in the natural channels specified in notification no. 35, dated 20th March 1907.

REVENUE (IRRIGATION) DEPARTMENT NOTIFICATION.

No. 38, dated the 20th March 1907.

IN exercise of the powers conferred by section 51 of the Punjab Minor Canals Act (Punjab Act III of 1905), His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to authorise the Collector to exercise on its behalf the power taken in Punjab Government notification no. 37, dated 20th March 1907, to regulate the flow of the natural channels specified in Punjab Government notification no. 35, dated 20th March 1907.

No. 88, dated the 23rd July 1927.

IN exercise of the powers conferred by section 71 of the Punjab Minor Canals Act (Act III of 1905), His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to direct that Magistrates of the 1st and 2nd class shall be competent to hear and determine cases falling under section 71 of the A.t.

REVENUE (IRRIGATION) DEPARTMENT NOTIFICATION.

No. 80, dated the 11th April 1926.

WITH reference to Punjab Government notification no. 15, dated the 11th January, 1906, the Lieutenant-Governor, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 74 (1) of the Punjab Minor Canals Act (Punjab Act III of 1905), is pleased to make the following rule in respect of the matters sperified in section 14 (1) of the said Act :—

RULE.

The dist [illegible] any
person acting [illegible]
occupy land [illegible]
(1) of the Act shall in the case of all canals for the time being included in Schedule I be one hundred feet.

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER THE PUNJAB MINOR CANALS ACT, 1905.

Revenue (Irrigation) Department Notification.

No. 152, dated the 13th August 1906.

With reference to Punjab Government notification no. 118, dated the 16th June 1906, the Lieutenant-Governor, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 74 (1) of the Punjab Minor Canals Act (Punjab Act III of 1905), is pleased to make the following rules in respect of the matters specified in sections 61 and 62 of the said Act :—

Rule I.

When the Local Government appoints any person or any class of officials subordinate to the Collector of the district to perform any functions or to exercise any powers by Act III of 1905 or the rules made thereunder conferred on or vested in the Collector, every such person and every official of any such class shall perform his functions and exercise his powers subject to the control of the Collector of the district, who may require any such person or official to investigate any case or class of cases arising under the said Act and falling within the powers conferred upon him, and may withdraw any such case from the cognisance of any such person or official and transfer the case for disposal to any other person or official duly empowered to dispose of it or may dispose of it himself.

Rule II.

Subject to the provisions of sections 55 and 63 of Act III of 1905, the Collector may refer any case which he had power to dispose of under the said Act to any other revenue officer, who is subordinate to him, for investigation and report and may decide the case upon the report.

SCHEDULE OF WATER RATES.

Gurgaon District.

REVENUE (IRRIGATION) DEPARTMENT NOTIFICATION.

No. 86, dated the 12th June 1909.

IN exercise of the powers conferred by section 29 of the Punjab Minor Canals Act (III of 1905), and in supersession of Punjab Government notification no. 25, dated 25th February 1907 (as amended by Punjab Government notification no. 26, dated 1st February 1908), His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to direct that the water rates entered in the following schedule shall be levied with effect from kharif 1909 in respect of all crops matured in the Gurgaon district with the aid of irrigation from the bunds included in Schedule I of the aforementioned Act :—

Class of crop.	Detail of crops	Rate per acre matured. Voluntary irrigation from controlled channels.	All other irrigation.	REMARKS
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
I	Cane, orchards and fruit and vegetable gardens	4 0 0	3 0 0	Half these rates will be charged on irrigation by lift.
II	Cotton, til, hemp, pepper, rice, indigo, and all rabi crops except orchards, fruit and vegetable gardens, carrots, turnips, fodder, extra rabi vegetables and melons.	2 8 0	1 8 0	
III	All crops not included in classes I and II	1 0 0	0 8 0	

Karnal District.

REVENUE (IRRIGATION) DEPARTMENT NOTIFICATION.

No. 6, dated the 18th January 1910.

IN supersession of Punjab Government notification no. 160 (Irrigation), dated 31st August 1906, and in exercise of the powers conferred by section 29 (i) of the Punjab Minor Canals Act (Punjab Act III of 1905), His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to direct that, with effect from the rabi harvest of 1910, rates for the use in an-

authorized manner of water of the Sarsuti Canal in the Karnal district shall be levied according to the following schedules :—

Class.	Purpose for irrigation.	Schedule rate.		Remarks.
		Flow	Lift.	
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
I	Rice and sugarcane ..	4 0 0	2 0 0	Per acre matured.
II	(a) Other kharif crops	2 0 0	1 0 0	
	(b) Land irrigated on or before August 15th but not sown with a crop on or before the said date.	1 0 0	0 8 0	Per acre per harvest.
III	Rabi crops sown on land irrigated for rice in the preceding kharif	1 0 0	0 8 0	Per acre matured.
IV	(a) Rabi crops other than wheat and wheat gram not falling under class III to which water is given before December 1st.	1 8 0	0 12 0	
	(b) Wheat and wheat and gram not falling under class III to which water is given before December 1st.	1 12 0	0 14 0	
V	Rabi crops to which water is supplied on or after 1st December	0 12 0	0 6 0	

Provided that the rates under class V shall be levied in addition to rates under classes III and IV if those rates are leviable.

	Rate.
	Rs. A. P.
Miscellaneous—	
I—For brick-making ..	0 3 0 per 100 cubic feet.
II—For filling tanks ..	0 12 0 per 1,260 cubic feet.

Provided that the rate under class II may be reduced or remitted at the discretion of the Collector.

REVENUE (IRRIGATION) DEPARTMENT NOTIFICATION.

No. 7, dated the 18th January 1910.

IN supersession of Punjab Government notification no. 161, dated 31st August 1906, and in exercise of the powers conferred by section 29 (2) of the Punjab Minor Canals Act (Punjab Act III of 1905), His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to direct that, with effect from the rabi harvest of 1910, rates for water of the Sarsuti Canal in the Karnal district obtained or used without authority or in unauthorized manner shall be levied according to the following schedule :—

SCHEDULE.

	Rates.
I.—On cultivated lands ..	A rate on the area sown equal to that leviable under Punjab Government notification no. 6, dated 18th January 1910, or any rates subsequently substituted therefor on the area matured of each class therein specified, together with an additional rate of equal amount for each separate occasion on which water is obtained or used.
II.—On uncultivated lands ..	A rate of Rs. 3 on the area irrigated for each distinct and separate occasion on which water is so obtained or used, provided that the Collector may reduce such rate at his discretion.
For filling tanks and making brick	Double the rates leviable under Punjab Government notification no. 6, dated 18th January 1910.

Provided always that the Collector may treat as authorized the unauthorized use of water for whatever purpose used, when in his opinion such unauthorised use has been occasioned by a defect in the canal, or may remit all charges whatsoever.

REVENUE (IRRIGATION) DEPARTMENT NOTIFICATION.

No. 2328-R., dated the 20th April 1929.

IN exercise of the powers conferred by section 29 (1) of the Punjab Minor Canals Act (Punjab Act III of 1905), the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that, with effect from the kharif harvest of 1929-30, the rate of 9 pies per Kacha Bigha (3·6 annas per acre), matured per harvest, shall be levied for the use in an authorized manner of the water of the Sarusti Nallah Drain included in Schedule I

by Punjab Government notification no. 2327-R, dated 20th April, 1929, for one year, after which Sarusti Canal rates will be introduced as follows :—

Class.	Purpose for irrigation.	Schedule rate. Flow.	Schedule rate. Lift.	Remarks
		Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P.	
1	Rice and sugarcane	4 0 0	2 0 0	Per acre matured.
2	(a) Other kharif crops .. .	2 0 0	1 0 0	
	(b) Land irrigated on or before August 15th but not sown with a crop on or before the said date	1 0 0	0 8 0	Per acre per harvest.
3	Rabi crops sown on lands irrigated for rice in the preceding kharif	1 0 0	0 8 0	Per acre matured.
4	(a) Rabi crops other than wheat and wheat gram not falling under class 3 to which water is given before December 1st.	1 8 0	0 12 0	
	(b) Wheat and wheat and gram not falling under class 3 in which water is given before December 1st.	1 12 0	0 14 0	
5	Rabi crops to which water is supplied on or after 1st December.	0 12 0	0 6 0	

Provided that the rates under class 5 shall be levied in addition to rates under classes 3 and 4 if those rates are leviable.

Rates.
Rs. A. P.

Miscellaneous—
1. For brick making .. 0 3 0 per 100 cubic feet.
2. For filling tanks .. 0 12 0 per 1,250 cubic feet.

Provided that the rates under class 2 may be reduced or remitted at the discretion of the Executive Engineer.

REVENUE (IRRIGATION) DEPARTMENT NOTIFICATION.

No 2329-R., dated 20th April 1929

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 29 (2) of the Punjab Minor Canals Act (Punjab Act III of 1905), the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that double the rates under Punjab Government notification no. 2328-R., dated 20th April 1929, or any rate subsequently substituted therefor, shall be imposed for all water obtained or u [illegible] zed by manner from the Sa [illegible]
Punjab Government ......

Hoshiarpur District.

REVENUE (IRRIGATION) DEPARTMENT NOTIFICATION.

No. 1555-S., dated the 6th July 1915.

IN supersession of Punjab Government notification no. 845-S., dated 6th July 1906, and in exercise of the powers conferred by section 29 (1) and 74 (1) of the Punjab Minor Canals Act, 1905 (III of 1905), the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to direct that the following rates shall be leviable for the use in an authorized manner of water of the Shah Nahr Canal in the Hoshiarpur district :—

I.—A rate leviable from the occupiers of lands irrigated (1) in the case of rice Re. 1-6-0 per ghumaon, and (2) in the case of all other crops a rate of 12 annas per ghumaon :

Provided that no rate shall be levied for water given for rabi cultivation if a rate has been levied on the same land in the preceding kharif.

(3) In the event of the failure of an irrigated crop owing to a deficiency in the water-supply of the canal the above rates assessable on the land upon which the crop was sown shall be remitted, provided that (1) land producing an irrigated crop in either the autumn or the spring harvest shall be liable to assessment at full rates, and (2) if the failure of the crop is only partial, such portion of the rates shall be remitted as the Collector considers proper.

II.—A rate leviable from all owners of water-mills—

(1) On the head reach—

(a) above the canal head—

Rs. 12 per annum except in Mauzas Sathwan and Ullaha where the rate will be Rs. 6 per annum.

(b) below the canal head—

Rs. 3 per annum.

(2) On the canal (including Choi Majowal)—

(1) Rs [illegible]

[illegible] kho).

(2) Rs. 9 per annum in Mauzas Sihali Kattrala, Mahatpur (below band), Choi Pattewala (on the border of Maul and Bagroi), Bhangala Chak Bhaian, Palloki.

(3) Rs. 6 per annum in Mahatpur (above band), Sherpur, Jumalpur, Bindori, Unchi Bassi, Baja Chak.

(4) Rs. 12 per annum in all other villages.

REVENUE (IRRIGATION) DEPARTMENT NOTIFICATION.

No. 1256-S., dated the 6th July 1915.

IN supersession of Punjab Government notification no. 846-S., dated 6th July 1906, and in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (2) and (3) to section 29 of the Punjab Minor Canals Act, 1905

(III of 1905), the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to impose the following special rates for all water from the Shah Nahr Canal of the Hoshiarpur district obtained or used without authority, or in an unauthorised manner, to be levied from all persons deriving benefit from the water so used or obtained, that is to say, double the rates leviable under Punjab Government notification no. 1255-S., dated 6th July 1915, or any rate subsequently substituted therefor in the case of persons who would be liable for such rate or rates for the use of water in an authorised manner, and in the case of all other persons who would not be liable for those rates a rate of Rs. 4-8-0 per local ghumaon (for each harvest in which the water is used)

Ferozepore District.

REVENUE (IRRIGATION) DEPARTMENT NOTIFICATION.

No. 36, dated the 5th March 1910.

IN supersession of Punjab Government notification no. 145, dated the 10th August 1906, and in exercise of the power conferred by section 29 (1) of the Punjab Minor Canals Act (Punjab Act III of 1905), His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to direct that the rates for the use in an authorised manner of water of all canals in the Ferozepore district included in Schedule I of the said Act shall be levied at such amounts per ghumaon irrigated and matured as shall from time to time be fixed by the Jalsa Bachh of the irrigators of the said canals.

REVENUE (IRRIGATION) DEPARTMENT NOTIFICATION.

No. 2799-E., dated the 22nd May 1932.

IN modification of Punjab Government notification no. 37, dated the 5th March 1910, and in exercise of the power conferred by section 29 (2) of the Punjab Minor Canals Act (Punjab Act III of 1905), the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that a sum not exceeding double the rates levied under Punjab Government notification no. 36, dated 5th March 1910, shall be levied for water of the canals in the Ferozepore district included in schedule I of the said Act obtained or used without authority or in an unauthorized manner.

Amritsar District.

REVENUE (IRRIGATION) DEPARTMENT NOTIFICATION.

No. 241—1-13-14—2-16184, dated the 6th December 1924.

IN supersession of Punjab Government notification no. 120, dated 9th August 1910, and in exercise of the powers conferred by section 29 (1) of the Punjab Minor Canals Act (Punjab Act III of 1905), the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that with effect from Rabi 1925 rates for the use in an authorised manner of water of the Kiran Canal in the Gurdaspur and Amritsar districts shall be levied according to the following schedule :—

SCHEDULE.

Crops irrigated and matured—

(i) by flow Rs. 4 per acre, per harvest.

(ii) by lift Rs. 2 per acre, per harvest.

Hoshiarpur District.

REVENUE (IRRIGATION) DEPARTMENT NOTIFICATION.

No. 1555-S., dated the 6th July 1915.

IN supersession of Punjab Government notification no. 845-S., dated 6th July 1906, and in exercise of the powers conferred by section 29 (1) and 74 (1) of the Punjab Minor Canals Act, 1905 (III of 1905), the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to direct that the following rates shall be leviable for the use in an authorized manner of water of the Shah Nahr Canal in the Hoshiarpur district :—

I.—A rate leviable from the occupiers of lands irrigated (1) in the case of rice Re. 1-6-0 per ghumaon, and (2) in the case of all other crops a rate of 12 annas per ghumaon :

Provided that no rate shall be levied for water given for rabi cultivation if a rate has been levied on the same land in the preceding kharif

(3) In the event of the failure of an irrigated crop owing to a deficiency in the water-supply of the canal the above rates assessable on the land upon which the crop was sown shall be remitted, provided that (1) land producing an irrigated crop in either the autumn or the spring harvest shall be liable to assessment at full rates, and (2) if the failure of the crop is only partial, such portion of the rates shall be remitted as the Collector considers proper.

II.—A rate leviable from all owners of water-mills—

(1) On the head reach—

(a) above the canal head—

Rs 12 per annum except in Mauzas Sathwan and Ullaba where the rate will be Rs. 6 per annum.

(b) below the canal head—

Rs. 3 per annum.

(2) On the canal (including Choi Majowal)—

(1) Rs 24 per annum in Mauzas Nala Mahant Tulsi Das Shah Baddan (on the border of Baddan), Nikas Sirakwal and Shakh Shankarwala (on the border of Pankho).

(2) Rs 9 per annum in Mauzas Sihali Kattrala, Mahatpur (below band), Choi Pattewala (on the border of Maul and Bagroi), Bhangala Chak Bhaian, Palloki.

(3) Rs. 6 per annum in Mahatpur (above band), Sherpur, Jumalpur, Bindori, Unchi Bassi, Baja Chak.

(4) Rs 12 per annum in all other villages.

REVENUE (IRRIGATION) DEPARTMENT NOTIFICATION.

No. 1256-S., dated the 6th July 1915.

IN supersession of Punjab Government notification no. 846-S., dated 6th July 1906, and in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (2) and (3) to section 29 of the Punjab Minor Canals Act, 1905

authority or in an unauthorised manner shall be levied according to the following schedule :—

SCHEDULE.

I.—For the unauthorised use of water Rs. 4 per watering per acre in the case of cultivated land and Rs. 2 per watering per acre in the case of uncultivated land will be charged.

II.—Miscellaneous :—

(i) For roadside trees, Rs. 10 per mile for each row per watering.

(ii) For filling tanks, Rs. 2 per 2,500 cubic feet.

(iii) For brick making, annas 6 per 100 cubic feet.

(iv) For watering grass, Rs. 4 per acre per watering.

(v) For *pisé* wall building, annas 4 per 100 cubic feet of wall :

Provided always that the Collector may treat as authorised the unauthorised use of water for whatever purpose used, when in his opinion such unauthorised use has been occasioned by a defect in the canal, or may reduce or remit all charges whatsoever.

Dera Ghazi Khan District.

REVENUE (IRRIGATION) DEPARTMENT NOTIFICATION.

No. 12478-*Rev.* (*Irrigation*), *dated the* 20*th April* 1921.

IN supersession of Punjab Government notification no. 103, dated 29th May 1906, and in exercise of the powers conferred by section 29 (1) of the Punjab Minor Canals Act, 1905, the Governor of the Punjab in Council is pleased to direct that a rate of three pies per rupee of land revenue shall be levied for the use in an authorised manner of water of the canals in the Dera Ghazi Khan district included in Schedule I under the said Act.

REVENUE (IRRIGATION) DEPARTMENT NOTIFICATION.

No. 12479-*Rev* (*Irrigation*), *dated the* 20*th April* 1921.

IN supersession of Punjab Government notification no. 104, dated 29th May 1906, and in exercise of the powers conferred by section 29 (2) of the Punjab Minor Canals Act, 1905, the Governor of the Punjab in Council is pleased to direct that double the rates prescribed for the use in an authorised manner of water of the canals in the Dera Ghazi Khan district included in Schedule I under the said Act shall be imposed for all water obtained or used without authority or in an unauthorised manner from the said canals.

Shahpur District.

REVENUE (IRRIGATION) DEPARTMENT NOTIFICATION.

No. 8, *dated the* 9*th January* 1906.

IN exercise of the powers conferred by section 8 (1) of the Punjab Minor Canals Act, 1905 (III of 1905), His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to declare that water dues at the rate of 2 annas per acre irrigated and matured shall be assessed and levied for the term of settlement in respect of areas irrigated by the Makhdumanwala, Daimwala and Muhkamdinwala Canals included in Schedule II of the said Act.

RULES.

Hissar District.

REVENUE (IRRIGATION) DEPARTMENT NOTIFICATION.

No. 153-R. I., dated the 19th March 1906

IN exercise of the powers conferred by section 71 [illegible] Minor Canals Act (Act III [illegible] [illegible] cognisable by a Magistrate of the 2nd

Gurgaon District.

REVENUE (IRRIGATION) DEPARTMENT NOTIFICATION.

No. 19, dated the 16th February 1909.

HIS HONOUR the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to notify for the purposes of section 4 of the Punjab Minor Canals Act (Punjab Act III of 1905) the natural channel specified below :—

District.	*Natural channel.*
Gurgaon.	Landoha.

REVENUE (IRRIGATION) DEPARTMENT NOTIFICATION.

No. 20, dated the 16th February 1909.

IN exercise of the powers conferred by section 49 of the Punja Minor Canals Act (Punjab Act III of 1905), His Honour the Lieuten ant-Governor is pleased to take power to regulate the flow of wate in the natural channel specified in Punjab Government notification no. 19, dated the 16th of February 1909.

REVENUE (IRRIGATION) DEPARTMENT NOTIFICATION.

No. 21, dated the 16th February 1909.

IN exercise of the powers conferred by section 51 of the Punjab Minor Canals Act (Punjab Act III of 1905), His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to authorise the Collector to exercise on behalf of Government the power taken in Punjab Government notification no. 20, dated 16th February 1909, to regulate the flow of the natural channel specified in Punjab Government notification no. 19, dated 16th February 1909.

REVENUE (IRRIGATION) DEPARTMENT NOTIFICATION.

No. 454-S., dated the 6th June 1910.

IN exercise of the powers conferred by section 53 (*a*) of the Punjab Minor Canals Act (III of 1905), His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to direct that the liabilities specified in section 52, sub-section (*i*) (*a*) of the said Act, attach to the irrigators from the canals included in Schedule I of the Act which are situated in or irrigate lands in the Gurgaon district.

REVENUE (IRRIGATION) DEPARTMENT NOTIFICATION.

No. 112, *dated the 27th September* 1909.

WITH reference to Punjab Government notification no. 100, dated the 9th August 1909, the Lieutenant-Governor, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 74 (1) of the Punjab Minor Canals Act (Punjab Act III of 1905), is pleased to make the following rules in regard to the matters specified in section 29 (3) and (4) of the said Act :—

RULES.

Section 29 (3).—*Persons from whom rates are leviable.*

1. The rates imposed on irrigation from bunds by Punjab Government notification no. 86 (Revenue), dated 12th June 1909, shall be leviable from the owner of the land receiving such irrigation, or, where the owner is not himself the cultivator, from the tenant of the land.

REVENUE (IRRIGATION) DEPARTMENT NOTIFICATION.

No 4, *dated the* 11*th January* 1910

WITH reference to Punjab Government notification no. 137, dated the 23rd November 1909, and in exercise of the powers conferred by section 74 (1) of the Punjab Minor Canals Act (Punjab Act III of 1905), the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to make the following rule in supersession of rule 2 published with Punjab Government notification no. 112, dated 27th September 1909, in regard to the matters specified in section 29 (4) of the said Act :—

RULE.

The proceeds of the said rates shall, after deduction of 3 per cent. payable to the lambardar and 2 per cent. payable to the patwari, be credited to general revenue under the head XXX-A—Irrigation—Minor Works and Navigation, with effect from April 1st, 1910.

REVENUE (IRRIGATION) DEPARTMENT NOTIFICATION.

No. 113, *dated the 27th September* 1909.

WITH reference to Punjab Government notification no. 101, dated the 9th August 1909, the Lieutenant-Governor, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 74 (1) of the Punjab Minor Canals Act (Punjab Act III of 1905), is pleased to make the following rules :—

RULES.

1. In the case of the irrigation specified in column 4 of Punjab Government notification no. 86 (Revenue), dated 12th June 1909, no water-rate shall be levied on the following classes of land if either at the assessment or at the distribution of the revenue over holdings they were rated higher than the ordinary barani :—

(a) Chahi, unless the net revenue has been remitted owing to the well having fallen out of use.

(b) Dahri.

(c) Gardens.

2. Water-rates shall not be levied on crops grown merely with the aid of percolation and not actually irrigated.

3. Water-rates shall not be levied on crops seriously damaged by swampings and deposits or other harmful action of the bunds.

4. Water-rates shall not be levied on crops flooded by the accidental bursting of a bund except with the previous permission of the Deputy Commissioner, which shall be withheld if the flooding has damaged the crops in question.

5. The assessment of water-rates shall be made by an Assistant Collector empowered to do so by the Deputy Commissioner. Objections to the assessment in any village shall be investigated by the Assistant Collector if preferred to him within 15 days of his announcement of his assessment for that village.

REVENUE (IRRIGATION) DEPARTMENT NOTIFICATION.

No. 50, dated the 23rd March 1909.

WITH reference to Punjab Government notification no. 22, dated the 16th February 1909, His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 74 (1) of the Punjab Minor Canals Act (Punjab Act III of 1905), is pleased to make the following rule in regard to the matters specified in sections 49, 50 and 51 of the said Act for the Landoha Channel in the Gurgaon district :—

RULE.

The power which the Collector is authorised in Punjab Government notification no. 21, dated the 16th February 1909, to exercise on behalf of the Local Government shall be exercised by him with the object of removing or modifying obstructions to the natural channels specified in notification no. 19, dated the 16th February 1909.

Karnal District.

REVENUE (IRRIGATION) DEPARTMENT NOTIFICATION.

No 12, dated the 24th January 1911.

IN exercise of [illegible] Punjab

[illegible]

... state of efficiency or of executing any work necessary thereto.

REVENUE (IRRIGATION) DEPARTMENT NOTIFICATION.

No. 114, dated 14th September 1907.

IN exercise of the powers conferred by section 61 (1) and (2) of the P[illegible]

[illegible] to perform all the functions and to exercise all the powers conferred on or vested in the Collector by the said Act or the rules made thereunder in respect of the Sarusti Canal in the Karnal district included in Schedule I of the said Act.

REVENUE (IRRIGATION) DEPARTMENT NOTIFICATION.

No. 28, dated the 3rd March 1911.

WITH reference to Punjab Government notification no. 8, dated the 18th January 1910, His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 74 (1) of the Punjab Minor Canals Act, 1905 (Punjab Act III of 1905), is pleased to make the following rules in regard to the matters specified in section 29 (3) and (4) of the said Act for the Sarusti Canal in the Karnal district, in supersession of those published with Punjab Government notification no. 199, dated the 22nd October 1906 :—

RULES.

Section 29 (3).—*Persons from whom rates are leviable.*

I.—The rates notified in Punjab Government notification no. 6, dated 18th January 1910, or any rates subsequently substituted therefor for the use in an authorised manner of water of the Sarusti Canal in the Karnal district obtained for purposes of irrigation shall be leviable from occupiers of the land.

For this purpose the following persons shall be deemed to be occupiers :—

(*a*) Where the landowner is in actual cultivating occupancy, such landowner.

(*b*) Where the land is in the actual cultivating occupancy of a tenant or sub-tenant and the rent is not paid through a contractor, the landlord and such tenant or sub-tenant.

(*c*) Where the land is in the actual cultivating occupancy of a tenant or sub-tenant, but the rent is paid through a contractor, the landlord, the contractor and such tenant or sub-tenant.

(*d*) Where the land is in the actual cultivating occupancy of a mortgagee holding from a landlord, tenant or sub-tenant, such mortgagee and the mortgagor

II.—In the cases referred to in clauses (*b*), (*c*) and (*d*) of clause I—

(*a*) the landlord and the tenant or sub-tenant ; or

(*b*) the landlord, the contractor and the tenant or sub-tenant ; or

(*c*) the mortgagee and the mortgagor, as the case may be,

shall be jointly and severally liable for the payment of the water-rates.

III.—The expressions " landowner ", " landlord " and " tenant " in this rule shall have the meanings respectively assigned to them in the Punjab Land Revenue Act, XVII of 1887, and the Punjab Tenancy Act, XVI of 1887.

2. The rates notified under Punjab Government notification no. 6, dated 18th January 1910, for water supplied to tanks shall be leviable from the owners of the tanks, who shall be jointly and severally liable for the payment of the rate.

3. The rates notified under Punjab Government notification no. 6, dated 18th January 1910, for water supplied for brick-making shall be leviable from the person or persons applying for the water, and where the application is made by more persons than one the applicants shall be jointly and severally liable for the payment of the rate.

4. The special rates notified under Punjab Government notification no. 7, dated 18th January 1910, or any rates subsequently substituted therefor for the use of water obtained or used without authority or in an unauthorized manner shall be leviable from the person or persons obtaining or using water without authority or in an unauthorised manner, or if such person or persons cannot be identified, from the person or persons specified in section 30 of the Act.

Section 29 (4).—Disposal of proceeds.

5. The proceeds of the rates levied under Punjab Government notification nos. 6 and 7, dated 18th January 1910, or any rates subsequently substituted therefor shall be credited to the district board of the Karnal District, provided that, if so authorized by the Collector, the lambardar may retain 3 per cent. of the rates collected by him.

REVENUE (IRRIGATION) DEPARTMENT NOTIFICATION.

No. 3069-E., dated the 11th September 1929.

WITH reference to Punjab Government notification no. 2330-R., dated 20th April 1929, the Governor in Council, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 74 (1) of the Minor Canals Act (Punjab Act III of 1905), is pleased to make the following rules in regard to the matters specified in section 29 (3) and (4) of the said Act, for the channel known as the Sarusti Nallah Drain and included in schedule I by notification no 2327-R., dated 20th April 1929:—

RULES.

Section 29 (3).—Persons from whom rates are leviable.

1. The rates notified in Punjab Government notification no. 2328-R., dated 20th April 1929, or any rate subsequently substituted therefor, for the use in an authorised manner of water of the canal included in Schedule I by Punjab Government notification no. 2327-R., dated 20th April 1929, obtained for purposes of irrigation, shall be leviable from the occupiers of the land :—

For this purpose the following persons shall be deemed to be occupiers :—

(a) Where the landowner is in actual cultivating occupancy, such landowner.

(b) Where the land is in the actual cultivating occupancy of a tenant or sub-tenant and the rent is not paid through a contractor, the landlord and such tenant or sub-tenant.

(c) Where the land is in the actual cultivating occupancy of a tenant or sub-tenant, but the rent is paid through a contractor; the landlord, the contractor and such tenant or sub-tenant.

(d) Where the land is in the actual cultivating occupancy of a mortgagee holding from a landlord, tenant or sub-tenant, such mortgagee and the mortgagor.

II.—In the cases referred to in clauses (b), (c) and (d) of clause I—

(a) the landlord, and the tenant or sub-tenant ; or
(b) the landlord, the contractor and the tenant or sub-tenant ; or
(c) the mortgagee and the mortgagor, as the case may be,

shall be jointly and severally liable for the payment of the water rate.

III.—(1) The expression "landowner", "landlord" and "tenant" in this rule shall have the meanings, respectively, assigned to them in the Punjab Land Revenue Act, XVII of 1887, and the Punjab Tenancy Act, XVI of 1887.

(2) The special rates notified under Punjab Government notification no. 2328-R, dated 20th April 1929, or any rate subsequently substituted therefor, for the use of water obtained or used without authority or in an unauthorised manner, shall be leviable from the person or persons obtaining or using water without authority or in an unauthorised manner or, if such person or persons cannot be identified, from the person or persons specified in section 30 of the Act.

Section 29 (4).—*Disposal of proceeds.*

The proceeds of the rates levied under Punjab Government notification no. 2328-R., dated 20th April 1929, shall, after deduction of 3 per cent., payable to the lambardar, be credited to general revenues under the Head XIV - Irrigation, Navigation, Embankments and Drainage Works in charge of Rural Sanitary and Improvement Board.

Ambala District.

REVENUE (IRRIGATION) DEPARTMENT NOTIFICATION.

No. 178, *dated the* 3*rd October* 1906.

IN exercise of the powers conferred by section 26 of the Punjab Minor Canals Act (Punjab Act III of 1905), His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to direct that irrigators from the Ghaggar Kuhls in the Ambala district shall be bound to furnish labour free of cost to Government for the purpose of effecting the annual silt clearance of the said canals or of maintaining them in a state of efficiency or of executing any work necessary thereto.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE (IRRIGATION) DEPARTMENT NOTIFICATION.

No. 28740-*R*, *dated the* 15*th December* 1920.

IN exercise of the powers conferred by section 61 (1) and (2) of the Punjab Minor Canals Act of 1905, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to appoint the Sub-Divisional Officer of Rupar to perform all the functions and to exercise all the powers conferred on or vested in

the Collector by the said Act or the rules made thereunder in respect of the Ghaggar Kuhls in the Ambala district included in Schedule I of the said Act.

Bahawalpur State.

REVENUE (IRRIGATION) DEPARTMENT NOTIFICATION.

No. 56, dated the 29th March 1909.

IN exercise of the powers conferred by section 61 of the Punjab Minor Canals Act (Punjab Act III of 1905), the Revenue Member of the Council of Regency of the Bahawalpur State for the time being is appointed to exercise the powers of a Collector under section 54 (3) of the said Act in respect of the canals enumerated below. Notifications nos. 43, dated the 19th February 1906, and no. 155, dated 26th November 1908, are hereby cancelled :—

Names of canals.

1. Sadikia Eastern, }
2. Fordwah, } Ferozepore district.
3. Fazilwah, }
4. Minchinwah, Muzaffargarh district.
5. Barneswah.
6. Bahawalwah or Jafir Lal Dhand.
7. Wallanwah.
8. Jagguwah
9. Mir Muhammadwah.

REVENUE (IRRIGATION) DEPARTMENT NOTIFICATION.

No. 55, dated the 29th March 1909.

IN exercise of the powers conferred by section 69 of the Punjab Minor Canals Act (Punjab Act III of 1905), the Local Government declares that sections 1 to 5, 7, 10, 12 to 14, 44, 49, 50, 54, 55, 59 to 62, 64 to 66, 69, 71, 73 and 74 of the said Act shall be applicable to the following canals which are at present situate partly within and partly without the territories to which the Act extends. Punjab Government notifications no 42, dated 19th February 1906, and no. 154, dated 26th November 1908, are hereby cancelled :—

Names of canals.

1. Sadikia Eastern.
2. Fordwah.
3. Fazilwah.
4. Minchinwah.
5. Barneshwah.
6. Bahawalwah or Jafir Lal Dhand.
7. Wallanwah.
8. Jagguwah.
9. Mir Muhammadwah.

REVENUE (IRRIGATION) DEPARTMENT NOTIFICATION.
No. 54, *dated the* 29*th March* 1909.

IN exercise of the powers conferred by section 70 of the Punjab Minor Canals Act (Punjab Act III of 1905), the Local Government hereby declares that the powers exercisable by a Collector under section 54 of the said Act may, under the circumstances there specified, be exercised by the Revenue Member of the Council of Regency of the Bahawalpur State for the time being within the limits of the Punjab for all or any of the purposes of any of the canals mentioned below which are at present situate beyond the limits of the Punjab. Punjab Government notifications no. 41, dated the 19th February 1906, and no. 153, dated 26th November 1908, are hereby cancelled :—

Names of canals.

1. Azam Chhina.
2. Parpata
3. Daulatwah.
4. Mahmudwah.
5. Ahmadwah (Ubha).
6. Kaimwah Kuhna.
7. Marubwah.
8. Gaganwah.
9. Tolawah.
10. Husainwah.
11. Burnwah.
12. Bahawalwah Kalan.
13. Mubarakwah Kuhna.
14. Pirwah.
15. Sultanwah.
16. Bakhtwah.
17. Sonwah.
18. Bihariwah.
19. Makhdumwah *alias* Pirwah
20. Charleswah Kuhna.
21. Sadiqwah.
22. Daggawah
23. Sadikia Western Canal.
24. (*a*) Greywah, (*b*) Bahadurwah, (*c*) Muhammadwah, } having a common head.
25. Ahmadwah (Lamma).
26. Mubarakwah *alias* Khunanwah.
27. Muhammadwah.
28. Aliwah.
29. Fazilwah Khurd.
30. Sabzalwah.
31. Mahiwah Kuhna.

REVENUE (IRRIGATION) DEPARTMENT NOTIFICATION.
No 138, *dated the* 19*th September* 1910.

WITH reference to Punjab Government notification no. 122, dated the 9th August 1910, His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 74 of the Punjab Minor Canals Act (Punjab Act III of 1905), is pleased to make the following rules in regard to the matters specified in section 29 (3) and (4) of the said Act for the Kiran Canal in the Gurdaspur and Amritsar districts, in supersession of the rules published with Punjab Government notification no. 128, dated 1st November 1907 :—

RULES.

Section 29 (3).—*Persons from whom rates are leviable.*

I.—(i) The rates notified in Punjab Government notification no. 120, dated 9th August 1910, or such rates as may hereafter be substituted therefor, for the use in an authorised manner of water of the Kiran Canal in the Gurdaspur and Amritsar districts, obtained for purposes of irrigation, shall be leviable from occupiers of the land.

For this purpose the following persons shall be deemed to be occupiers :—

(a) Where the landowner is in actual cultivating occupancy, such landowner.

(b) Where the land is in the actual cultivating occupancy of a tenant or sub-tenant and the rent is not paid through a contractor, the landlord and such tenant or sub-tenant.

(c) Where the land is in the actual cultivating occupancy of a tenant or sub-tenant, but the rent is paid through a contractor, the landlord, the contractor and such tenant or sub-tenant.

(d) Where the land is in the actual cultivating occupancy of a mortgagee holding from a landlord, tenant or sub-tenant, such mortgagee and the mortgagor.

(ii) In the cases referred to in clauses (b), (c) and (d) of clause (i)—

(a) the landlord and the tenant or sub-tenant, or

(b) the landlord, the contractor and the tenant or sub-tenant, or

(c) the mortgagee and the mortgagor, as the case may be,

shall be jointly and severally liable for the payment of the water rates

(iii) The expressions " landowner," " landlord" and " tenant " in this rule shall have the meanings respectively assigned to them in the Punjab Land Revenue Act, XVII of 1887, and the Punjab Tenancy Act, XVI of 1887

II —The special rates notified under Punjab Government notification no. 121, dated 9th August 1910, for the use of water obtained or used without authority or in an unauthorised manner, or any such rates as may hereafter be substituted therefor, shall be leviable from the persoı
unaut
from

Section 29 (4).—Disposal of proceeds.

The proceeds of the rates levied under Punjab Government notifications no. 120 and no 121, dated 9th August 1910, or any such rates as may hereafter be substituted therefor, shall be credited to the district Board of Gurdaspur, provided that, if so authorised by the Collector, the lambardar may retain 3 per cent. of the rates collected by him.

Kangra District.

REVENUE (IRRIGATION) DEPARTMENT NOTIFICATION.

No. 117, dated the 1st October 1907.

WITH reference to Punjab Government notification no. 39, dated 20th March 1907, His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 74 (1) of the Punjab Minor Canals

Act (Punjab Act III of 1905) is pleased to make the following rule in regard to the matters specified in sections 49, 50 and 51 of the said Act for the natural channels in the Kangra district :—

RULE.

The power which the Collector is authorised in Punjab Government notification no. 38, dated 20th March 1907, to exercise on behalf of the Local Government, shall only be exercised by him in seasons of drought and with the object of supplying water to canals or to the cultivation of lands which are likely to be injuriously affected by the obstruction of natural channels.

REVENUE (IRRIGATION) DEPARTMENT NOTIFICATION.

No. 131, *dated the 12th October* 1908.

IN exercise of the powers conferred by section 61 (1) and (2) of the Punjab Minor Canals Act (Punjab Act III of 1905), His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to appoint the Revenue Assistant Commissioner or the Revenue Extra Assistant Commissioner of the Kangra district to perform all the functions and to exercise all the powers conferred upon the Collector by the same Act or the rules made thereunder, excepting those conferred by sections 34, 49, 50 and 51 or the rules made thereunder in respect of (*a*) all the natural channels with their distributaries specified in the Punjab Government notification no. 35, dated 20th March 1907 ; (*b*) the canals included in schedule II of the same Act and situated in the Kangra district

REVENUE (IRRIGATION) DEPARTMENT NOTIFICATION.

No. 132, *dated the 12th October* 1908.

IN exercise of the powers conferred by section 61 (1) and (2) of the Punjab Minor Canals Act (Punjab Act III of 1905), His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to appoint the Collector of the Kangra district to exercise the appellate powers of the Commissioner in respect of appeals from orders made by the Revenue Assistant or Revenue Extra Assistant Commissioner of the district under the powers conferred upon them by Punjab Government notification no. 131, dated 12th October 1908.

Hoshiarpur District.

REVENUE (IRRIGATION) DEPARTMENT NOTIFICATION

No. 847-*S.*, *dated the 6th July* 1906.

IN exercise of the powers conferred by section 61 (1) of the Punjab Minor Canals Act (Act III of 1905), His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to appoint the additional Naib-Tahsildar of the Dasuya tahsil to exercise the powers of a Collector under section 10 (1) (*b*) and 22 of the said Act in respect to the Shah Nahr Canal of the Hoshiarpur district.

REVENUE (IRRIGATION) DEPARTMENT NOTIFICATION.

No. 161, dated the 30th November 1915.

WITH reference to Punjab Government notification no. 1257-S., dated the 16th July 1915, the Lieutenant-Governor, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 74 (1) of the Punjab Minor Canals Act of 1905, is pleased to make the following rules after previous publication, in regard to the matters specified in section 29 (3) and (4) of the said Act for the Shah Nahr Canal in the Hoshiarpur district :—

RULES.

I.—For the purposes of levying the rates notified under Punjab Government notification no. 1255-S., dated 6th July 1915, or any rates subsequently substituted therefor, the following persons shall be deemed "occupiers," namely :—

(a) Where the landowner is in actual cultivating occupancy, such landowner.

(b) Where the land is in the actual cultivating occupancy of a tenant or sub-tenant and the rent is not paid through a contractor, the landlord and such tenant or sub-tenant.

(c) Where the land is in the actual cultivating occupancy of a tenant or sub-tenant, but the rent is paid through a contractor, the landlord, the contractor and such tenant or sub-tenant.

(d) Where the land is in the actual cultivating occupancy of a mortgagee holding from a landlord, tenant or sub-tenant, such mortgagee and the mortgagor.

(ii) In the cases referred to in clauses (b), (c) and (d) of clause (I)—

(a) the landlord and the tenant or sub-tenant ; or

(b) the landlord, the contractor and the tenant or sub-tenant or

(c) the mortgagee and mortgagor, as the case may be,

shall be jointly and severally liable for the payment of the occupier's rate.

II.—The expressions "landowner," "landlord" and "tenant" in these rules shall have the meanings respectively assigned to them in the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887 (XVII of 1887), and the Punjab Tenancy Act, 1887 (XVI of 1887).

Disposal of proceeds of rates.

III.—The proceeds of the rates levied under Punjab Government notification no. 1255-S., dated 6th July 1915, shall be disposed of as follows :—

(1) Eight annas per ghumaon irrigated and ⅛ths of the rates assessed on water-mills and of the other miscellaneous income shall be paid annually to the share-holders in the canal.

(2) Of the amount collected after making the above payments to share-holders, 3 per cent. shall be paid to the lambardar and 2 per cent. shall be paid direct to the patwari of the circle in which the rate is collected.

IV.—The proceeds of the penal rate levied under Punjab Government notification no. 1256-S., dated the 6th of July 1915, shall be credited to the Shah Nahr fund.

Ferozepore District.

REVENUE (IRRIGATION) DEPARTMENT NOTIFICATION.

No. 183, dated the 6th October 1906.

IN exercise of the powers conferred by section 61 (1) and (2) of the Punjab Minor Canals Act (Punjab Act III of 1905), His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to appoint the Superintendent of the Grey Canals in the Ferozepore district to perform all the functions and to exercise all the powers conferred on or vested in the Collector by the said Act or the rules made thereunder in respect of the canals in the Ferozepore District included in Schedule I of the said Act.

REVENUE (IRRIGATION) DEPARTMENT NOTIFICATION.

No. 1059-E., dated the 6th March 1933.

WITH reference to Punjab Government notification no. 4938-E., dated the 5th December, 1932, the following rules made by the Governor in Council in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 74 of the Punjab Minor Canals Act, 1905, in respect of the matters specified in sub-sections (3) and (4) of section 29 of the said Act, are published for general information :—

RULES.

Persons from whom rates leviable.

I.—The rates notified in Punjab Government notification no. 36, dated 5th March 1910, for the use in an authorized manner of water of canals in the Ferozepore district, included in Schedule I of the Punjab Minor Canals Act, 1905, shall be leviable from the occupiers of the land. For this purpose the following persons shall be deemed " occupiers," namely :—

(a) Where the land-owner is in actual cultivating occupancy, such land-owner.

(b) Where the land is in the actual cultivating occupancy of a tenant or sub-tenant and the rent is not paid through a contractor, the landlord and such tenant or sub-tenant.

(c) Where land is in the actual cultivating occupancy of a tenant or sub-tenant, but the rent is paid through a contractor, the landlord, the contractor and such tenant or sub-tenant.

(d) Where the land is in the actual cultivating occupancy of a mortgagee holding from a landlord, tenant or sub-tenant, such mortgagee and the mortgagor.

II.—In the case referred to in clauses (b), (c) and (d), respectively, of rule I—

(a) the landlord and the tenant or sub-tenant, or

(b) the landlord, the contractor and the tenant or sub-tenant, or

(c) the mortagee and mortgagor, as the case may be,

shall be jointly and severally liable for the payment of the occupiers' rate.

III.—The expressions "landowner," "landlord" and "tenant" in this rule shall have the meanings, respectively, assigned to them in the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887, and the Punjab Tenancy Act, 1887.

SECTION 29 (4).—*Disposal of proceeds.*

IV.—The proceeds of the rates levied under Punjab Government notifications nos. 36 and 37, dated 5th March 1910, shall, after deduction of 3 per cent. payable to the lambardar, be credited to the Grey Canals fund.

V.—The Collector may withhold and credit to Government as a revenue forfeiture, the whole or any portion of the sum payable to the lambardar under rule IV—(i) if the realization be not made in time; (ii) if the lambardar has failed to render proper help in the distribution and control of water or in the assessment of irrigation.

The following notifications are hereby cancelled :—

Punjab Government notification no. 39, dated the 5th March 1910.

Punjab Government notification no. 40, dated the 5th March 1910.

Punjab Government notification no. 82, dated the 29th April 1910.

Punjab Government notification no. 741-S., dated the 18th June 1915.

Jhelum District.

REVENUE (IRRIGATION) DEPARTMENT NOTIFICATION.

No. 130, dated the 16th July 1906.

IN exercise of the powers conferred by section 35 of the Punjab Minor Canals Act, 1905 (Punjab Act III of 1905), His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to declare all the provisions of section 28 of the said Act to be applicable to the Ahmadabad Canal in the Jhelum district.

II.—Under the provisions of section 28 (1) of the Minor Canals Act, III of 1905, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to direct the

preparation of a record for the Ahmadabad Canal in the Jhelum district, showing—

(a) the custom or rule of irrigation ;

(b) the rights to water and the conditions on which such rights are enjoyed.

REVENUE (IRRIGATION) DEPARTMENT NOTIFICATION.

No. 184, *dated the 6th October* 1906.

IN exercise of the powers conferred by section 61 (1) and (2) of the Punjab Minor Canals Act (Punjab Act III of 1905), His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to appoint the Sub-Divisional Officer of Pind Dadan Khan to perform all the functions and to exercise all the powers conferred on or vested in the Collector by the said Act or the rules made thereunder in respect of the Ahmadabad Canal in the Jhelum district included in schedule II of the said Act.

Mianwali District.

REVENUE (IRRIGATION) DEPARTMENT NOTIFICATION.

No. 2157-*S.*, *dated the 24th September* 1906.

IN exercise of the powers conferred by section 26 of the Punjab Minor Canals Act (Punjab Act III of 1905), His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to direct that the irrigators from the canals in [illegible] lur Rahim Khan) included in [illegible] to furnish labour free of cost to Government for the purpose of effecting the annual silt clearance of such canals and of maintaining such canals in a state of efficiency and of executing any work necessary thereto.

REVENUE (IRRIGATION) DEPARTMENT NOTIFICATION.

No. 182, *dated the 6th October* 1906.

IN exercise of the powers conferred by section 61 (1) and (2) of the Punjab Minor Canals Act (Punjab Act III of 1905), His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to appoint the following officials to perform all the functions and to exercise all the powers conferred on or vested in the Collector by the said Act or the rules made thereunder in respect of the canals of the Mianwali district included in Schedule I of the said Act and situate in the following specified areas :—

1. The Sub-Divisional Officer of Bhakkar in the Bhakkar and Leiah tahsils of the Mianwali district.

2. The Revenue Extra Assistant Commissioner in the Mianwali district.

REVENUE (IRRIGATION) DEPARTMENT NOTIFICATION.

No. 101, *dated the 3rd August* 1914.

WITH reference to Punjab Government notification no. 87, dated 9th June 1914, the Lieutenant-Governor, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 74 (1) of the Punjab Minor Canals Act of 1905, is pleased to make the following rules in regard to the matters specified in section 29 (3) and (4) of the said Act for the Nammal Canal in the Mianwali district, included in Schedule I by notification no. 84, dated 9th June 1914 :—

RULES.

Section 29 (3).—*Persons from whom rates are leviable.*

I.—The rates notified in Punjab Government notification no. 85, dated 9th June 1914, or any rates subsequently substituted therefor, for the use in an authorised manner of water of the Nammal Canal in the Mianwali district obtained for purposes of irrigation, shall be leviable from occupiers of the land. For this purpose the following persons shall be deemed to be occupiers :—

(*a*) Where the landowner is in actual cultivating occupancy, such landowner.

(*b*) Where the land is in the actual cultivating occupancy of a tenant or sub-tenant and the rent is not paid through a contractor, the landlord and such tenant or sub-tenant.

(*c*) Where the land is in the actual cultivating occupancy of a tenant or sub-tenant, but the rent is paid through a contractor, the landlord, the contractor and such tenant or sub-tenant.

(*d*) Where the land is in the actual cultivating occupancy of a mortgagee holding from a landlord, tenant or sub-tenant, such mortgagee and the mortgagor.

II.—In the cases referred to in sub-clauses (*b*), (*c*) and (*d*) of clause I—

(*a*) the landlord and the tenant or sub-tenant, or

(*b*) the landlord, the contractor and tenant or sub-tenant, or

(*c*) the mortgagee and the mortgagor, as the case may be,

shall be jointly and severally liable for the payment of the water rates.

III.—(1) The expression "landowners," "landlord" and "tenant" in this rule shall have the meanings respectively assigned to them in the Punjab Land Revenue Act, XVII of 1887, and the Punjab Tenancy Act, XVI of 1887.

(2) The rates notified under Punjab Government notification no. 85, dated 9th June 1914, or any rates subsequently substituted therefor, for water supplied to tanks, shall be leviable from the owners of the tanks who shall be jointly and severally liable for the payment of the rate.

(3) The rates notified under Punjab Government notification no. 85, dated 9th June 1914, or any rates subsequently substituted therefor, for water supplied for brick-making, shall be leviable from the person or persons applying for the water and, where the application is made by more persons than one, the applicants shall be jointly and severally liable for the payment of the rate.

(4) The special rates notified under Punjab Government notification no. 86, dated 9th June 1914, or any rates subsequently substituted therefor, for the use of the water obtained or used without authority or in an unauthorised manner, shall be leviable from the person or persons obtaining or using water without authority or in an unauthorised manner, or if such person or persons cannot be identified, from the person or persons specified in section 30 of the Act.

Section 29 (4).—Disposal of proceeds.

IV.—The proceeds of the rates levied under Punjab Government notification nos. 85-6, dated 9th June 1914, or any rates subsequently substituted therefor, shall be credited to general revenues, provided that, if so authorised by the Collector, the lambardar may retain 3 per cent. of the rates collected by him.

REVENUE (IRRIGATION) DEPARTMENT NOTIFICATION.

No. 1540-R., dated the 19th May 1926.

51 (1) and (2) of the
His Excellency the
Mianwali district to
exercise the appellate powers of the Commissioner in respect of appeals from orders made by the Sub-Divisional Officer, Bhakkar, or Revenue Extra Assistant Commissioner of the district under the powers conferred upon them by Punjab Government notification no. 182, dated the 6th October 1906.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, NOTIFICATION.

No. 148-R. I., dated the 19th March 1906

IN exercise of the powers conferred by section 61 of the Punjab Minor Canals Act (Act III of 1905), the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased, in respect to the Ravi Inundation Canals, to appoint the Executive Engineer, Upper Sutlej Inundation Canals Division, to perform the functions and to exercise the powers conferred on the Collector in Chapters III and V of the Act and Rules thereunder with the exception of the powers and functions conferred—

(*a*) in sections 42, 43 (2) (*a*), 44, 46 ;

(*b*) in sections 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 21 (1) (*b*), 47, 51 (2), 55, 56 regarding award of compensation ;

(*c*) in section 21 (1) (*b*) regarding the determination of rent ;

(*d*) in section 27 (*e*) regarding the recovery of the cost of labour.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, NOTIFICATION.

No. 151-R. I., dated the 19th March 1906.

IN exercise of the powers conferred by section 71 of the Punjab Minor Canals Act (Act III of 1905), the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to direct that charges of offences under section 71 of the Act in respect of the Ravi Inundation Canals shall be cognisable by a Magistrate of the 2nd Class.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, NOTIFICATION.

No. 154-R. I., dated the 19th March 1906.

IN exercise of the powers conferred by section 61 of the Punjab Minor Canals Act (Act III of 1905), the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased, in respect of the Ravi Inundation Canals, to appoint the Superintending Engineer, Bari Doab Circle, to perform the functions and exercise the powers conferred on the Commissioner in Chapters III and V of the Act and Rules thereunder in respect to all acts done or orders passed by the Executive Engineer, Upper Sutlej Inundation Canals Division, in accordance with the functions and powers conferred on the latter by *Punjab Gazette* notification no. 148-R, I, dated 19th March 1906.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, NOTIFICATION.

No. 64-R. I., dated the 16th February 1906.

IN exercise of the powers conferred by section 74 of the Punjab Minor Canals Act, 1905 (Punjab Act III of 1905), His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to prescribe the following rules under sections 29 (3) and 29 (4) of the said Act and to declare that they shall be applicable to the Ravi Inundation Canals; *viz.*, to the Deg, the Nikki, the Sukhrawa, the Jherku and the Wah Nullah in the Montgomery district :—

RULES.

Section 29 (3).—Persons liable for payment of water rates.

The water rate notified under section 29 (1) for irrigation purposes shall be recovered from the occupiers of the land. For this purpose the following persons shall be deemed " occupiers, " namely :—

I.—(*a*) Where the landowner is in actual cultivating occupancy, such landowner.

(*b*) Where the land is in the actual cultivating occupancy of a tenant or sub-tenant and the rent is not paid through a contractor, the landlord and such tenant or sub-tenant.

(*c*) Where the land is in the actual cultivating occupancy of a tenant or sub-tenant, but the rent is paid through a contractor, the landlord, the contractor and such tenant or sub-tenant.

(d) where the land is in actual cultivating occupancy of a mortgagee holding from a landlord, tenant or sub-tenant, such mortgagee and the mortgagor.

II.—In the cases referred to in clauses (b), (c) and (d) of clause I—

(a) the landlord and the tenant or sub-tenant, or

(b) the landlord, the contractor and the tenant or sub-tenant, or

(c) the mortgagee and mortgagor, as the case may be,

shall be jointly and severally liable for the payment of the occupier's rate.

III.—The expressions "landowner," "landlord" and "tenant" in this rule shall have the meanings respectively assigned to them in the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887 (XVII of 1887), and the Punjab Tenancy Act, 1887 (XVI of 1887).

The miscellaneous rates notified under section 29 (1) for the supply of water for purposes other than irrigation shall be leviable from the persons applying for the use of the water.

The special rates notified under section 29 (2) shall be leviable from the person or persons obtaining or using water without authority or in an unauthorised manner, or, if such person or persons cannot be identified, from the person or persons mentioned in section 30.

Section 29 (4).—Disposal of proceeds of rates.

The proceeds of any rate or rates levied under section 29 shall be credited to the accounts of the Ravi Inundation Canals maintained in the Punjab Irrigation Branch of the Public Works Department.

Attock District.

REVENUE (IRRIGATION) DEPARTMENT NOTIFICATION.

No. 2418-R., dated the 4th July 1928.

HIS Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to notify the Chel Nallah in the Attock district for the purposes of section 4 of the Punjab Minor Canals Act.

REVENUE (IRRIGATION) DEPARTMENT NOTIFICATION.

No. 2419-R., dated the 4th July 1928.

IN exercise of the powers conferred by section 36 (1) (b) of the Punjab Minor Canals Act, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to notify the assumption by Government of the control and management of the Chel Nallah in Attock district.

REVENUE (IRRIGATION) DEPARTMENT NOTIFICATION.

No. 2420-R., dated the 4th July 1928.

IN exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Punjab Minor Canals Act, His Excellency the Governor-in Council is pleased to take power to regulate the flow of water in Chel Nallah in the Attock district.

Dera Ghazi Khan District.

REVENUE (IRRIGATION) DEPARTMENT NOTIFICATION.

No. 102, dated the 29th May 1906.

IN exercise of the powers conferred by section 26 of the Punjab Minor Canals Act (Punjab Act III of 1905), His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to direct that the irrigators from the canals in the Dera Ghazi Khan district included in Schedule I under the said Act shall be bound to furnish labour free of cost to Government for the purpose of effecting the annual silt clearance of such canals and of maintaining such canals in a state of efficiency and of executing any work necessary thereto.

REVENUE (IRRIGATION) DEPARTMENT.

No. 54, dated the 26th April 1916.

IN exercise of the powers conferred by section 61 (1) and (2) of the Punjab Minor Canals Act (Punjab Act III of 1905), the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to appoint the Collector of the Dera Ghazi Khan district to exercise the appellate powers of the Commissioner in respect of appeals from orders made by the Sub-Divisional Officer, Rajanpur, and the Revenue Assistant of the Dera Ghazi Khan district under the powers conferred upon them by the Punjab Government notification no. 181, dated 6th October 1906, as corrected by notification no. 74, dated 31st May 1907.

REVENUE (IRRIGATION) DEPARTMENT NOTIFICATION.

No. 12480-Rev. (Irrigation), dated 20th April 1921.

IN supersession of Punjab Government notifications *nos* 181, dated 6th October 1906, and 74, dated 31st May 1907, and in exercise of the powers conferred by section 61 (1) and (2) of the *Punjab Minor Canals Act*, 1905, the Governor of the Punjab in Council is pleased to appoint the following officials to perform all the functions and to exercise all the powers conferred on or vested in the Collector by the said Act or the rules made thereunder in respect of the hill torrents of the Dera Ghazi Khan district included in Schedule I of the said Act and situate in the following specified areas :—

"1. The Sub-Divisional Officer of Rajanpur in the Rajanpur tahsil

2. The revenue Assistant of the Dera Ghazi Khan district in the Dera Ghazi Khan, Sangarh and Jampur tahsils."

REVENUE (IRRIGATION) DEPARTMENT NOTIFICATION.

No. 12481-*Rev. (Irrigation), dated 20th April* 1921.

IN [illegible]
6th Oct[illegible]
(1) and [illegible]
Punjab in Council is pleased to appoint the following officials to perform all the functions and to exercise all the powers conferred on or,

vested in the Collector by sections 22 and 27 of the said Act in respect of the hill torrents of the Dera Ghazi Khan district included in Schedule I of the said Act and situate in the following specified areas :—

1. The Tahsildar and Naib-Tahsildar of Sangarh in the Sangarh tahsil.
2. The Tahsildar of Dera Ghazi Khan in the Dera Ghazi Khan tahsil.
3. The Tahsildar and Naib-Tahsildar of Jampur in the Jampur tahsil.
4. The Tahsildar of Rajanpur in the Rajanpur tahsil."

REVENUE (IRRIGATION) DEPARTMENT NOTIFICATION.

No. 133, *dated the* 30*th July* 1906.

WITH reference to Punjab Government notification no. 105, dated the 29th May 1906, the Lieutenant-Governor, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 74 (1) of the Punjab Minor Canals Act, 1905 (III of 1905), is pleased to make the following rules in respect of the hill torrents specified in section 29 (3) and (4) of the said Act :—

RULES.

I.—The rates imposed by Punjab Government notification no. 12478, dated 20th April 1921, regarding the hill torrents in the Dera Ghazi Khan district, shall be leviable from the persons recorded in their registers-of-rights to the irrigation as entitled to water from the hill torrents.

II.—The rates imposed by Punjab Government notification no. 12479, dated 20th April 1906, shall be leviable from the person or persons who obtain or use water without authority or in an unauthorised manner, or, if such person or persons cannot be identified, from the person or persons described in section 30 of the Act.

III.—The proceeds of rates leviable in each tahsil under section 29 shall be applied—

(*a*) to the payment of the Rod Kohi (hill torrent) establishment entertained for the maintenance and regulation of the canals in such tahsil ;

(*b*) to the execution of works or repairs to works connected with the maintenance of canals in such tahsil in a state of efficiency.

REVENUE (IRRIGATION) DEPARTMENT NOTIFICATION.

No. 11533, *dated the* 21*st May* 1918.

IN exercise of the powers conferred by section 49 of the Punjab Minor Canals Act (Punjab Act III of 1905), His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to take power to regulate the flow of water in the Guddu Dhand and its natural subsidiary feeders, this being one of the Indus creeks referred to in notification no. 136, dated 31st July 1906.

REVENUE (IRRIGATION) DEPARTMENT NOTIFICATION.

No. 11534, dated the 21st May 1918.

IN exercise of the powers conferred by section 61 (1) and (2) of the Punjab Minor Canals Act (Punjab Act III of 1905), His Honour the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to appoint the Executive Engineer, Dera Ghazi Khan, Indus Canals Division, to perform the functions and to exercise the powers conferred on the Collector by sections 5, 6, 7, 50 and 51 of the said Act in respect of the Guddu Dhand and its natural subsidiary feeders included in the list annexed to notification no. 136, dated 31st July 1906.

REVENUE (IRRIGATION) DEPARTMENT NOTIFICATION.

No. 11535, dated the 21st May 1918.

IN exercise of the powers conferred by section 61 of the Punjab Minor Canals Act (Punjab Act III of 1905), His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased, in respect to the Guddu Dhand and its natural subsidiary feeders, to appoint the Superintending Engineer, Derajat Circle, to perform the functions and exercise the powers conferred on the Commissioner by the said Act and rules thereunder in respect of all acts done or orders passed by the Executive Engineer, Dera Ghazi Khan, Indus Canals Division, in accordance with the functions and powers conferred on the latter by Punjab Government notification no. 11534, dated 21st May 1918.

RULES UNDER THE PENSIONS ACT, XXIII OF 1871.

*RULES UNDER THE PENSIONS ACT, XXIII OF 1871.

CONTENTS.

*Financial Commissioners' Notification No. 22, dated 3rd February 1910.

PENSIONS RULES.

1. Commissioners may sanction the succession of heirs, in accordance with the terms of the grant, to pensions the hereditary title to which has been recognized by Government. Sanction to succession to hereditary pensions.

2. When under the terms of the grant a doubt exists whether a pension lapses on the death of the pensioner, or when the pension was granted to two or more persons without defining their shares, or specifying that the pension was to continue for the lives of both, and one dies, the case must be reported for the orders of the Local Government. Report in cases of doubt.

3. Commissioners may sanction the succession of heirs, in accordance with the terms of the grant, to assignments of the land revenue of one or more entire estates. Sanction to succession to assignments of entire estates.

4. Deputy Commissioners may sanction the succession of heirs in accordance with the terms of the grant, to assignments (*a*) of the land revenue of specific fractional parts of one or more estates, (*b*) of the land revenue of plots of land forming part of an estate, and (*c*) in the Ferozepore, Ludhiana, Ambala and Karnal Districts to pattidari or horsemen's shares, and in the Jullundur Doab to similar sharers in conquest jagirs. Power of sanction of Deputy Commissioners to succession to assignments.

5. Claims to participate in pensions or assignments of land revenue granted to specified persons, or to such persons, and their heirs, made by or on behalf of persons not specified in the grant, or not being heirs of persons so specified, cannot be admitted without the special sanction of Government, or that of the Financial Commissioner, where he was competent to sanction the original assignment of land revenue. If it appears that the claimant, or the person through whom he claims, was unintentionally excluded, the case should be reported to the Financial Commissioner, who will obtain orders of Government when necessary. Investigation of claims to participate.

6. The above rules do not apply to assignments of land revenue granted in perpetuity after the 25th November 1859, such assignment being, under the orders of Government, unless a different rule of succession has been prescribed in the grant, inheritable integrally by a single heir, whose right does not become complete until his inheritance has been confirmed or recognized by the Local Government. This recognition may, if cause should arise, be withheld. Nor do they apply to any cases in which by the terms of the grant Government has reserved to itself or to any subordinate authority, the selection of the successor. Exception of assignments granted after 25th November 1859.

7. If the revenue of a plot has been assigned to two or more individuals collectively for a single generation only without specifying that the share of each individual should lapse on his death, the survivors of the original assignees will be entitled to the whole assignment and on the death of the last survivor the whole will lapse. Succession to collective assignments.

What claims may be preferred and what sanction is required.

8. When a claim relating to a hereditary pension or grant of money or land revenue is preferred to a Deputy Commissioner under section 5 of the Act, and the inheritance of any other property, or of a share in the property of a Hindu joint family is in dispute between the parties, the Deputy Commissioner may, with the sanction of the Financial Commissioner, certify that such may be tried by a Civil Court. Such certificate shall be forwarded to the Civil Court having jurisdiction in regard to the other property in dispute.

Certification for trial by a Civil Court.

9. When a claim relating to a hereditary pension or grant of money or land revenue, which is, according to law, or by the terms of the grant, transferable, is preferred to a Deputy Commissioner under section 5 of the Act, the Deputy Commissioner may certify that such claim may be tried by a Civil Court.

Appeals.

10. Orders of Deputy Commissioners under these rules shall be appealable to the Commissioner; orders of Commissioners, to the Financial Commissioner. The rules for appeals under the Land Revenue Act shall be applicable to such appeals.

RULES AND NOTIFICATIONS UNDER THE COLONIZATION OF GOVERNMENT LANDS (PUNJAB) ACT V OF 1912.

RULES AND NOTIFICATIONS UNDER THE COLONIZATION OF GOVERNMENT LANDS (PUNJAB) ACT V OF 1912.

Vide the Punjab Colony Manual.

NOTIFICATIONS AND RULES UNDER THE INDIAN FISHERIES ACT, IV OF 1897.

RULES AND NOTIFICATIONS UNDER THE INDIAN FISHERIES ACT IV OF 1897.

CONTENTS.

RULES AND NOTIFICATIONS UNDER THE INDIAN FISHERIES ACT IV OF 1897.

The 17th April 1900.*

No. 366—Notification.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Indian Fisheries Act (IV of 1897) the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to make the rules hereunto annexed, regulating the erection and use of fixed engines, the construction of Weirs, the dimensions and kind of nets to be used, and the mode of using them and the like, in waters to which the said rules may at any time hereafter be applied in pursuance of sub-section (1)* or sub-section (2) of the said section of the said Act :—

RULES.

I. In any waters to which these rules may at any time be applied by notification under sub-section (1) or sub-section (2) of section 6 of the Indian Fisheries Act, 1897, the following prohibitions and regulations shall be observed, namely :—

(*a*) No fixed engine (as defined in sub-section (2) of section 3 of the said Act) shall be erected or used.

(*b*) No drag-net shall at any time be used.

*NOTE.—(The expression "drag-net" includes two or more chilwa nets combined and used as a drag-net).

(*c*) No weir intended for the purpose of facilitating the taking of fish shall be constructed.

II. The breach of any of the provisions of Rule I shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees, and when the breach is a continuing breach, with a further fine which may extend to ten rupees for every day after the date of the first conviction during which the breach is persisted in.

(i) Any fixed engine erected or net used in contravention of any of the provisions of Rule I may be seized and removed by any Police Officer or other person specially empowered (BY NAME OR IN VIRTUE OF HIS OFFICE) by the Local Government in this behalf.

(ii) Any fixed engine erected or net used in contravention of the provisions of Rule I and any fish taken by means of any such fixed engine or net, shall be liable, by order of any Magistrate to forfeiture.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Indian Fisheries Act (IV of 1897), the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to apply

*Punjab Government notification no. 577, dated 11th November, 1903.

to the waters mentioned in the schedule below the rules published in Punjab Government notification no. 366, dated the 17th April 1900 —

Schedule.

Streams.	Tahsil.	District.	No. and date of Punjab Government notification.
The Chhiblat River from its junction with the Harru River to the village of Wah.	Attock	Attock	Punjab Government notification no. 905, dated the 2nd October 1900, as amended by notification no 2794-D, dated 13th June 1927.
The Harru River from its junction with the Indus River up to the village of Golra.	Do	Do.	Punjab Government notification no. 455, dated the 9th August 1907.

The 13th November 1906.

No. 1097.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 7 of the Indian Fisheries Act (IV of 1897), the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to empower any person entertained as a Water Bailiff by the North Punjab Fishing Club with the approval of the Deputy Commissioner of the district in which his duties lie to arrest without warrant any person committing an offence under section 4 or section 5 or under any rule made under section 6 of the Act on or in the rivers mentioned in Punjab Government Notification No. 905, dated the 2nd October 1900.

The 6th December 1926.

No. 4986.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 7 of the Indian Fisheries Act, 1897, the Punjab Government (MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE) are pleased to empower the following persons to exercise the powers conferred by that section upon Police Officers to arrest without warrant any person committing within their view any offence punishable under sections 4 and 5 of the said Act in any waters in the Punjab.

All Magistrates, Justices of the Peace, Police Officers, Forest Officers, Fisheries Officers, and subordinate officials of the Fisheries Department wearing its badge within their respective jurisdictions

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Indian Fisheries Act IV of 1897, the Punjab Government (Ministry of Agriculture) are pleased to make the following rules for the protection of fish in the waters specified below :—

RULES.

1. All fishing is prohibited for a period of two years in the waters specified below.

2. Any breach of the foregoing rules shall be punishable with a fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

3. Any fixed engine or net or other implement for fishing used in contravention of rule I may be seized by any Police Officer or other person specially empowered by name or in virtue of his office, by the Local Government in this behalf.

4. Any fixed engine or net or other implement for fishing used in contravention of rule I, and any fish taken by means of any such fixed engine or net or other implement shall be liable by order of any Magistrate to forfeiture.

WATERS.

Waters.	District.	Number and date of Punjab Government notification.
1. The Pun Khad, Tahsil Palampur, from and including the pool known as Banne-ki-Al immediately below the Pun Khad Bridge to the source.	Kangra ..	No. 2465-D, dated the 5th September 1932
2. The Machhiali stream, Tahsil Palampur, from the source of the stream to its confluence with the Huklu Nala	Do. .	Ditto ditto.
3. Binnun Khad and its tributaries from its confluence with the Luni Khad upwards (Tahsil Palampur).	Do. ..	Ditto ditto.
4. Th [illegible] Machhial to the source of the Cho which feeds it	Do	Ditto ditto.
5. The Jaugal Khad, Tahsil Kangra, from and including the pool known as Saptial Al to the tail of the Mumtah Machhial and its tributary Chor Nala from its confluence with the Jaugal up to the Railway Bridge	Do ..	Ditto ditto.
6. The portion of the Beas River from the Nadaun Ferry water gauge near the stairs on the Jawalamukhi-Nadaun Road down to Kazilka Pattan near Gosain's stairs including both banks Tahsil Dehra and Hamirpur.	Do. ..	Ditto ditto.
7. River Beas a distance of 300 yards on both banks, 100 yards above and 200 yards below the temple of Kali Nath at Kalesar, Tahsil Dehra Gopipur.	Do. ..	Ditto ditto.

NOTE.—The above closures are renewed after every two years.

Waters.	District.	Number and date of Punjab Government notification.
8. River Beas a distance of 250 yards on both banks 125 yards above and 125 yards below the Chharrain temple at Sathana, Tahsil Dehra Gopipur	Kangra ..	No. 2465-D, dated the 5th September 1932.
9. The Punj-Ghatla pool near the village of Bhabur in the Una Tahsil, and from the tail of the Punj-Ghatla pool to Raqba Beli above the "Gharats."	Hoshiarpur..	No. 1462-D, dated 15th May, 1934.
10. The Amti Tank at Hansi ..	Hissar ..	No 1454-D, dated the 15th May, 1934
11. The reach of the Jhelum River from Lalarianwala Ghat to the further end of the Dharamsala, both inclusive, within 60 feet of the right bank.	Jhelum .	No 2212-D, dated the 7th September, 1933.
12 The part of the Sarusti stream known as 'Sarusti Tirath, Mustaffabad" Khasra No. 295 (measuring 10 bighas and 9 biswas in area) in the village of Mustaffabad in the Jagadhri Tahsil, Ambala District	Ambala ..	No. 2208-D., dated the 7th September 1933.
13 The river Sutlej 150 yards above and 150 yards below the Brahmanati, *alias* Bharmati Temple, in Tappa Thara, Tahsil Hamirpur.	Kangra ..	No. 2461-D., dated 4th October 1933.
14. The Kirn Nala for a total length of 90 yards—that is, for 40 yards adjoining the samadhs of Bawa Lalji, 20 yards above samadhs and 30 yards below them (both banks)—in Kalanaur village, tahsil Gurdaspur	Gurdaspur ..	No. 948-D, dated 27th March, 1934.
15. The portion of the Bhed Nala from village Abdian down to its confluence with the Deg Nala near village Bansi Nagar in the Sheikhupura district.	Sheikhupura..	No. 445-D., dated 17th February 1933.
16. The river Beas 100 yards above and below the Image of Hanumanji which is approximately 100 yards above Duffdunbar Bridge on the right bank of the Beas river near the village of Bhuin in Kulu Tahsil)	Kangra ..	No. 1415-D., dated the 9th June 1933.

NOTE.—The above closures are renewed after every two years.

With reference to section 7 of the Indian Fisheries Act, IV of 1897, the Punjab Government (Ministry of Agriculture) is pleased to authorise the persons mentioned in column 1 of the schedule annexed hereto to exercise within the limits specified in column 2 thereof the power of arrest conferred on a Police Officer by that section. And further under rule 3 of the rules published with Punjab Government Notification quoted in column 4 of the schedule below, the said persons are within the said limits authorised to seize any fixed engines erected or used or nets or other fishing implements used in contravention of rule 1 of the said rules :—

SCHEDULE.

Persons empowered	Local limits within which powers shall be exercised.	No and date of notification with which the powers of arrest given	No. and date of notification under rule 3 of which power of seizing illegal apparatus given.
1	2	3	4
BY OFFICE			
(1) Forest and Fisheries Officers. (2) Magistrates (3) Village Officers including Field Kanungos, Patwaris, Zaildars, Lambardars and Chaukidars of Mustaffabad village	Sarusti Tirath, Mustaffabad, Khasra No. 295 measuring 10 bighas and 9 biswas in area) in the village of Mustaffabad in the Jagadhari Tahsil	No. 2210-D, dated the 7th September 1933	No. 2208-D, dated the 7th September 1933.
BY OFFICE.			
(1) Forest and Fisheries Officers and officials of the Fisheries Department wearing the badge of the Department. (2) All Magistrates. (3) Zaildars and Lambardars of Jhelum City.	The reach of the Jhelum River from Lalarian wala Ghat to the further end of the Dharamsala inclusive within 60 feet of the right bank.	No 2215 D, dated the 7th September, 193	No. 2212-D., dated the 7th September, 1933.
BY OFFICE.			
(1) Village Officers including Field Kanungo, Patwari, Zaildar, Lambardar, and Chaukidar of Hansi (2) All Officers of the Fisheries and Forest Departments.	The Amti Tank at Hansi.	No 1456 D. dated the 15th May, 1934	No 1454-D., dated the 15th May, 1934.

Persons empowered.	Local limits within which powers shall be exercised.	No. and date of notification with which the powers of arrest given.	No. and date of notification under rule 3 of which powers of seizing illegal apparatus given.
1	2	3	4
BY OFFICE—*concld.*			
(1) Village Officers (as above) of Bhabour village. (2) All Officers of the Fisheries and Forest Departments	The Punj-Ghatla pool near the village of Bhabour in the Una Tahsil and from the tail of Punj-Ghatla pool to Raqba Beli above the "Gharats."	No. 1464-D., dated the *15th May, 1934.*	No. 1462 D, dated the *15th May, 1934.*
BY OFFICE			
(1) Magistrates, Forest and Fisheries Officers, and officials of the Fisheries Department wearing the badge of the Department	Throughout the localities through which the waters detailed in rule (1) of the rules published in Punjab Government notification No. 2465-D., dated the 5th September 1932, flow.	No. 2467-D, dated the 5th September 1932.	No. 2465 D, dated the 5th September 1932.
(2) Zaildars, Lambardars and Chaukidars of villages through which the waters, detailed in rule (1) of the rules published in Punjab Government notification No 2465-D, dated 5th September 1932, flow.	Within their respective circles or should the stream form the boundary to two circles within the limits of the conterminous circle on the further bank.	Ditto	Ditto.
PERSONS EMPOWERED BY NAME			
(1) Jaishi Ram, son of Naukha, Rajput, of Pantehr, Mauza Paprola	On the Pun Khad ..	No. 2467-D., dated the 5th September 1932.	No 2465-D, dated the 5th September 1932.
(2) Dewan Chand, son of Surjan, Rajput, of Agojar.	On the Machhialistream	Ditto	Ditto
(3) Sidhu Ram, Khatri, of Nagrota	On the Jaugal stream..	Ditto	Ditto.
(4) Diwana, son of Lehna, Rajput, of Nerti	Within the village of Nerti, Kangra District.	Ditto	Ditto.
(5) Jogu, Jhiwar, of Baijnath.	On the Binnu Khad and its tributaries from its confluence with the Luni Khad upwards.	Ditto .	Ditto.

Persons empowered.	Local limits within which powers shall be exercised	No. and date of notification with which the powers of arrest given.	No. and date of notification under rule 3 of which powers of seizing illegal apparatus given
1	2	3	4
BY OFFICE.			
Magistrates, Forest and Fishery officers, officials of the Fisheries Department wearing the badge of the Department, village officers including Field Kanungo, Patwari, Zaildar, Lambardar and Chaukidar.	The river Sutlej 150 yards above and 150 yards below the Brahmawati Temple in Tappa Thara, tahsil Hamirpur.	No. 2463-D., dated 4th October, 1933.	No. 2461-D., dated 4th October, 1933.
BY NAME.			
B. Daulat Nath incharge Bharmati Temple.	The river Sutlej 150 yards above and 150 yards below the Brahmawati Temple in Tappa Thara, tahsil Hamirpur	No. 2463-D., dated 4th October, 1933	No. 2461-D., dated 4th October, 1933.
BY OFFICE.			
Magistrates, Forest and Fisheries officers and officials of the Fisheries Department wearing the badge of the Department, village officer including Field Kanungo, Patwari, Zaildar, Lambardar and chaukidars of village Kalanour.	The Kiri Nala 40 yards adjoining the samadhs of Bawa Lalji, 20 yards above the samadhs and 30 yards below them, i.e., a total length of 90 yards (both banks) in Kalanour village, tahsil Gurdaspur.	No. 950-D., dated 27th March, 1934.	No. 948-D., dated 27th March, 1934.
BY OFFICE.			
(1) Fisheries officers and officials of the Fisheries Department wearing the badge of the Department.	Throughout the localities through which the waters detailed in rule (1) of the rules published in Punjab Government notification No. 445-D., dated 17th February 1933, flow.	No. 447-D., dated 17th February 1933.	No. 445-D., dated 17th February 1933.
(2) All Magistrates ..	Ditto ditto	Ditto	Ditto
(3) Lambardars of villages through which the waters detailed in rule (1) of the rules published in Punjab Government notification No. 445-D., dated 17th February 1933, flow.	Within their respective circles or should the stream form boundary of two circles within the limits of the conterminous circle on the further bank.	Ditto	Ditto.

Persons empowered.	Local limits within which powers shall be exercised.	No. and date of notification with which the powers of arrest given.	No. and date of notification under rule 3 of which powers of seizing illegal apparatus given.
1	2	3	4
By Office—*concld.*			
(1) Village officers including Field Kanungo, Patwari, Zaildar, Lambardar and Chaukidar of Bhuin village.	The river Beas from one hundred yards above to 100 yards below the Image of Hanumanji which is approximately 100 yards above the Duffdunbar bridge on the right bank of the Beas river near Bhuin village in the Kulu Tahsil.	No. 1418-D, dated 9th June 1933.	No. 1415-D, dated 9th June 1933.
(2) All officers of the Fisheries and Forest Department and subordinate officials of the Fisheries Department wearing the badge of the Department.			

RULES AND NOTIFICATIONS UNDER THE PUNJAB FISHERIES ACT, II OF 1914.

RULES AND NOTIFICATIONS UNDER THE PUNJAB FISHERIES ACT, II OF 1914.

CONTENTS.

RULES AND NOTIFICATIONS UNDER THE PUNJAB FISHERIES ACT, II OF 1914.

"FISHERY OFFICERS AND THEIR POWERS."

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2-A of the Punjab Fisheries Act, 1914, as amended by Punjab Fisheries (Amendment) Act, IV of 1923, the Punjab Government (Ministry of Agriculture) are pleased to appoint the following persons to be "Fishery Officers" and to invest them with the powers described in section 8 of the Act:—

Punjab Government Notification no 223-D., dated the 24th January 1933.

1. Director of Agriculture, Punjab.
2. Assistant Director of Agriculture, Punjab.
3. Fisheries Research Officer, Punjab.
4. Inspector of Fisheries, Punjab.
5. All Sub-Inspectors of Fisheries.
6. All Deputy Sub-Inspectors of Fisheries.

} By Office.

The Honorary Secretary of the Fishing Association, Rawalpindi.

Punjab Government Notification no 2792-D., dated the 13th June 1927.

RULES FOR THE PROTECTION OF FISH IN THE DISTRICTS OF THE PUNJAB ARE GIVEN BELOW.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Punjab Fisheries Act, II of 1914, the Punjab Government (Ministry of Agriculture) are pleased to make the following rules for the regulation of fishing in the waters specified below:—

(NOTE.—The number and date of notifications containing rules for various districts and the waters to which they apply are given below)

RULES.

1. No person shall fish in the waters specified below except under a license to be granted by the Deputy Commissioner of the District concerned or by the Director of Agriculture, Punjab.

2. Licenses shall remain in force from the 1st day of September in each year to the 31st day of August in the year following. But the period from 1st July to the 15th August each year will be considered a close season, during which no fishing except with Rod and Line, Hand Line and Long Line shall be allowed.

3. A license shall entitle the holder to fish in the waters specified below except during the close time fixed in rule 2.

Proviso.—(i) Provided that nothing in these rules shall entitle a license-holder to fish in any water which may hereafter be closed to fishing by a rule notified under section 6 of Act IV of 1897.

(ii) Provided that a license-holder from one district will be entitled to fish on both banks of the waters up to the limits of his district even though the other bank may lie in another district. This concession does not apply where the opposite bank is within another Province or an Indian State, or is situated in a District in which fishing has been given on lease under Punjab Government Notification No. 4560-D., dated the 21st October 1927.

4. It shall be a condition of every license granted under these rules that the license-holder is permitted to fish with the following kinds of gear only :—

(a) Nets of all kinds provided that no net shall have at any portion of it a mesh less than 1½ inches bar measure, *i.e.*, from knot to knot or 6 inches all round.

(b) Long Line.

(c) Rod and Line.

(d) Spears.

Provided that no gear except Rod and Line may be used in any river within a distance of 100 yards from any bridge.

Provided that the license-holder is not authorised to use at any one time more than two of either or any of the gears permitted to him under these rules.

5. The license fees shall be as follows :—

(a)	for all public waters in the district		.. Rs. 6 for all kinds of fishing mentioned in Rule 4 for the season.
(b)	Ditto	ditto	.. Rs. 2 for the season for Rod and Line fishing only.
(c)	Ditto	ditto	.. Rs. 2 for Dip Net (Kurli) fishing only for the season.
(d)	Ditto	ditto	.. Rs. 3 for Hand Net (Dhangla) fishing only for the season.
(e)	Ditto	ditto	.. Rs. 4 for the season for Casting net (Sotawan) fishing only.
(f)	Ditto	ditto	.. Rs. 4 for the season for Long Line fishing only.

shall be bound to report to the Deputy Commissioner, Tahsildar, or any officer of the Fisheries Department, any breach of the rules that omes to his notice.

6-A. It shall be a condition of the license that every licensee shall be bound to show his license to any person empowered under section 6 of the Act to arrest without warrant for offences under the Act.

7. The licensee shall not employ nor engage any person (other [illegible] him with the nets [illegible] ed engines (except [illegible] rily fixed in water for use in conjunction with drag nets), dams or weirs or to divert water for catching any fish.

9. The use of poison, lime, dynamite, or other noxious or explosive substances, with intent thereby to catch fish, is strictly prohibited.

10. All apparatus erected or used for fishing in contravention of these rules may be seized and taken to the nearest Police Station by any person empowered under section 6 of the Act to arrest without warrant for offences under the Act, and all such apparatus may be forfeited on conviction of the offender under section 5 of the Act.

11. The Deputy Commissioner or the Director of Agriculture, Punjab, may cancel the license of any person convicted of a breach of these rules or under any section of Act IV of 1897.

WATERS.

I. Sutlej River and its tributaries in the Jullundur District.

Difference.

In Rule 5 *add* :—

Fees for fishing in Bein Nala Rs. 4 for the season for all kinds of fishing mentioned in rule 4.

Punjab Government Notification no. 13065, dated 25th June 1918, as amended by Notifications:—
(1) no. 321-78-4, dated 31st January 1922.
(2) no. 721-1134-7276, dated 6th June 1923.
(3) no. 321-130, dated 25th February 1924.
(4) no. 3139-D., dated 5th October 1925.
(5) no. 3113-D., dated 19th June 1928.
(6) no. 1962-D., dated 12th May 1930.
(7) no. 2137-D., dated 4th June 1930.

Gov- ot No- n no lated ne d by tions to (7) ove s. dated ecem- 0 and 17-D., 9th 930

II. The Beas and Ravi rivers and their tributaries and the Sakki stream in the Amritsar district.

Difference.

In Rule 5.

Fees for all Public waters in the District Rs. 5 for the season instead of Rs. 6 for all kinds of fishing mentioned in rule 4.

Gov- nt No- on no. dated ecember as led by cations 1), to 1 above o 1507- 15th y 1920, 21-111- dated January no D., 20th 1925, 187 D., 22nd 1926, no -D., d 5th 1933.

III. (*a*) The Beas River and its tributaries, including the Bein Nala and its tributaries in Dasuya Tahsil, from the Mirthal Ferry to where it enters the Kapurthala State, and

(*b*) The Sutlej River and its tributaries excluding the portion of the river from upstream end of Spur No. 2, 1¼ miles above the weir to ½ mile downstream of the weir at Rupar Canal Head Works.

In the Hoshiarpur District.—

Difference.

Rule 4 (*a*). For mesh of nets substitute "1¼ inches bar measure" and "5 inches all round" for "1½ inches bar measure" and "6 inches all round," respectively.

ab Gov- nt No- ation no dated ... as ... (1), (2), to (7) in I ove and 321-111 ... January 14, 10 58-D., ed 26th ne 1925.

IV. River Beas, Ravi, excluding the portion from 1 mile upstream to ½ a mile downstream of the weir at Madhopur Canal Head Works, and their tributaries in the Gurdaspur district, excluding the Chaki Nala in the Pathankot Tahsil.

Differences.

Rule 4 Mesh limit 1¼ inches bar measure or 5 inches all round instead of 1½ inches bar measure or 6 inches all around.

Rule 5. Fees for Ravi and its tributaries Rs. 3 { For all kinds of fishing for the season.

Fees for Chipli fishing (for catching Chilwa) for the whole district Rs. 3 for the season.

V. Sutlej River and its tributaries including the Budha Nala in the Ludhiana district.

Punjab Government Notification no. 8064, dated 15th March 1920, as amended by nos. (1) to (7) in I above and no. 321-54-1045, dated 24th January 1923.

VI. Sutlej River and its tributaries in the Ferozepore and Lahore districts excluding the portions of the river from one mile upstream to ¾ mile downstream of the weirs at Ferozepore (Gandasingh Wala) and Suleimanki.

Punjab Government Notification no. 7278, dated 8th March 1921, as amended by Notifications nos (1) to (7) in I above and nos 321-76-1702, dated 11th February 1924, and no 4960, dated 14th November 1927

VII. Chenab, Ravi and Jhelum Rivers and their tributaries in the Sialkot, Gujranwala, Gujrat and Jhelum districts, the Aik in Sialkot and Gujranwala, the Sohan and the Choha Saidan Shah stream and their tributaries in the Jhelum District, excluding the portions of the Jhelum River from 1 mile upstream to ½ mile downstream of the Mangla Head Regulator and 1½ miles upstream to ¾ mile downstream of the weir at Rasul Canal Head Works, and the portions of the Chenab River from 1 mile upstream to ½ mile downstream of the weir at Marala Head Works, and from 1½ miles upstream to ¾ mile downstream of the weir at Khanki Head Works.

Punjab Government Notification no. 321-102-5784, dated 2nd May 1923, as amended by nos (3) to (7) in I above, and no. 2558-D, dated 30th September 1931, and no 3197-D., dated 23rd November 1932.

Differences.

(i) In the Aik and Palkhu Nalas in the Sialkot District fishing is allowed by casting nets of 1 inch square, *i.e.*, from knot to knot or 4 inches all round.

(*ii*) The rules do not apply to the portions of the Wandho Nala, a tributary of the [illegible] strict, which flows within [illegible] following villages in the Gujranwala tahsil of the Gujranwala District :—

Chakki Khurd, Hayati, Pul Shah Daula, Manjpur, Nangal Duna Singh and Gunaur,

shall give half the share of fish caught within the precincts of any of these villages to the Lambardar of the village concerned, if demanded by him. Similarly a license holder belonging to one of these villages shall give half the share of fish caught within the precincts of any of these villages other than his own to the Lambardar of the village concerned, if demanded by him.

(*iii*) Not more than six general licenses may be granted free of charge for the residents of each of the following villages :—

Chakki Khurd, Hayati, Pul Shah Daula, Manjpur, Nangal Duna Singh and Gunaur.

The licenses will remain in possession of the Lambardars, and will entitle the residents of a village to fish within the precincts of their own village but not beyond that. Any resident who may want to fish shall take a license from the Lambardar of his village, and must have the license with him when fishing and shall be bound to show it to any person empowered under Section 6 of the Act to arrest without warrant for offences under the Act.

Punjab Government Notification no. 1338-D., dated the 3rd April 1925, as amended by Notification no. 3439-D., dated 5th October 1925, no. 1962-D., dated 12th May 1930, no. 2137-D dated 4th June 1930.

VIII. (*i*) River Ravi and its tributaries in the Lahore District excluding the portion of the river (29 Kanals 14 Marlas owned by B. Ram Dass, adjacent to Parade Nala in Lahore) and from 1 mile up-stream to ½ mile downstream of the weir at Balloki (*ii*) portions of the Ravi River in the Sheikhupura District.

Difference.

Rule 4, Proviso.—Provided that no gear, except Rod and Line and Hand Line may be used within a distance of ¾ of a mile on either side of the Road Bridge over the Ravi River between Lahore and Shahdara.

Punjab Government Notification no. 1934-D., dated 20th April 1927, as amended by Notifications no. 1962-D., dated 12th May 1930 and no. 2137-D., dated 4th June 1930.

IX. (*i*) Sutlej River and its tributaries in the Ambala District excluding the portions of the river from upstream end of Spur No. 2 (1¼ miles above the weir) to ½ mile downstream of the weir at Rupar Canal Head Works.

(*ii*) Portions of the Ghaggar, Markanda, Tangri, Sarusti and their tributaries in the Ambala District.

Difference.

Rule 4.—The minimum mesh limit for casting nets only allowed in the Ghaggar, Markanda, Sarusti and Tangri streams and their tributaries is ¾ inch square or 3 inches all round.

X. Ghaggar and Joiya streams and their tributaries in the Hissar District.

Punjab Government Notification no. 117-D., dated 8th January 1926, as amended by Punjab Government Notification no. 3311-D., dated 6th July 1928, and no. 2137-D., dated 4th June 1930.

Difference.

In Rule 5 fees for all kinds of fishing mentioned in Rule 4 Rs. 4 per season instead of Rs. 6.

XI. Indus River and its tributaries situated in the Attock District.

Punjab Government Notification no. 321-S9-8141, dated 28th June 1923, as amended by Notifications no. 321-120-D., dated 25th February 1924, no. 3439-D., dated 5th October 1925, no. 367-D., dated 25th January 1926, no. 3580-D., dated 9th August 1927, no. 3118-D., dated 19th June 1928, no. 1062-D., dated 12th May 1930, and no. 2137-D., dated 4th June 1930.

Difference.

(*i*) The use of drag nets is prohibited in the following waters :—

1. Chhablat River from its junction with the Haro River up to the village of Wah.	Under Punjab Government notification no. 905, dated 2nd October 1900, as amended by Punjab Government Notifications no. 287-D., dated 17th January 1927, no. 2606-D., dated 31st May 1927, and no. 455, dated 9th August 1907.
2. The Haro River from its junction with the Indus River up to the village of Golra.	

" (*ii*) Rule 3, Proviso :—

Provided that soldiers below the rank of a Sergeant when on manœuvers and possessing a license for the Rawalpindi District will be entitled to fish in the Attock District without obtaining a license for Attock. Similarly those possessing a license for Attock District will be entitled to fish in the Rawalpindi District on paying the difference between the license fees of the two districts."

Punjab Government Notification no. 1741-D., dated 27th May 1932.

Punjab Government Notification no. 4294-D., dated 7th October 1927, as amended by Notifications no. 3058-D., dated 16th June 1928, no. 3118-D., dated 19th June 1928, no 3863-D, dated 16th August 1928, no. 1962-D., dated 12th May 1930, and no 2137-D, dated 4th June 1930.

XII. The Indus River and its tributaries in the Dera Ghazi Khan District. (*Note.*—The Indus River includes the main stream and all its branches or creeks—and the "DHANDS" or pools formed within the bed of such main stream and branches or creeks on the subsidence of the water during the winter months).

Difference.

The licensee shall be bound to give to the owners of the following villages "LICHH" at the rate of 1-16th of the catch from any water within the village area which are not attached to the river or its creeks :—

(1) Kotla Andrun, (2) Kotla Khudai, (3) Saidpur, (4) Mad Gasura, (5) Rangpur, (6) Shanwala, (7) Kotla Sher Muhammad Pacca, (8) Bet Gul Muhammad, (9) Kotla Sher Muhammad Kacha, (10) Gujar Wali, (11) Kalanpur, (12) Hazratwala, (13) Mehranwala, (14) Mushtaraka Mehrewala, (15) Pir Bakhsh Sharqi, (16) Pir Bakhsh Shumali, (17) Rekh, (18) Baghwala, (19) Darkhast Miran Khan, (20) Rattanther, (21) Pir Bakhsh Khas, (22) Shahpur, (23) Kacha Digh, (24) Patti Mutnazia, (25) Bet Arain, (26) Manshera, (27) Kohar Markand, (28) Paharpur, (29) Raqba Dad, and (30) Shakarpur.

The 9th May 1925.

No. 1848-D.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Punjab Fisheries Act, II of 1914, the Punjab Government (Ministry of Agriculture) are pleased to make the following rules for the regulation of fishing in the waters of the Kangra, Gurdaspur and Hoshiarpur districts, specified as under :—

A.

Punjab Government Notification no 86-D., dated 6th January 1928
Punjab Government Notification no 1547-D, dated the 12th April 1930.
Punjab Government Notification no. 5734-D., dated the 21st December 1927.

Fishing otherwise than by chhips and stake nets (Bar Patta) in the waters of the Beas River and its tributaries on either bank, from the confluence of the Bhinnun Khad to Mirthal Ferry including the Lamba Pani, the portions of the Sutlej River and its tributaries, situated in the Hamirpur Tahsil of the Kangra district, also such portions of the Chakki Nala and its tributaries as are situated in the Kangra and Gurdaspur districts, with the exception of (*i*) the portions of the Baner stream and its tributaries from its source down to a point opposite the shop in Jia village and (*ii*) the Gaj Khad and its tributaries from the source down to its confluence with the Seri Nala (tahsil Kangra).

1. Nothing in the rules of this part shall affect fishing by means of chhips and stake nets (Bar Patta) by persons authorised to erect chhips or stake nets in accordance with the rules published in Part B and C, respectively, of this notification.

2. No person shall fish in the waters of the Beas River and its tributaries on either bank, from the confluence of the Bhinnun Khad to Mirthal Ferry including the Lamba Pani, the portions of the Sutlej River and its tributaries situated in the Hamirpur Tahsil of the Kangra district, also such portions of the Chakki Nala and its tributaries as are situated in the Kangra and Gurdaspur districts, with the exception of (i) the portions of the Baner stream and its tributaries from its source down to a point opposite the shop in Jia village, and (ii) the Gaj Khad and its tributaries from the source down to its confluence with the Seri Nala (Tahsil Kangra), except under license to be granted by the Deputy Commissioners of Kangra, Gurdaspur and Hoshiarpur in their respective districts or by the Director of Agriculture, Punjab. Provided that the holder of a license from the Mandi Durbar entitling him to fish in any part of any stream, which forms the boundary between British and Mandi State territory, shall be deemed to be a holder of such license under these rules as entitles him to fish in the reaches of the said stream which form the boundary as aforesaid and shall be bound by all the conditions of such license :—

Punjab Government Notification no 86-D, dated the 6th January 1928

Punjab Government Notification no. 1547-D., dated the 12th April 1930.

(i) Provided that the licensee's children and orphans of fishermen castes (Jhiwars, Darains and Mallah) below the age of 16 may fish without a license by any of the methods permitted under the rules contained in this part.

(ii) Provided that the holder of a license from one district may fish on both banks of a stream or river which forms the boundary between two districts even if the opposite bank lies in the other district.

3. There shall be two classes of licenses, first class and second class.

4. (a) A first class license shall entitle the holder to fish in the main stream or any branch of the main stream of the river Beas at any point below the Nadaun Ferry to the Mirthal Ferry and also to fish in the waters specified in sub-rule (b).

(b) A second class license shall entitle the holder to fish (i) in the main stream or any branch of the main stream from the confluence of the Bhinnun Khad to the Nadaun Ferry or (ii) in any (Lateral) tributary of the river on either bank, which flows into the Beas at such parts of its course as is specified in rule 2, including such portions of the Bhinnun Khad as are in the British territory and also such portions of the Chakki Nala and its tributaries as are situated in the Kangra and Gurdaspur districts with the exception of (1) the portions of the Baner stream and its tributaries from its source down to a point opposite the shop in Jia village, and (2) the Gaj Khad and its tributaries from the source down to its confluence with the Seri Nala (tahsil Kangra), and (3) in the portions of the Sutlej River and its tributaries situated in the Hamirpur tahsil of the Kangra district.

Punjab Government Notification no 86-D, dated 6th January 1928

Punjab Government Notification no. 1547 D, dated the 12th April 1930.

Punjab Government Notification no. 5734 D., dated the 21st December 1927.

Provided that nothing in these rules shall entitle a license holder to fish in any water closed to fishing by a rule notified under section 6 of the Indian Fisheries Act, 1897.

5. The license fees shall be as follows :—

Class of license.	*For fishing by rod and line only.* Rs.	*For fishing by all the methods mentioned in rule 6.* Rs.
(i) First class for the year or any part thereof.	2	4
(ii) Second class for the year or any part thereof.	1	2

Provided that such Jhiwars as are by ancient custom employed by the Rajas to supply fish (Bara) for their households in Lambagraon, Nadaun, Guler, Dada Siba, Kutlehr and Nurpur may be given a license of either class free of charge.

Punjab Government Notification no. 1016-D, dated 8th April 1933.

Provided also that not more than [illegible] battalion may be granted free of charge [illegible] to Gurkha officers and men of the 1st [illegible] may be recommended for such licenses by the Officer [illegible]

Provided further, that licenses free of charge may be granted to persons, not more than three in number, to be nominated from time to time by each of the following Jagirdars or their successors :—

Raja Walli Ullah Khan.

Khan Sahib Mirza Muhammad Ikramullah Khan.

Mirza Muhammad Karim Ullah Khan.

Wazir Karam Singh.

Mian Devi Chand.

Mirza Ibad Ullah Khan.

Mian Rugh Nath Singh.

Wazir Hira Singh.

Rai Bahadur Chaudhri Mahla Singh.

Any such license may be withdrawn at any time at the discretion of the Deputy Commissioner of Kangra.

6. It shall be a condition of every license granted under these rules that the licensee is permitted to catch fish with hands as well as with the following kinds of gear only, and that he (the licensee) shall not at any one time use more than two implements of any or each kind of gear permitted—

(a) Rod and line ;

(b) Grains or spear (Bhalla) or (Tiri) ;

(c) Long line (Lang) ;

(*d*) Casting nets of all kinds (Sohru, Dobajju, Weru and Palkha);

(*e*) Drag net with stake net used in conjunction with it (*i.e.*, Bhiga, Kadh, Kurga and Chatta) with a minimum mesh of 1¼ inches square, *i.e.*, 1¼ inches from knot to knot or 5 inches all round;

(*f*) Other nets (called Nilotu and Pand) with a minimum mesh of 1¼ inches square, *i.e.*, 1¼ inches from knot to knot or 5 inches all round;

(*g*) Horse hair noose (Kalerni);

(*h*) Hand nets (Kochbi, Sagan) with a minimum mesh of 1 inch square, *i.e.*, 1 inch from knot to knot or 4 inches all round;

and that the licensee shall not catch any fish of the following species less than 12 inches in length:—Barbus tor (Mahaseer) called Khakhiaru, Chaniaru, Chitratu and Kandla. It shall be a further condition of every license that the licensee shall be bound to report to the Deputy Commissioner, Tahsildar or any officer of the Fisheries Department any breach of these rules that comes to his notice.

7. It shall be a further condition of the license that the licensee shall not be entitled to erect or use for the purpose of catching any species of fish any fixed engine, dam or weir of any description whatsoever except a stake net when used in conjunction with drag nets

7-A. It shall be a condition of the license that every licensee shall be bound to show his license to any person empowered under section 6 of the Act to arrest without warrant for offences under the Act.

Punjab Government Notification no. 2137-D., dated the 4th June 1930

8. The licensee shall not employ or engage any person to help him with his fishing gear unless the person so employed or engaged is also a license-holder.

9. Licenses shall remain in force from the 1st day of April in each year to the 31st day of March in the year following.

10. All apparatus erected or used for fishing in contravention of these rules may be seized and taken to the nearest Police Station by any person empowered under section 6 of the Act to arrest, without warrant, for offences under the Act, and all such apparatus and all fish taken by means of any such apparatus may be forfeited on conviction of the offender under section 5 of the Act.

Punjab Government Notification no. 963-D., dated the 8th March 1930.

11. The Deputy Commissioner or Director of Agriculture may cancel the license of any person convicted of a breach of these rules or under any section of the Indian Fisheries Act, 1897.

B.

Fishing by chhips in the waters of the Beas River and its tributaries.

1 All fishing by means of chhips is prohibited in the waters of the Beas River and its tributaries save under license to be granted by the Deputy Commissioner, Kangra, or the Director of Agriculture, Punjab.

2. No license to erect a chhip shall be granted to any person unless the Khewat made during the settlement of 1891-92 contains an entry showing that the erection of the chhip was recognised by Government at that date :

Provided that no one shall erect a chhip in any reach of the waters which may be for the time being closed to fishing by a rule notified under section 6 of the Indian Fisheries Act, 1897.

3. The Deputy Commissioner and the Director of Agriculture, Punjab, shall maintain a register of chhips thus entered.

Punjab Government Notification no. 365-D., dated the 6th February 1930.

4. An application for a license to erect a chhip must be presented [illegible] Deputy Commissioner, Kangra, or the Director of Agriculture, [illegible] than July 31st each year.

The [illegible]

(i) the name of the stream affected,

(ii) the Khewat number and the name of the village in which it is proposed to erect the chhip,

(iii) the name of the owners of the land,

and must be signed by the persons who propose to share as partners in the profits of the chhip.

5. Licenses for chhips shall remain in force only for 5 months from 1st August to 31st December each year and the fees shall be Rs. 12 per chhip per season or any part thereof.

6. If it appears that the chhip is entered in the register of chhips [illegible] to the contrary, a license to erect it should, i[illegible] forthwith be issued, but no [illegible] in possession of a license. The mere [illegible] and payment of fees will not entitle anyone to erect a chhip.

7. The license shall be kept at the water side in charge of the person for the time being fishing at the chhip.

Punjab Government Notification no 2137-D., dated 4th June 1930

7-A It shall be a condition of the license that every licensee shall be bound to show his license to any person empowered under section 6 of the Act to arrest without warrant for offences under the Act

8. It shall be a condition of every license that no fish less than 12 inches of the species Barbustor (or Mahaseer also called Khakhiara, Chamiru, Chitratu, and Kandla), shall be taken and any such fish under 12 inches falling on the chhip shall be liberated immediately.

9. It shall be a condition of every license that the interstices (darj) between the lathis (seru) of the platform (chhip) shall at no portion of the platform from the weir (lang or ban) to the lower edge of the platform (chhip) measure less than 1½ inches square, and that the platform shall consist of pieces of straight bamboo or other wood properly laid at right angles to the axis of the platform. The holders of each chhip license shall be provided with a brass gauge measuring 1½ inches square and a chhip shall be held not to fulfil this condition if this gauge will not pass through the interstices at any point of the platform at any time during the period of its erection.

10. It shall be a further condition of the license that the licensees shall be bound to remove the dam (or bar) erected for diverting the water of the stream to the chhip within 15 days after the expiry of the license, *i.e.*, before the 15th January. Failure to do this in the case of any chhip shall be a valid reason for refusing the license for that chhip in the following year.

11. The Deputy Commissioner or Director of Agriculture, Punjab, may cancel a license, the holder of which has been convicted of a breach of these rules or under any section of the Indian Fisheries Act, 1897.

12. All apparatus erected or used for fishing in contravention of these rules may be seized and taken to the nearest Police Station by any person empowered under section 6 of the Act to arrest, without warrant, for offences under the Act, and all such apparatus and all fish taken by means of any such apparatus may be forfeited on conviction of the offender under section 5 of the Act.

C.

Fishing by stake net (called Bar Patta) in the waters of the Beas River and its tributaries in the Kangra District excluding the Kulu Sub-Division.

1. All fishing by means of stake nets (Bar Patta) is prohibited in the waters of the Beas River and its tributaries in Kangra proper, save under a license to be granted by the Deputy Commissioner, Kangra, or the Director of Agriculture, Punjab

2. The Deputy Commissioner, in consultation with the Director of Agriculture, Punjab, shall prescribe the number of licenses to be issued in each stream in any one year.

3 An application for a license to erect a stake net must be presented with the prescribed fees to the Deputy Commissioner or the Director of Agriculture, Punjab, not later than July 31st in each year. The application must be signed by all the persons who propose to share as partners in the profits of the stake net.

4. Licenses shall remain in force only for 3½ months from 1st August to 15th November each year, and the license fees shall be Rs. 10 per stake net for the season or any parts thereof.

5. No stake nets shall be erected within a distance of less than a mile from each other and not until the partners thereof have actually received the license. The mere presentation of an application for a license and payment of fees thereof will not entitle any one to erect a stake net:

Provided that no one shall erect a stake net in any reach of waters which may be for the time being closed to fishing by a rule notified under section 6 of the Indian Fisheries Act, 1897.

6. The license shall be kept at the water side in charge of the person for the time being fishing at the stake net.

Punjab Government Notification no. 2137-D, dated 4th June 1930.

6-A. It shall be a condition of the license that every licensee shall be bound to show his license to any person empowered under section 6 of the Act to arrest without warrant for offences under the Act.

7. It shall be a condition of every license that the stake net shall consist of only a net with a minimum mesh of 1½ inch square fixed across a stream with stones and perpendicular stakes only, *i.e.*, without the addition of any dam (bar) of thorns or brushwood (Jhils):

Provided that persons who according to the wajib-ul-arz made at the settlement of 1891-92, have got a customary right to erect Jhunnies at specified pools shall be entitled to erect a dam (bar) of thorns and brushwood (Jhils, etc.), under a license granted under this part.

8. It shall be a further condition of every license that no fish less than 12 inches in length of the species Barbus tor (or Mahaseer, also called Khakhiaru, Chaniaru, Chitratu, and Kandla) shall be taken.

9. It shall be a further condition of every license that the licensees shall be bound to remove any dam of stones erected for fixing a stake net within 15 days after the expiry of the license, *i.e.*, *before* the 30th November. Failure to do this in any case shall be a valid reason for refusing the persons concerned a license in the following year.

10. The Deputy Commissioner or Director of Agriculture, *Punjab*, may cancel a license, the holder of which has been convicted of a breach of these rules or under any section of the Indian Fisheries Act, 1897.

11. All apparatus erected or used for fishing in contravention of these rules may be seized and taken to the nearest Police Station by any person empowered under section 6 of the Act to arrest, without warrant, for offences under the Act, and all such apparatus and all fish taken by means of such apparatus may be forfeited on conviction of the offender under section 5 of the Act.

D.

Punjab Government Notification no. 2965-D., dated 10th October 1931.

Fishing in the waters of the main stream of the Beas below the intake of Washing Bihal Kuhls near mile 3/1 from Kulu and the tributaries on either bank which join it below the intake of Washing Bihal Kuhls near mile 3/1 from Kulu.

1. The rules apply to the waters of the main stream of the Beas below the intake of Washing Bihal Kubls near mile 3/1 from Kulu, and the tributaries on either bank which join it below the intake of Washing Bihal Kubls near mile 3/1 from Kulu, with the following exceptions:—

(1) The Sainj river and its tributaries.

(2) The Tirthan river and its tributaries above the Manglour Bridge.

2. No person shall fish in the waters specified in rule 1, save under a general license to be granted by the Assistant Commissioner, Kulu, or by the Director of Agriculture, Punjab: (Punjab Government Notification no. 2871-D., dated the 15th August 1930.)

(i) Provided that the holder of a license from the Mandi Durbar entitling him to fish in any part of any stream, which forms the boundary between British and Mandi State territory, shall be deemed to be a holder of such license under these rules as entitles him to fish in the reaches of the said stream which forms the boundary as aforesaid and shall be bound by all the conditions of such license: (Punjab Government Notification no. 968-D., dated 8th March 1930.)

(ii) Provided that the licensee's children and orphans of fishermen castes (Jhiwars, Darains and Mallah) below the age of 16 may fish without a license by any of the methods permitted under the rules contained in this part:

(iii) Provided that the holder of an angling license obtained under part E of these rules will be entitled to fish without purchasing a new license under this part.

3. The charge for a license shall be Rs. 6 per season or any part thereof, for fishing with casting net, rod and line or hand line and Rs. 4 for fishing with rod and line only:

Provided that not more than 6 licenses may be granted free of charge to persons nominated by the Rai of Rupi. (Punjab Government Notification no. 4753-D., dated 5th October 1928.)

4. It shall be a condition of every license granted under the rules of this part that the license holder shall fish only with rod and line, hand line, or casting net, that the minimum mesh for a casting net shall be $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches bar measure (*i.e.*, from knot to knot). It shall also be a condition that the licensee is bound to report to the Assistant Commissioner, Kulu, the Tahsildar or an officer of the Fisheries Department, any breach of these rules that comes to his notice.

4-A. It shall be a condition of the license that every licensee shall be bound to show his license to any person empowered under section 6 of the Act to arrest without warrant for offences under the Act.

5. No trout shall be killed between the first day of November and the first day of March, both days inclusive: provided that nothing in the rules of this part shall prevent the catching of any species at any time of the year by employees of the Fisheries Department, acting under the authority of the Head of the Department. (Punjab Government Notification no. 2137-D., dated 4th June 1930.)

5. No stake nets shall be erected within a distance of less than a mile from each other and not until the partners thereof have actually received the license. The mere presentation of an application for a license and payment of fees thereof will not entitle any one to erect a stake net :

Provided that no one shall erect a stake net in any reach of waters which may be for the time being closed to fishing by a rule notified under section 6 of the Indian Fisheries Act, 1897.

6. The license shall be kept at the water side in charge of the person for the time being fishing at the stake net.

Punjab Government Notification no. 2137-D., dated 4th June 1930.

6-A. It shall be a condition of the license that every licensee shall be bound to show his license to any person empowered under section 6 of the Act to arrest without warrant for offences under the Act.

7. It shall be a condition of every license that the stake net shall consist of only a net with a minimum mesh of 1½ inch square fixed across a stream with stones and perpendicular stakes only, *i.e.*, without the addition of any dam (bar) of thorns or brushwood (Jhils) :

Provided that persons who according to the wajib-ul-arz made at the settlement of 1891-92, have got a customary right to erect Jhunnies at specified pools shall be entitled to erect a dam (bar) of thorns and brushwood (Jhils, etc.), under a license granted under this part.

8. It shall be a further condition of every license that no fish less than 12 inches in length of the species Barbus tor (or Mahaseer, also called Khakhiaru, Chaniaru, Chitratu, and Kandla) shall be taken.

9. It shall be a further condition of every license that the licensees shall be bound to remove any dam of stones erected for fixing a stake net within 15 days after the expiry of the license, *i.e.*, before the 30th November. Failure to do this in any case shall be a valid reason for refusing the persons concerned a license in the following year.

10. The Deputy Commissioner or Director of Agriculture, Punjab, may cancel a license, the holder of which has been convicted of a breach of these rules or under any section of the Indian Fisheries Act, 1897.

11. All apparatus erected or used for fishing in contravention of these rules may be seized and taken to the nearest Police Station by any person empowered under section 6 of the Act to arrest, without warrant, for offences under the Act, and all such apparatus and all fish taken by means of such apparatus may be forfeited on conviction of the offender under section 5 of the Act.

D.

Punjab Government Notification no. 2965-D., dated 10th October 1931.

Fishing in the waters of the main stream of the Beas below the intake of Washing Bihal Kuhls near mile 3/1 from Kulu and the tributaries on either bank which join it below the intake of Washing Bihal Kuhls near mile 3/1 from Kulu.

1. The rules apply to the waters of the main stream of the Beas below the intake of Washing Bihal Kuhls near mile 3/1 from Kulu, and the tributaries on either bank which join it below the intake of Washing Bihal Kuhls near mile 3/1 from Kulu, with the following exceptions:—

(1) The Sainj river and its tributaries.

(2) The Tirthan river and its tributaries above the Manglour Bridge. Punjab Government Notification no. 2871-D., dated the 15th August 1930.

2. No person shall fish in the waters specified in rule 1, save under a general license to be granted by the Assistant Commissioner, Kulu, or by the Director of Agriculture, Punjab : Punjab Government Notification no. 968-D., dated 8th March 1930.

(i) Provided that the holder of a license from the Mandi Durbar entitling him to fish in any part of any stream, which forms the boundary between British and Mandi State territory, shall be deemed to be a holder of such license under these rules as entitles him to fish in the reaches of the said stream which forms the boundary as aforesaid and shall be bound by all the conditions of such license :

(ii) Provided that the licensee's children and orphans of fishermen castes (Jhiwars, Darains and Mallah) below the age of 16 may fish without a license by any of the methods permitted under the rules contained in this part :

(iii) Provided that the holder of an angling license obtained under part E of these rules will be entitled to fish without purchasing a new license under this part.

3. The charge for a license shall be Rs. 6 per season or any part thereof, for fishing with casting net, rod and line or hand line and Rs. 4 for fishing with rod and line only : Punjab Government Notification no. 4753-D., dated 5th October 1928.

Provided that not more than 6 licenses may be granted free of charge to persons nominated by the Rai of Rupi.

4. It shall be a condition of every license granted under the rules of this part that the license holder shall fish only with rod and line, hand line, or casting net, that the minimum mesh for a casting net shall be $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches bar measure (*i.e.*, from knot to knot). It shall also be a condition that the licensee is bound to report to the Assistant Commissioner, Kulu, the Tahsildar or an officer of the Fisheries Department, any breach of these rules that comes to his notice.

4-A. It shall be a condition of the license that every licensee shall be bound to show his license to any person empowered under section 6 of the Act to arrest without warrant for offences under the Act. Punjab Government Notification no. 2137-D., dated 4th June 1930.

5. No trout shall be killed between the first day of November and the first day of March, both days inclusive : provided that nothing in the rules of this part shall prevent the catching of any species at any time of the year by employees of the Fisheries Department, acting under the authority of the Head of the Department.

6. All apparatus erected or used for fishing in contravention of these rules may be seized and taken to the nearest Police Station by any person empowered under section 6 of the Act to arrest, without warrant, for offences under the Act, and all such apparatus and all fish taken by means of any such apparatus may be forfeited on conviction of the offender under section 5 of the Act.

Punjab Government Notification no. 968-D., dated 8th March 1930.

7. The licenses shall remain in force from the 1st day of April in each year to the 31st day of March in the year following.

Punjab Government Notification no. 968-D., dated 8th March 1930.

8. The licensee shall not employ or engage any person to help him with his fishing gear, unless the person so employed or engaged is also a license-holder.

E.

Punjab Government Notification no. 2871-D., dated 15th August 1930.

Fishing in the waters of the Beas river and its tributaries from the source of the Beas down to the intake of Washing Bihal Kuhls near mile 3/1 from Kulu, the Sainj river and its tributaries, and the Tirthan river and its tributaries above the Manglour Bridge.

Punjab Government Notification no 2965-D., dated 10th October 1931.

1. No person shall fish in the waters of the Beas river and its tributaries from the source of the Beas down to the intake of Washing Bihal Kuhls near mile 3/1 from Kulu, Sainj River and its tributaries and the Tirthan river and its tributaries above the Manglour Bridge in so far as they are situated within the jurisdiction of the Assistant Commissioner, Kulu, except under an "Angling License" to be granted by the Assistant Commissioner, Kulu, who is authorised to determine the number of licenses to be granted at any one time:

Provided that the holder of a license from the Mandi Durbar entitling him to fish in any part of any stream which forms the boundary between British and Mandi State territory, shall be deemed to be a holder of such license under these rules as entitles him to fish in the reaches of the said stream which forms the boundary as aforesaid and shall be bound by all the conditions of such license.

1-A. The waters named in rule 1 are divided into ten reaches as follows:—

Reach I.—From Baragraon on the Sujain Nala to junction of Sujain Nala with Beas river and thence to Nagar Bridge on the right bank.

Reach II.—From and including the Chhaki Nal to the Nagar Bridge on the left bank.

Reach III.—From Nagar Bridge to just above and excluding the junction with the Fojal Nala on the right bank.

Reach IV.—From Nagar Bridge to the junction of Nashal Nal on the left bank.

Reach V.—From and including the junction of the Fojal Nal to Raisan Bridge on the left bank.

Reach VI.—From Nashal Nal to Raisan Bridge on the left bank.

Reach VII.—From Raisan Bridge to Chartanni (Bundlore) Nal on the right bank.

Reach VIII.—From Raisan Bridge to Kais Nal on the left bank.

Reach IX.—From Chartanni Nal to mile stone "Kulu 2" near the old Akhara Bridge on the right bank.

Reach X.—From Kais Nal to opposite mile stone "Kulu 2" near the old Akhara Bridge on the left bank.

The Assistant Commissioner, Kulu, will, if necessary, define on the license the reaches in which and the period for which a licensee is permitted to fish on each reach.

Fishing on each reach will then be limited to one week at a time; a licensee must move on to the next vacant reach if required to do so at the end of that period. The residents of Kulu, who are in possession of a season license, may, however, continue to fish on the reach they have applied for for the whole season.

N.B.—This rule will not be enforced unless in the opinion of the Assistant Commissioner, Kulu, in consultation with the Director of Agriculture, Punjab, it is found imperative to enforce it, on account of overcrowding.

2. The charges for a license shall be—

	Rs.
For the season	50
For the month	20
For ten days or less	8

3. It shall be a condition of every license granted under these rules that the Assistant Commissioner, Kulu, shall determine at the beginning of each season—

(*a*) the size or weight limit below which no trout may be killed, and (*b*) the maximum number of trout of the size limit prescribed in (*a*) above, which may be caught during the term of the license.

4. It shall be a condition of every license granted under these rules that the license holder may fish with rod and line only using any of the following lures:—

(1) Artificial fly.

(2) Natural fly.

(3) Artificial spinning bait, including spoons.

(4) Natural spinning bait.

(5) Artificial worm.

(6) Natural worm.

It shall also be a condition of the license that the licensee is bound to report to the Assistant Commissioner, Kulu, any breach of the rules that comes to his notice.

Punjab Government Notification no. 2137-D., dated 4th June 1930.

4-A. It shall be a condition of the license that every licensee shall be bound to show his license to any person empowered under section 6 of the Act to arrest without warrant for offences under the Act.

5. No fish of any species shall be killed between the first day of November to the 1st day of March, both days inclusive:

Provided that nothing in these rules shall prevent the catching of any species at any time of the year by employees of the Fisheries Department acting under the authority of the Head of the Department.

6. All apparatus erected or used for fishing in contravention of these rules may be seized and taken to the nearest Police Station by any person empowered under section 6 of the Act to arrest, without warrant, for offences under the Act, and all such apparatus and all fish taken by means of any such apparatus may be forfeited on conviction of the offender under section 5 of the Act.

Punjab Government Notification no. 86-D., dated the 6th January 1928.

Fishing in the waters of the Baner and its tributaries from its source down to a point opposite the shop in Jia village, Tahsil Palampur, and of the Gaj stream and its tributaries from its source down to its confluence with the Seri Nala (Tahsil Kangra).

Punjab Government Notification no. 1547-D., dated the 12th April 1930

1. No person shall fish in the waters of the Baner stream and its tributaries from its source down to near the shop in Jia village and of the Gaj stream and its tributaries from its source down to its confluence with the Seri Nala (Tahsil Kangra), except under an "Angling License" to be granted by the Deputy Commissioner of the Kangra District or by the Director of Agriculture, Punjab, who is authorised to determine the number of licenses to be granted at any one time.

2. The charges for a license shall be—

	Rs.
For the season from 1st March to 31st October each year	15
For the month	5
For the week or any part thereof	2

3. It shall be a condition of every license granted under these rules that the Director of Agriculture, shall, in consultation with the Deputy Commissioner, Kangra, determine at the beginning of each season—

(a) The size or weight limit below which no trout may be killed, and

(b) The maximum number of trout of the size limit prescribed (a) above, which may be caught during the term of the license.

4. It shall be a condition of every license granted under these rules that the license-holder shall fish with rod and line only using any of the following lures :— *Punjab Government Notification no. 363-D., dated the 6th February 1930.*

(1) Artificial fly.

(2) Natural fly.

(3) Artificial spinning bait, including spoons.

(4) Natural spinning bait.

(5) Artificial worm. } during July and August only.
(6) Natural worm. }

It shall also be a condition of the license that the licensee is bound to report to the Deputy Commissioner, Tahsildar or any officer of the Fisheries Department, any breach of the rules that comes to his notice.

4-A. It shall be a condition of the license that every licensee shall be bound to show his license to any person empowered under section 6 of the Act to arrest without warrant for offences under the Act. *Punjab Government Notification no 2137-D, dated 4th June 1930.*

5. No fish of any species shall be killed between the 1st day of November and the last day of February, both days inclusive :

Provided that nothing in these rules shall prevent the catching of any species at any time of the year by employees of the Fisheries Department acting under the authority of the Head of the Department.

6. All apparatus erected [illegible] under the Act, and all such apparatus and all fish taken by means of any such apparatus may be forfeited on conviction of the offender under section 5 of the Act.

The 12th April, 1930.

No. 1551-D.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Punjab Fisheries Act, II of 1914, the Punjab Government (Ministry of Agriculture) are pleased to make the following rules, for the regulation of fishing in the waters of the Kangra District specified below—

Waters.—Portions of the Uhl river and Lumba Dug and their tributaries situated in the Kangra District.

1. No person shall fish in the waters of the Uhl River, Lumba Dug and their tributaries in so far as they are situated within the Kangra District except under an "Angling License" to be granted by the Deputy Commissioner of the Kangra District or by the Director of Agriculture, Punjab, who is authorised to determine the number of licenses to be granted at any one time. Provided that the holder of this license shall be entitled to fish on both banks of any of the above waters which form the boundary between the British and Mandi State territory, even though the other bank may be in the Mandi State.

Similarly the holder of a license from the Mandi Durbar entitling him to fish in any part of any of the above streams which form the boundary between British and Mandi State territory, shall be deemed to be a holder of such license under these rules as entitles him to fish in the streams which form the boundary as aforesaid and shall be bound by all the conditions of such license.

2. The fees for a license shall be—

	Rs.
(*i*) For season from 1st March to 31st October each year	30
(*ii*) For the month	15
(*iii*) For a week or less	5

3. It shall be a condition of every license granted under these rules that the Director of Agriculture, Punjab, shall, in consultation with the Deputy Commissioner, Kangra, determine at the beginning of each season—

(*a*) the size or weight limit below which no trout may be killed and (*b*) the maximum number of trout of the size limit prescribed in (*a*) above, which may be caught during the term of the license.

4. It shall also be a condition of every license granted under these rules that the license holder shall fish with rod and line only using any of the following lures :—

(1) Artificial fly.

(2) Natural fly.

(3) Artificial spinning bait including spoons.

(4) Natural spinning bait.

(5) Atitficial worm } during the months of July and
(6) Natural worm } August only.

It shall be a condition of the license that the licensee is bound to report to the Deputy Commissioner, Kangra, or any officer of the Fisheries Department, any breach of the rules that comes to his notice.

5. No fish of any species shall be killed between the 1st day of November and the last day of February, both days inclusive. Provided that nothing in these rules shall prevent the catching of any species at any time of the year by the employees of the Fisheries Department acting under the authority of the Director of Agriculture, Punjab.

6. All apparatus erected or used for fishing in contravention of these rules may be seized and taken to the nearest Police Station by any person empowered under section 6 of the Act, to arrest, without

warrant, for offences under the Act, and all such apparatus and all fish taken by means of any such apparatus may be forfeited on conviction of the offender under section 5 of the Act.

The 3rd February, 1922.

No. 321-24-C 26.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Punjab Fisheries Act, II of 1914, the Punjab Government (Ministry of Agriculture) is pleased to make the following rules for the regulation of fishing in the Sutlej River and its tributaries in so far as they are situated within the Kulu Sub-Division :—

1. The rules apply to the following waters :—

(1) River Sutlej on the Kulu border from the confluence of Karnadi Gad, to the confluence of Karshai Gad.

(2) Karnadi Gad.

(3) Kajo Gad.

(4) Kurpan River.

(5) Bawa Gad.

(6) Kershai Gad.

2. No person shall fish in the waters specified in rule 1 except under a license to be granted by the Sub-Divisional Officer, Kulu Sub-Division, or by the Director of Agriculture, Punjab. Punjab Government Notification no. 968-D., dated the 8th March 1930.

3. The licenses shall remain in force from the 1st day of April in each year to the 31st day of March in the year following. Punjab Government Notification no. 968-D, dated the 8th March 1930.

4. The charge for a license shall be Rs. 2 per season. Full fees shall be charged for any broken periods.

5. It shall be a condition of every license granted under these rules that the license-holder is permitted to fish with the following kinds of gear only :—

(*a*) Nets of all kinds provided that no net shall have at any portion of it a mesh of less than 1¼ inches bar measure, *i.e.*, from knot to knot, or 5 inches all round.

(*b*) Long line with hooks.

(*c*) Rod and Line.

(*d*) Spear.

6. It shall be a further condition of every license that the licensee shall be bound to report to the Sub-Divisional Officer, Kulu Sub-Division, Naib-Tahsildar, Seraj, or an officer of the Fisheries Department any breach of the rules that comes to his notice.

(other
, unless

8. The licensee shall not be entitled to erect fixed engines. (Chip or Bhei, etc.) dams or weirs or to divert water for catching any fish.

9. The use of poison, lime, dynamite or other noxious or explosive substances, with intent thereby to catch fish, is strictly prohibited.

10. All apparatus erected or used for fishing in contravention of these rules may be seized and taken to the nearest Police Station by any person empowered under section 6 of the Act to arrest, without warrant, for offences under the Act, and all such apparatus may be forfeited on conviction of the offender under section 5 of the Act.

11. The Sub-Divisional Officer, Kulu Sub-Division, or the Director of Agriculture, Punjab, may cancel the license of any person convicted of a breach of these rules or under any section of Act VI of 1897.

The 21st October 1927.

Punjab Government Notification no. 1410-E., dated the 4th May 1929. Punjab Government Notification no. 1145-D., dated the 5th March 1928.

No. 4560-D.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Punjab Fisheries Act, 1914, the Punjab Government (Ministry of Agriculture) are pleased to make the following regulations for fishing in the Public Waters of the Montgomery, Lyallpur, Multan, Muzaffargarh, Jhang, Mianwali and Shahpur Districts, and portions of the Degh Nala and its tributaries situated in the Sheikhupura District:—

(1) Fishing in any of the "Public Waters" in the districts of Montgomery, Lyallpur, Multan, Muzaffargarh, Jhang, Mianwali and Shahpur and the portions of the Degh Nala and its tributaries situated in the Sheikhupura District is prohibited, except under a license to be obtained from the Deputy Commissioner of the district concerned and strictly in accordance with the conditions of such license.

(2) On or after the 1st of August each year the Deputy Commissioner of the district concerned or any officer specially appointed by him for the purpose shall put to auction the right of fishing in the various "Public Waters" of the district and shall grant a license to fish to the highest suitable bidder in respect of each "Public Water" on payment of the amount offered by him in full or by instalments as hereinafter provided.

(3) The licensee shall pay the amount offered by him for the fishing right in full at the time of the auction or by three equal instalments (1) at the date of the auction, (2) on 1st December, (3) on 1st March. In the latter case, the licensee may also be required to furnish sufficient security for the payment of the future instalments.

(4) A license granted under rule 2 shall remain in force from the 1st September in each year to the 31st of August in the year following, but no fishing except with Rod and Line, Hand Line and Long Line shall be allowed during the period from 1st July to 15th August.

(5) (*a*) The licensee shall be entitled to fish personally or by his agents or nominees, who shall be provided with written permits signed by the Deputy Commissioner concerned.

"Provided that nothing in these rules shall entitle a license-holder or his agents or nominees to fish in any water closed to fishing by a rule notified under section 6 of the Indian Fisheries Act, IV of 1897."

Punjab Government Notification no. 487-D., dated 24th February 1933.

(*b*) The Deputy Commissioner may from time to time supply to the licensee a sufficient number of blank permits duly signed by him.

(*c*) The Deputy Commissioner may also issue on behalf of the licensee or licensees district permits for rod and line fishing for sport only at a fee of Rs. 2 per season. The fees so realised shall be credited to the licensee or licensees of the district in due proportion. The licensee shall not interfere with the holder of such permits, "or with the holders of Provincial Angling Licenses issued by the Director of Agriculture, Punjab, under Punjab Government Notification No. 3540-D., dated the 24th July 1928, the fees for which shall be credited to Government."

Punjab Government Notification no 6233-D., dated the 20th December 1928.

(6) The following shall *inter alia* be the conditions of every license granted under these rules :—

(*a*) That the licensee or his agents or nominees shall use the following kinds of gear only for the purpose of fishing :—

(*i*) Nets of all kinds not having at any portion a mesh less than 1½ inches from knot to knot or 6 inches all round.

(*ii*) Long line with hooks.

(*iii*) Rod and Line.

(*iv*) Spear.

Provided that no gear except rod and line may be used in any river within a distance of 100 yards from any bridge.

(*b*) That the licensee or his agents or nominees shall report to the Deputy Commissioner, Tahsildar or any Officer of the Fisheries Department, any breach of the rules relating to fishing that may come to his or their notice.

[illegible] erect any
[illegible] e or other
[illegible]

(*d*) It shall be a condition of the license that every licensee shall be bound to show his license to any person empowered under section 6 of the Act to arrest without warrant for offences under the Act.

Punjab Government Notification no. 2137-D., dated 4th June 1930.

(7) All apparatus erected or used for fishing in contravention of these rules may be seized, taken and removed to the nearest Police Station by any person empowered under section 6 of the Act to arrest, without warrant, for the breach of any rules made under

section 3 of the Act, and all such apparatus may be forfeited by the magistrate in addition to any punishment that may be awarded under section 5 of the Act.

(8) If any person licensed under rule 2 or any person holding a permit under rule 5 is convicted of a breach of the rules herein notified the Deputy Commissioner may cancel the license or permit of the person convicted.

(9) (*a*) If a person holding a permit under rule 5 is convicted of a breach of these rules and it appears to the Deputy Commissioner that the breach was committed with the knowledge or connivance of, or at the instigation of the licensee along with whose license the permit was issued, the Deputy Commissioner may cancel the license of that licensee.

(*b*) If the licensee fails to pay the instalments on due date the Deputy Commissioner may cancel his license.

(10) On the cancellation of the license all permits issued along with it shall also be considered as cancelled, the amount already paid by the licensee shall not be refunded to him, the right of fishing shall be re-auctioned by the Deputy Commissioner in the manner hereinbefore provided, and any deficiency in the original bid shall be recovered from the first licensee as if it were an arrear of land revenue.

The 17th January 1927.

No. 287-D.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Pu

of .

of t

PART A.

Fishing in the waters of the Jhelum River and its tributaries, the Haro and its tributaries, the Sohan River and its tributaries, Leh Kurang and Ling, etc., situated in the Rawalpindi district with the following exceptions :—

(i) The Kurang river from the Rawal water fall down to the tail of the Gangal pool.

(ii) The Sohan river from the Grand Trunk Road bridge to the tail of the jalalia pool below Shahpur village.

Punjab Government Notification no. 1743-D., dated 27th May 1932.

1. No person shall fish in the waters specified above except under a general license to be granted by the Deputy Commissioner, Rawalpindi, or by the Director of Agriculture, Punjab.

(i) Proviso: Provided that the licensee's children and orphans of fishermen caste (Jhiwars, etc.,) below the age of 16, may fish without a license by any of the methods permitted under the rules contained in this part.

(ii) Provided that the holder of an annual angling license obtained under Part B of these rules will be entitled to fish with rod and line only without purchasing a new license under this part.

(iii) Provided that the holder of a general license or Rod and Line license under Part A of these rules will be entitled to fish with Rod and Line or Hand Line only in the waters specified in Part B of these rules without purchasing a new license under that part.

2. Licenses shall remain in force from the 1st day of September in each year to the 31st day of August in the year following. But the period from 1st July to 15th August each year will be considered a close season during which no fishing except with rod and line, hand line and long line shall be allowed.

3. A license shall entitle the holder to fish in any of the above specified waters except during the close season fixed in rule 2.

Proviso: (I) Provided that nothing in these rules shall entitle a license-holder to fish in any water which may hereafter be closed to fishing by a rule notified under section 6 of the Indian Fisheries Act, 1897.

(II) Provided that soldiers below the rank of a Sergeant when on manœuvres and possessing a license for Rawalpindi District will be entitled to fish in the Attock District without obtaining a license for Attock. Punjab Government Notification no 1741-D., dated 27th May 1932.

Similarly those possessing a license for Attock district will be entitled to fish in the Rawalpindi district on paying the difference between the license fees of the two districts.

4. The following shall be *inter alia* the conditions of a license granted under these rules :—

(i) The licensee shall fish with the following kinds of gear only :—

(a) Casting nets of a minimum mesh of 1 inch square or 4 inches all round.

(b) Long line with hooks.

(c) Rod and line and hand line.

(d) Spear.

(ii) The licensee shall not catch any fish of the species Mahseer (Barbustor) less than 9 inches in length.

(iii) The licensee shall not employ or engage any person to help him with his fishing gear unless the persont so employed or engaged is also a license-holder.

(iv) The licensee shall not use any drag, net, erect any fixed engines, dams, or weirs, or divert water for catching any fish.

(v) The licensee shall be bound to report to the Deputy Commissioner, Tahsildar, or any Fishery Officer, any breach of these rules that comes to his notice.

Punjab Government Notification no. 2137-D., dated 4th June 1930.

(vi) It shall be a condition of the license that every licensee shall be bound to show his license to any person empowered under section 6 of the Act to arrest without warrant for offences under the Act.

(vii) Licensed anglers are permitted to catch chilwa for the purpose of using as bait only and for no other purpose, with Rod and Line, or a landing net, or a small-meshed casting net not exceeding 2½ feet in diameter, either themselves or through the agency of a coolie or a servant (though he may be a non-licensee) in their presence, *i.e.*, while they are actually fishing in the water. Catching of chilwa for sale is not permitted by this rule.

5. License fees shall be—

For all kinds of fishing mentioned in rule 4—

(i) for season or any part thereof, Rs. 6.

(ii) (a) For Rod and Line fishing only, Rs. 3 for the season or any part thereof exceeding one week.

(b) For Rod and Line fishing for a week or part thereof, Re. 1.

The weekly licenses will be issued to visitors only. All the permanent residents of the Rawalpindi District will be *required to take season licenses.*

(iii) For casting net fishing only Rs. 4 per season.

(iv) For long line with hooks (lang) only Rs. 4 per season.

6. All apparatus erected or used for fishing in contravention of these rules may be seized and taken to the nearest Police Station by any person empowered under section 6 of the Act to arrest, without warrant, for offences under the Act, and all such apparatus may be forfeited on conviction of the offender under section 5 of the Act.

7. The Deputy Commissioner or the Director of Agriculture, Punjab, may cancel the license of any person convicted of the breach of these rules, or under any section of the Indian Fisheries Act, 1897.

PART B.

Punjab Government Notification no. 2606-D., dated 31st May 1927.

Fishing in the waters of the Kurang river from the Rawal waterfall down to the tail of the Gangal pool, and the Sohan river from the Grand Trunk Road bridge to the tail of the jalalia pool below Shahpur village.

1. No person shall fish in the waters of the Kurang river from the Rawal water-fall down to the tail of the Gangal pool, and the Sohan river from the Grand Trunk Road bridge to the tail of the jalalia pool below Shahpur village except under an "Angling License" to be granted by the Deputy Commissioner, Rawalpindi, or by the Director of Agriculture, Punjab. Punjab Government Notification no. 230-D., dated 19th January 1928.

Provided that soldiers below the rank of a sergeant when on manœuvres, and possessing a license for Rawalpindi District will be entitled to fish in the Attock District without obtaining a license for Attock. Similarly those possessing a license for Attock District will be entitled to fish in the Rawalpindi District on paying the difference between the license fees of two districts.

2. The following shall be the *inter alia* conditions of a license granted under these rules :—

(*i*) The licensee shall fish with rod and line or hand line (with not more than two hooks) only.

(*ii*) The licensee shall not catch any fish of the species Mahseer (Barbustor) less than 9 inches in length.

(*iii*) The licensee shall be bound to report to the Deputy Commissioner, Tahsildar, or any Fishery Officer, any breach of these rules that comes to his notice. Punjab Government Notification no. 2606-D., dated 31st May 1927.

(*iv*) It shall be a condition of the license that every licensee shall be bound to show his license to any person empowered under section 6 of the Act to arrest without warrant for offences under the Act. Punjab Government Notification no. 2137-D., dated 4th June 1930.

3. Licenses shall remain in force from September 1st to 31st day of August in the year following.

The charges for a license shall be :—

For the year given in rule 3 or any part thereof exceeding one week, Rs. 3.

For the week, Re. 1.

The weekly license will be issued to visitors only. All the permanent residents of the Rawalpindi district will be required to take season licenses.

5. The use of any kind of net, the erection of fixed engines, dams or weirs, and the diversion of water for catching any fish in the water specified above is strictly prohibited.

[illegible]

[illegible] net of a small [illegible] meter, either themselves [illegible] (though he may be a non-licensee) in their presence, *i.e.*, while they are actually fishing in the water. Catching of chilwa for sale is not permitted by this rule.

6. All apparatus erected or used for fishing in contravention of these rules may be seized and taken to the nearest Police Station by any person empowered under section 6 of the Act to arrest, without warrant, for offences under the Act, and all such apparatus may be forfeited on conviction of the offender under section 5 of the Act.

7. The Deputy Commissioner, Rawalpindi, or the Director of Agriculture, Punjab, may cancel the license of any person convicted of the breach of these rules or under any section of the Indian Fisheries Act, 1897.

Dated 16th January 1924.

No. 321-111-823.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Punjab Fisheries Act, 1914, the Punjab Government (Ministry of Agriculture) are pleased to make the following rules for the regulation of fishing in the waters specified below :—

WATERS.

1. Jhelum River from one mile upstream to ½ mile downstream of the Mangla Head Regulator.

2. Jhelum River from 1¼ mile upstream to ¾ mile downstream of the Rasul Weir.

3. Chenab River from 1 mile upstream to ½ mile downstream of the Marala Weir.

Punjab Government Notification no. 2187-D., dated the 22nd May 1926.

4. Chenab River from 1¼ mile upstream to ¾ mile downstream of the Khanki Weir.

5. Ravi River from 1 mile upstream to ½ mile downstream of the Madhopur Weir.

6. Ravi River from 1 mile upstream to ¾ mile downstream of the Weir at Balloki.

7. Ravi River from ½ mile upstream to ¾ mile downstream of the Sidhnai Weir.

8. Sutlej River from upstream end of spur No. 2, 1¼ miles above Rupar Weir to ½ mile downstream of the Rupar Weir.

Punjab Government Notification no. 321-10-00-1-15569, dated 26th November 1924

9. Right bank of the Jumna River from cross section No. 1 marked at the sight of Hathni Kund Gauge upstream of the Tajewala Weir down to cross section No. 14, near Mandewala village downstream of the Weir, which lies within the Punjab.

10 Somb Nala from ½ mile above spur A upstream of the level crossing down to the confluence of the Nala with the River Jumna near Dadupur.

11. The Western Jumna Canal from ½ mile above to ½ mile below the Dadupur Regulator.

Punjab Government Notification no. 3555-D., dated the 9th August 1927.

12. Sutlej River from 1 mile upstream to ¾ mile downstream of the Weir at Firozepore (Gandasinghwala) as specially provided for proviso to Rule 4.

13. Sutlej River from 1 mile upstream to ¾ mile downstream of the Weir at Suleimanki. Punjab Government Notification no. 2342-D., dated the 24th June 1930.

14. Both banks of the river Sutlej, Chenab or Panjnad weir in British territory from one mile upstream of the Weir at Panjnad to ¾ mile downstream. Punjab Government Notification no. 759-D., dated 24th March 1933.

15. Right bank of the Sutlej river from one mile upstream to ¾ mile downstream of the Weir at Islam. Punjab Government Notification no. 411-D., dated 6th February 1932.

RULES.

1. No person shall fish in any of the waters specified above, except under a license to be granted by the Executive Engineer in-charge of the Head Works concerned, or by the Director of Agriculture, Punjab.

2. Licenses shall remain in force from the 1st of day of September in each year to the 31st day of August in the year following. Punjab Government Notification no. 3439-D., dated the 5th October 1925.

3. Licenses shall be non-transferable and the license fees shall be as follows :—

(i) For the season, i.e., 1st September in each year to 31st August in the year following .. Rs. 10.

(ii) Per day . .. Ans. 8.

(iii) For the month Re. 1-8-0 for soldiers to fish at the Canal Headworks, Ferozepore, only. Punjab Government Notification no. 3131-D., dated 15th November 1932.

Proviso. (i) Provided that the Chief Engineer, Irrigation, Punjab, may authorise the issue of not more than four licenses free of charge at each Head Works to the canal employees employed thereon.

(ii) Provided that the monthly license at the rate of Re. 1-8-0 for fishing at the Canal Head Works, Ferozepore, will be granted only to the soldiers of Ferozepore Cantonment who produce a certificate from their officer commanding.

4. A daily license shall entitle the holder to fish only on the day for which it is obtained, and in any one of the above waters, whereas a season license shall entitle the holder to fish in all the waters specified above (excluding the compartments of the fish ladders, if any, constructed in the weirs), and the portion of the river within 20 feet of the lowest compartment of the ladder on the downstream side.

Proviso. Provided that no fishing will be permitted at Ferozepore Head Works (Serial No. 12 of the waters) from the upstream to the downstream flank walls on both sides of the Weir or from the divide walls or piers, *i.e.*, licensees will be permitted to fish only from the upstream and downstream guide banks or from boats. Punjab Government Notification no. 2738-D., dated 12th September 1931.

Punjab Government Notification no. 2137-D., dated 4th June 1930.

5. It shall be a condition of every license granted under these rules that the licensee shall fish with rod and line only, and that he shall be bound to report to the Executive Engineer, Sub-Divisional Officer, or any *officer of the Fisheries Department, any breach of the* rules that comes to his notice and also to show his license to any person empowered under section 6 of the Act to arrest, without warrant for offences under the Act.

Punjab Government Notification no. 1397-D., dated 5th June 1933.

Provided that the licensees will be permitted to catch chilwa for use as bait, and for no other purpose, with a small-meshed casting net not exceeding 2½ feet in diameter, either themselves, or through the agency of a servant, though he may be a non-licensee, in their presence, *i.e.*, while they are actually fishing in the water. Catching of chilwa for sale is not permitted by this rule.

6. All apparatus erected or used for fishing in contravention of these rules, may be seized and taken to the nearest Police Station by any person empowered under section 6 of the Act to arrest, without warrant, for offences under the Act, and all such apparatus may be forfeited on conviction of the offender under section 5 of the Act.

7. The Executive Engineer, or the Director of Agriculture, may cancel the license of any person convicted of the breach of these rules or of any offence under any section of the Indian Fisheries Act, 1897.

8. The possession of a license in no way permits the holder to enter on to the Head Works of the Canals without the written permission of the Executive Engineer or an officer deputed by him to grant such permission.

Punjab Government Notification no. 759-D., dated 24th March 1933.

7 the Executive Engineer
or of Agriculture, Punjab,
British side of " the Sutlej river at Islam and the Sutlej, Chenab, or Panjnad rivers at Panjnad." Similarly the holder of a license granted by the Revenue Minister, Bahawalpur, for the Bahawalpur side of " the Sutlej river at Islam and the Sutlej, Chenab or Panjnad rivers at Panjnad " may fish on the British side of the stream.

The 16th January 1924.

No. *321-111-824.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Punjab Fisheries Act, 1914, the Punjab Government (Ministry of Agriculture) are pleased to make the following rules for the prohibition and regulation of fishing in the Government Canals of the Punjab :—

Punjab Government Notification no. 321-10-00-1-15560, dated 26th November 1924.

the Punjab except
...on no 321-111-823, dated 16th January 1924, for which separate rules have been prescribed, [for the purpose of the following rules the word " Canal " shall have the meaning assigned to it in section 3 of part I of the Northern Indian Canal and Drainage Act, 1873] is prohibited except under a license to be obtained from the Executive Engineer in charge of the Canal Division concerned and strictly in accordance with the conditions of such license.

2. On or after the 1st of August each year the Executive Engineer in charge of the Canal Division concerned or any Sub-Divisional Officer specially appointed by him for the purpose shall put to auction the right of fishing in the various reaches of the canals and shall grant a license to fish to the highest suitable bidder in respect of each reach on payment of the amount offered by him.

3. A license granted under rule 2 shall remain in force from the 1st of September in each year to 31st of August in the year following.

Punjab Government Notification no. 3439-D., dated 5th October 1925.

4. (i) (a) The licensee shall be entitled to fish personally or by his agents or nominees who shall be provided with written permits signed by the Executive Engineer concerned.

(b) The Executive Engineer may from time to time supply to the licensee a sufficient number of blank permits duly signed by him.

Punjab Government Notification no. 479-D., dated 17th February 1932.

(c) The Executive Engineer or any officer appointed by him in this behalf may also issue licenses for rod and line fishing only on behalf of the licensee on payment of the following fees :—

Punjab Government Notification no. 1544-D., dated 23rd March 1928.

Daily license	Annas 0-8-0 per day.
Season license (1st September in each year to 31st of August in the year following)	Rs 2 for the season.

The fees thus realized shall be refunded to the licensee.

(ii) If, however, fishing in any reach of a canal has not been auctioned and no license under Rule 2 issued, the Executive Engineer or any officer appointed by him in this behalf may grant individual licenses for rod and line fishing only in that reach on payment of the following fees :—

Daily ..	Annas 0-8-0 per day.
Season license (1st September in each year to the 31st August in the year following).	Rs. 2 for the season.

5. The following shall *inter alia* be the conditions of every license granted under these rules :—

(a) that the licensee or his agents or nominees shall use the following kinds of gear only for the purpose of fishing :

Punjab Government Notification

Provided that the Executive Engineer
with (i) nets, etc., and (iv) spear in
and depressed works and in the car .

(i) Nets of all kinds not having a
less than 1 inch from knot to knot or 4 inches all round.

(ii) Long line, with hooks ;

(iii) Rod and line ;

(iv) Spear ;

W

(b) tha

(c) that the licensee or his agents or nominees shall not erect any dams or weirs for catching fish or otherwise within the canal bed or do any damage to the masonry or other works of the canal,

Punjab Government Notification no. 321-10-0081-15569, dated 26th November 1924

or violate in any way the provisions of part X of the Northern India Canal and Drainage Act, 1873,

Punjab Government Notification no. 6231-D., dated 20th December 1928.

(d) that the licensee or his agents or nominees shall not use poison, lime, dynamite or other noxious or explosive substances in catching fish.

(e) that the licensee or his agents or nominees shall not interfere in any way with the holders of seasonal or daily rod and line licenses issued by the Executive Engineer on behalf of the licensee nor with the holder of Provincial Angling Licenses issued by the Director of Agriculture, Punjab, under Punjab Government notification no. 3540-D., dated the 24th July 1928, the fee for which shall be credited to Government.

Punjab Government Notification no. 2137-D., dated 4th June 1930

(f) It shall be a condition of the license that every licensee shall be bound to show his license to any person empowered under section 6 of the Act to arrest without warrant for offences under the Act.

6 All apparatus erected or used for fishing in contravention of these rules may be seized, taken and removed to the nearest Police Station by any person empowered under section 6 of the Act to arrest, without warrant, for the breach of any rules made under section 3 of the Act, and all such apparatus may be forfeited by the magistrate in addition to any punishment that may be awarded under section 5 of the Act.

7. If any person licensed under rule 2 or any person holding a permit under rule 4 is convicted of a
the Executive Engineer may cancel
convicted.

8. If a person holding a permit under rule 4 is convicted of a breach of these rules and it appears to the Executive Engineer that the breach was committed with the knowledge or connivance of, or at the instigation of the licensee along with whose license the permit was issued, the Executive Engineer may cancel the license of the licensee.

8. (a) On the cancellation of the license all permits issued along with it shall also be considered as cancelled.

The 24th July 1928.

No. 3540-D.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Punjab Fisheries Act, II, of 1914, the Punjab Government (Ministry of Agriculture), are pleased to make the following rules for the issue of provincial Angling Licenses :—

(1) Any person desiring to fish with rod and line in the public waters of the Punjab, must obtain a Provincial Angling License to be granted by the Director of Agriculture, Punjab.

(2) A license granted under rule (1) shall apply to all the public waters of the Punjab given below :—

Portions of rivers Jumna, Sutlej, Beas, Ravi, Chenab, Jhelum, Indus and their tributaries, Streams Ghaggar, Sarsuti, Markanda, Choha Saidan Shah and their tributaries ; and of all Government canals situated in the Punjab, with the following exceptions :—

(a) Waters which have been or may hereafter be declared "Trout waters," to which special rules for trout fishing are applicable.

(b) Waters which have been or may hereafter be closed to fishing by a rule notified under section 6 of the Indian Fisheries Act, IV of 1897.

(c) Portions of the above waters situated in the Native States.

(3) Licenses shall be non-transferable and shall remain in force from the 1st day of September in each year to the 31st day of August in the year following :—

(4) Fees shall be as follows :—

For all the waters mentioned in rule 2 .. Rs. 15 for the season or any part thereof.

(5) It shall be a condition of every license granted under these rules that the licensee shall fish with rod and line only using not more than two rods at any one time and shall obtain the permission of the riparian owners for fishing in waters (i) which have been or may hereafter be declared as "private" waters, or (ii) which even though they have been declared as public waters such permission is necessary according to the entries in the wajib-ul-arz or record of rights of the villages concerned. Punjab Government Notification no. 85-D., dated 10th January 1931.

(5-A) It shall be a condition of the license that every licensee shall be bound to show his license to any person empowered under section 6 of the Act to arrest without warrant for offences under the Act. Punjab Government Notification no. 2137-D., dated 4th June 1930.

(6) The Director of Agriculture, Punjab, may cancel the license of any person convicted under the Punjab Fisheries Act, II of 1914, or the Indian Fisheries Act, IV of 1897.

(7) The possession of a license in no way permits the holder to enter on to the headworks of the canal without the permission of the Executive Engineer or an officer deputed by him to grant such permission.

(8) The licensee's children below the age of 16 may fish along with the licensee without a license.

POWERS OF ARREST FOR OFFENCES UNDER THE PUNJAB ACT, II OF 1914.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Punjab Fisheries Act, II of 1914, the Punjab Government (Ministry of Agriculture) are pleased to empower the following persons to exercise the powers conferred by that section upon Police Officers to arrest without warrant any person committing within their view a breach of any rules made under the notification given below :—

(a) If the name and address of the person are unknown to them ;

(b) If such person refuses to give his name and address or if there is reason to doubt the accuracy of the name and address as given ;

and to detain him until his name and address have been correctly ascertained or until he has been brought before a magistrate.

All Magistrates, Justices of the Peace, Forest Officers, Officers of the Fisheries Department, Subordinate Officials of the Fisheries Department wearing the badge of the Department, and village officers including Field Kanungos, Zaildars, Lambardars, Sufed Poshes and Patwaris, and Chaukidars within their respective jurisdictions :—

[illegible] district.	Powers of arrest given under Punjab Government notification no. 13067, dated 25th June 1918.
For breach of rules made under notification no. 13061, dated 25th June 1918, for Amritsar district.	Powers of arrest given under Punjab Government Notification no. 13063, dated 25th June 1923.
For breach of rules made under notification no. 21709, dated 2nd December 1918, for Hoshiarpur district.	Powers of arrest given under Punjab Government Notification no. 21711, dated 2nd December 1918.
For breach of rules made under notification no. 7375, dated 17th March 1919, for Gurdaspur district.	Powers of arrest given under Punjab Government notification no. 7377, dated 17th March 1919.

For breach of rules made under notification no. 8064, dated 15th March 1920, for Ludhiana district.	Powers of arrest given under Punjab Government notification no. 8062, dated 15th March 1920.
For breach of rules made under notification no. 7278, dated 8th March 1921, for Sutlej in Ferozepore and Lahore districts.	Powers of arrest given under Punjab Government notification no. 7279, dated 8th March 1921.
For breach of rules made under notification no. 321-102-5784, dated 2nd May 1923, for Sialkot, Gujrat, Gujranwala and Jhelum districts.	Powers of arrest given under Punjab Government notification no. 321-102-5785, dated 2nd May 1923.
For breach of rules made under notification no. 1388-D., dated 3rd April 1925, for Lahore and Sheikhupura districts.	Powers of arrest given under Punjab Government notification no. 1389-D, dated 3rd April 1925.
For breach of rules made under notification no. 1934-D., dated 20th April 1927, for Ambala district.	No. 1935-D., dated 20th April 1927 (*Note.*—Village officers are not given the power of arrest as is done in other districts.)
For breach of rules made in notification no. 117-D., dated 8th January 1926, for Hissar District.	Powers of arrest given under notification no. 118-D., dated 8th January 1926.
For breach of rules made in notification no 321-89-8141, dated 28th June 1923, Attock district.	Powers of arrest given under notification no. 321-89-8142, dated 28th June 1923, as amended by notification no. 321-1-21-22-15—15799, dated 28th November 1929.
For breach of rules made in notification no. 287-D., dated 17th January 1927, *as amended by no. 2606*, dated 31st May 1927, Rawalpindi district.	Powers of arrrest given under notification no. 2791-D., *dated 3rd June 1927.* (*Note.*—Village officers are not given the powers of arrest in this district).
For breach of rules made in notification no. 321-111—823 and 321-111-824, dated 16th January 1924, for Canal Head Works Water and for Canals.	Powers of arrest given under notification no. 321-111-825, dated 16th January 1924. Powers given to all Justices of the Peace, Magistrates, Canal Officers, Fisheries Officers and menial officials of the Canal and Fisheries Department wearing the badge or uniform of the Department.

For breach of rules made in notification no. 1848-D., dated 9th May 1925, and no. 1853-D., dated 9th May 1925, and no. 1850-D., dated 9th May 1925, for Kangra district.	Powers of arrest given under notification no. 1852-D., dated 9th May 1925, 1851-D., dated 9th May 1925. (Powers of arrest also given to persons recognised by the Deputy Commissioner as Fishing Headmen) and (for breaches of the rules made in Part E. of Punjab Government notification no. 1848-D., dated 9th May 1925; also to all license-holders authorised to fish under the rules made in this part, *i.e.*, Part E).
For breach of rules made in notification no. 86-D., dated 6th January 1928, and in no. 1688-D., dated 3rd April 1928, as amended by notification no. 3663-D., dated 23rd October 1930, for Kangra District.	Powers of arrest given under notification no. 1687-D., dated 3rd April 1928, as amended by notification no. 3662-D., dated 23rd October 1930. (Powers of arrest also given to persons recognised by the Deputy Commissioner as Fishing Headmen).
For breach of rules made in notification no. 1551-D., dated 12th April 1930, and no. 3627-D., dated the 21st October 1930, for Kangra District.	Powers of arrest given under notification no. 3626-D., dated the 21st October 1930. (Powers of arrest also given to persons recognised by the Deputy Commissioner as Fishing Headmen and also to license-holders authorised to fish under the rules made in notification no. 1551-D., dated the 12th April 1930).
For breach of rules made in notification no. 4294-D., dated 7th October 1927, for Dera Ghazi Khan District.	Powers of arrest given under notification no. 2449-D., dated 31st August 1932. Powers of arrest also given under notification no. 237-D., dated 25th January 1933, to persons recognised by the Deputy Commissioner as Fishing Headmen.

RULES REGARDING PROHIBITION OF SALE OF FISH.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Punjab Fisheries Act, II of 1914, the Punjab Government (Ministry of Agriculture) are pleased to prohibit the offering or exposing for sale or barter of any fish of the species as given in the schedule below :—

No. and date of notification prohibiting sale, etc.	Species of fish of which sale is prohibited.	Size below which sale is prohibited	District in which sale is prohibited	Period during which sale is prohibited.	Rule and No. and date of notification in contravention of which the said fish has been caught.
No. 1850-D., dated 9th May 1925.	Barbustor (Mahaseer).	Below 12" in length.	Kangra District excluding Kulu Sub-Division.	Throughout the year.	Caught in contravention of Rule 6, Part A, and Rule 8, Parts B. & C., of Punjab Government notification no. 1848-D., dated 9th May 1925.
No. 1853-D., dated 9th May 1925.	Trout .	Any size ..	Kulu Sub-Division (Kangra district).	1st November to 1st March, both days inclusive.	Caught in contravention of Rule 5, Parts D and E., of Punjab Government notification no. 1848-D., dated 9th May 1925.
Ditto ditto	All species of fish	Ditto ..	Ditto	Ditto	Caught in contravention of Rule 5, Part E, of Punjab Government notification no. 1848-D., dated 9th May 1925, from the trout angling Reserve.
Ditto ditto	Brown Trout .	*Below 9" in length	Ditto	2nd March to 31st October	Caught in contravention of Rule 3 in Part E of Punjab Government notification no. 1848-D., dated 9th May 1925, from the trout-angling Reserve.
	Rainbow Trout .	*Below 12" in length.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto ditto.
No. 1633-D., dated 3rd April 1928.	All species of fish	All sizes ..	District Kangra	1st November to 1st March, both days inclusive.	Caught in contravention of Rule 5 in Part F of Punjab Government notification no. 1848-D., dated 9th May 1925, from trout water in Kangra Proper.
Ditto ditto	Trout ..	Below 8" in length.	Ditto	2nd March to 31st October	Caught in contravention of Rule 2, Part F, of Punjab Government notification no. 1848-D., dated 9th May 1925, from trout waters in Kangra Proper.
No. [illegible], dated [illegible]	Trout ..	Any size ..	Ditto	1st November to last day of February, both days inclusive.	Caught in contravention of rules 2 and 5 of Punjab Government notification no. [illegible]-D., dated the 12th April [illegible].

*Note.—These size limits are likely to be changed from year to year.

PRINTED BY
THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRINTING, PUNJAB.
277 FC -3050-3-7-34-SGPP Lahore.